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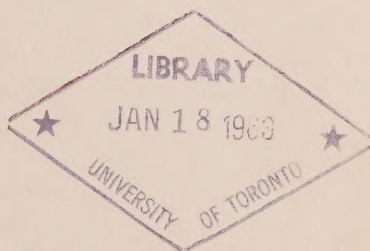
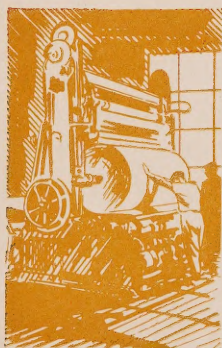
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THE REVIEW-1956

ONTARIO'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

THE FUTURE-1957-80





ONTARIO'S INDU

HONOURABLE W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.,
Minister

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Deputy Minister

**Department of Planning and Development
454 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada**

*Published annually by the Trade and Industry Branch
and containing a detailed review of the progress in the
development of the Province of Ontario's manufacturing
industry, together with a concise report of the future
potential.*

A. V. CRATE,
Director,

TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH

AL DEVELOPMENT

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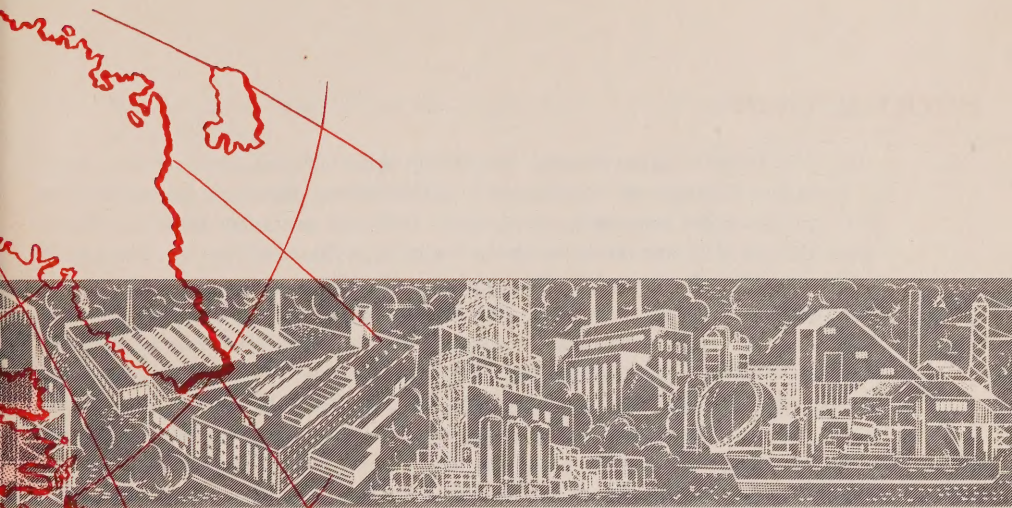
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CANADA 1956

*Ontario's Industrial Development cannot
be understood without a consideration of its
background — The Canadian Economy.*



THE ECONOMIC EXPANSION enjoyed by Canada in 1956 represented a further resurgence in the dynamic progress of the post-war decade. Records were broken again with a rate of growth that is high by Canadian historical standards and certainly one of the most rapid experienced in the Western World. The gross national product under the combined pressures of a growing consumer market, strong export demands, and a large capital investment programme, approached the \$30 billion mark with contributions from every sector of the economy. Behind these demands stood the powerful factors of a domestic population which has increased by over 30% in the last ten years, and the world need for raw materials during a period characterized by an industrial prosperity of global proportions.

The watchword of the Canadian economy in 1956 was demand.

PRODUCTION

Canada's gross national product in 1956 reached \$29.9 billion, more than 11% above the 1955 figure of \$26.8 billion. However, prices, showing the strongest upward tendency since 1951 and averaging some 4% higher than in 1955, accounted for about one-third of this total growth. The gain in the physical volume of output amounted to 7% as compared with the 9% gain achieved in 1955. The 1956 growth in physical production is thus the second largest in the last ten years, and stands well above the advances in the United States and in the United Kingdom. In the booming post-war decade the Canadian gross national product hesitated only once — during 1954 — in its steady rise. The over-all advance since the War as measured in dollars has meant well over a doubling of the \$12 billion produced in 1946.

All parts of the economy have contributed to the startling 1956 production figure. Canadian *farm* cash income amounted to \$2.7 billion, 13% above the 1955 figure. The most important contributions to this increase came from a pick-up in Western wheat exports and a rise in the sales of dairy and animal products. In the resources field, *mineral* production reached a top \$2.1 billion for 1956, as compared with \$1.8 billion in 1955. The 1956 figure includes a record-breaking \$402 million worth of crude petroleum output, \$292 million for copper, \$223 million for nickel, \$156 million for iron ore, \$40 million for uranium, and a combined \$184 million for lead and zinc. In volume of output iron ore showed the greatest advance, increasing 38% over 1955. Copper was next with an 8% increase, followed by nickel with 2%. On the long-term view, the 1956 value of output was quadruple the \$503 million produced in 1946, a jump of over 300%.

The Canadian *pulp and paper* industry attained the highest value of production in its history — \$1.4 billion, representing an increase of roughly \$100 million over 1955. Sawn lumber — the other great section of the forest industry — showed a decline, however, because of a lessening of British and American demands and a drop in Canadian house-building activity.

During 1956 the gross value of *manufacturing* production climbed to over \$21.5 billion, 10% above the previous year. In the steel industry there was an increase in physical production of 17% over 1955, bringing output up to 5.2 million ingot tons. Producers of electrical, industrial and office equipment also experienced sharp rises in activity during the year. The heavy electrical apparatus industry has in the recent past been subject to rather severe import competition, but its new order position improved greatly as a result of contracts secured for the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and for the expansion of power facilities in British Columbia, as well as in other sections of the country. The full effect of these contracts on activity in the industry will not be felt until into 1957, but already employment is increasing. In contrast to these fields, the production of farm machinery remained relatively

low, but rising farm incomes as a result of better crops give some promise of improvement.

The demand for consumer goods was higher than in 1955. One result was that the Canadian automobile industry escaped the slump encountered in the United States and chalked up a record output of 471,000 vehicles, well above the 1955 level, but a little short of the 1953 record of 480,000 units. Except for television sets, production of such household equipment as refrigerators, washing machines and radios was ahead of 1955. As well, the food and beverage group of industries, always closely related to population growth and the income levels of the Canadian consumers, showed a continued rise during 1956. During the past few years the Canadian textile industry has faced severe competition from foreign producers but, due to new machinery, a concentration on quality, and improved merchandising efforts, activity picked up somewhat in 1956. However, in a few lines such as synthetic fabrics and rubber footwear the domestic industry has lost ground to imports.

DOMESTIC DEMANDS

The key to understanding the dynamic production rises in Canada during 1956, and indeed to understanding the post-war Canadian growth as a whole, is a consideration of the different demands that have been made on the economy and how they have been met.

Basic to the expansion of domestic demands has been the growth of the Canadian population from 12.3 million in 1946 to 16.1 million in 1956 — an increase of 31%. The main reasons for this rise have been the declining death rate, a low infant mortality rate, a rising birth rate (higher over the last ten years than in the United States, Europe, Japan, India or Pakistan), and the arrival of over 1.3 million immigrants since the War. Immigration to Canada in 1956 totalled some 165 thousand — the greatest number of post-war arrivals since 1953 — and an increase of 55 thousand over 1955.

These numbers become significant when they are combined with the factors of full employment, a rising personal income, and the development of a set of materialistic and expensive tastes. Total employment in 1956 rose by 167 thousand — or roughly 3% over 1955 — to an all-time high of 5.6 million people. Much of this increase in the labour force was due to natural increase and immigration. The remainder was accounted for by a movement of 45,000 people from agriculture into other fields and employment of those who, under less buoyant conditions, might not be in the labour market. There was also an increase in average hourly earnings of 4%, and total labour income climbed by 12% over 1955 to \$14.3 billion. Personal income rose sharply by over 9% to an estimated \$22 billion.

Thus Canadians have been able to save more and also spend more. Retail

trade reached an estimated total of over \$14 billion. Canadians on the average are now buying 15% more goods and services than was the case five years ago. The end result is that there has been sustained purchasing in the consumer goods and services field, creating further demands on production, and reaching a total value of \$18.6 billion in 1956.

FOREIGN TRADE

In 1956 foreign trade also played a vital role in originating many of the demands which have caused production to rise, and in providing many of the capital goods needed for expansion.

Exports in 1956 totalled \$4.8 billion — 12% higher than the \$4.3 billion achieved in 1955. Last year also further confirmed the fact that Canada is still essentially an exporter of primary products. In 1956 the ten leading exported products by value were newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, aluminum and products, nickel, copper and products, iron ore, fish, and grains other than wheat, accounting for 60% of all exports. The same products made 1956 exports rise above the 1955 level. Larger shipments of wheat accounted for one-third of the total increase. Foreign sales of iron ore rose \$44 million. Among other items that contributed significantly to the increase were newsprint, copper, and petroleum products. Among the leading fully-manufactured products exported were aircraft and parts, and passenger cars.

Similarly imports rose by roughly 21% from \$4.7 billion in 1955 to an estimated \$5.7 billion in 1956. This reflected the need for machinery and equipment, steel and other industrial materials for expansion, as well as the consumer items demanded by an increasing population with a higher standard of living. Among the leading imports for 1956 were machinery, automobile parts, crude petroleum, farm machinery, rolling-mill products, automobiles, petroleum products, fruits, engines and boilers, and coal. The general pattern, Canada exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods, is illustrated by the following figures, providing the most current information released in this form:

TRADE OF CANADA, 1955
(by degree of manufacture)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
	%	%
Raw Materials.....	26	19
Partially Manufactured.....	36	5
Fully Manufactured.....	38	76

The opportunities for manufacturers in Canada's growing market are indicated by the fact that \$3.6 billion worth of fully manufactured goods had to be imported in 1955. The 1956 figure, which has not yet been revealed, will equal or exceed this amount. A startling gap therefore exists in Canada's present manufacturing economy and offers room for many new manufactures.

Nearly 80% of the 1956 total value of Canadian trade, \$10.5 billion, was accounted for by trade with the United Kingdom and the United States. Exports to the United Kingdom rose 6% over 1955 to \$813 million and included wheat, aluminum, copper, nickel, lumber and wood pulp. Imports, of which iron and steel products including machinery and automobiles formed over a third, rose 21% to \$485 million. Consequently Canada had a favourable trade balance with the United Kingdom, amounting to well over \$333 million in 1956.

In 1956 the United States accounted for 73% of Canadian imports, and nearly 60% of Canadian exports, a situation which produced a peak of \$7 billion in total trade between the two countries, but resulted in a deficit on the Canadian side of around \$1.3 billion. On the export side, the United States is providing the greatest demand for many of the products of Canadian primary industries, thus creating a great deal of the impetus for expansion in those fields. While the detailed figures for 1956 are not yet available in this form, the following table shows the established pattern:

LEADING EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ranked by Value — 1955

ITEM	VALUE \$ MILLIONS	U.S. SHARE OF TOTAL
		EXPORT OF ITEMS %
Newsprint Paper.....	578	87
Lumber.....	273	71
Wood Pulp.....	234	79
Nickel.....	146	68
Aluminum.....	83	39
Iron Ore.....	80	80
Copper.....	77	47
Farm Implements and Machinery..	61	84
Fish.....	54	99
Whiskey.....	54	89
Total Items.....	1,640	
Total Exports to U.S.....	2,559	
Per Cent of Exports to U.S. itemized.....	64%	

This pattern can only be emphasized by the fact that exports to the United States increased over 10% in 1956 to \$2.8 billion from \$2.6 billion in 1955.

The United States has also provided much of the machinery and materials needed for Canadian expansion. The following table, the latest in this form, not only shows this but as well indicates some of the fabrication gaps which could be filled by manufacturers producing in Canada.

LEADING IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Ranked by Value — 1955

ITEM	VALUE	U.S. SHARE OF TOTAL
	\$ MILLIONS	IMPORT OF ITEMS %
Non-farm Machinery and Parts....	398	89
Automobile Parts (except Engines)..	243	99
Electrical Apparatus N.O.P.....	199	88
Aircraft and Parts (except Engines)	125	90
Tractors and Parts.....	112	97
Rolling Mill Products.....	110	85
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts.....	88	87
Bituminous Coal.....	74	100
Tourist Purchases.....	69	97
Automobiles, Passenger.....	64	76
Total Items.....	1,482	
Total Imports from U.S.....	3,452	
Per Cent of Imports from U.S. itemized.....	43%	

Last year imports from the United States climbed 21% above the 1955 amount to an estimated \$4.2 billion.

On the over-all picture, Canadian imports exceeded exports in 1956 by an estimated \$847 million, more than double the 1955 deficit of \$361 million, the previous largest. This was the price paid for the accelerated industrial expansion on all fronts created by demands at home as well as from abroad, particularly the United States. Nevertheless, the underlying soundness of Canada's external financial position was shown by the fact that the Canadian dollar abroad had been selling at a premium of close to 4% on the American dollar. The answer is that the deficit was met by an inflow of capital investment of about the same size, and indeed slightly higher than the deficit towards the end of 1956.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND EXPANSION

The capital invested during the post-war decade has been of fundamental importance in Canadian economic progress since 1946. It is a basic element in the economy, because it expands our production capacity and in doing so provides a further multitude of jobs and opportunities in the capital goods and construction industries.

During 1956 an all-time high of \$7.9 billion was invested in Canada in new construction, machinery and equipment. This was 23% greater than the \$6.4 billion spent in 1955, the previous record, and amounts to the striking proportion of over 26% of the 1956 gross national product. In real terms and on the long view the 1956 capital investment was around 150% above 1946.

The current phase of investment began in 1955 with new discoveries sparking Canadian resource development and with world demand for raw materials rising, as well as growth in the domestic market. As a result, the primary industries including agriculture, forestry, mining, petroleum and construction spent around \$1.3 billion or nearly 17% of the total amount invested. In the metals field, most of the producers spent substantial sums, particularly in respect to uranium and iron.

Manufacturing invested even more, nearly \$1.4 billion during 1956, roughly 18% of the total. Increased expenditure was centered principally in the industries producing commodities for export and based on other primary industries. Pulp and paper, chemical products, iron and steel, and non-metallic mineral products showed striking increases. Other secondary industries also spent more, however, in line with consumer demands.

Expansion in utilities — including electric power generation, transportation, and fuel transmission — accounted for over \$1.6 billion in the year. The work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project combines the largest single hydro-electric development in the country with the most important transportation undertaking. The Project might be completed in 1958 and will provide a total of 2.2 million horsepower of electricity. Other power developments are taking place in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec. Currently, too, a \$150 million natural gas pipeline is being built from the Alberta fields to Vancouver, and another costing \$375 million is under construction to link Alberta to the Eastern Canadian market. Government, institutional and service spending also increased during the year.

Construction contract awards in 1956 increased 7.6% in value over 1955, reaching a total of \$3.4 billion. Engineering projects increased 30%, and business and industrial projects by 9% and 18% respectively. Residential construction, however, declined somewhat over last year. Nevertheless, housing completions exceeded the 1955 record of 128,000 dwellings, but starts

were down considerably. Total construction expenditure for 1956 amounted to \$5.3 billion, or 67% of the total programme. The remaining 33% was accounted for by expenditure on machinery and equipment.

The execution of the 1956 Canadian investment programme was hampered by shortages of steel and cement, labour and investment funds. The central bank authorities decided that these conditions called for a tightening of money credit in the face of rising interest rates. This exerted a considerable influence upon the construction plans of house-builders and municipalities, had the effect of carrying over some of the expansion into 1957, and thus has allowed for a healthier rate of digestion.

It would have been difficult to maintain the high rate of industrial expansion taking place in the post-war decade without foreign participation. By 1955 foreign capital invested in all forms exceeded \$13 billion. The largest part of this amount was direct investment in companies, totalling \$7.5 billion. Since 1946, foreign direct investments in Canada increased by \$4.8 billion and other foreign long-term investments by \$1.3 billion.

Non-resident ownership of Canadian manufacturing now amounts to about half the total capital employed, and well over half in the case of mining, smelting and petroleum. The United States and Great Britain have led with investment of all forms in Canada's development, as the following table shows.

BOOK VALUE OF U.S. AND U.K. CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANADA

YEAR	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
	\$ MILLIONS		% OF ALL FOREIGN CAPITAL	
1930	4,660	2,766	61	36
1945	4,990	1,750	70	25
1952	7,997	1,886	77	18
1953	8,870	2,008	77	18
1954	9,692	2,181	77	17
1955	10,289	2,347	76	17

Although foreign capital has played a vital part in Canadian growth, at the same time it represents only roughly 12% of the gross capital formation in the post-war period.

CONCLUSION

The year 1956 thus revealed the vital roles played by the demand abroad for our export products and the demand from our growing domestic market in forcing Canadian output higher. The construction and investment programme displayed where the pressures were occurring, and also underlined a need for foreign participation in our growth. These are not only the elements that have made possible the building of the Canadian nation in the past, but are the forces which will shape its future.

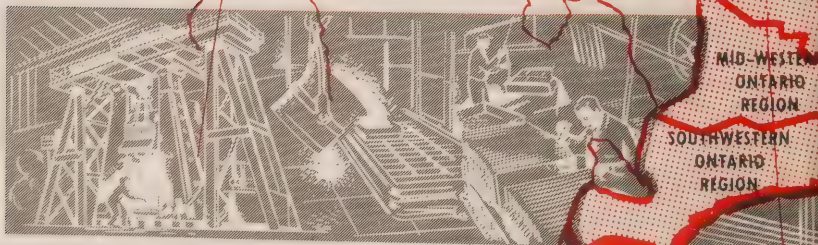
ONTARIO 1956

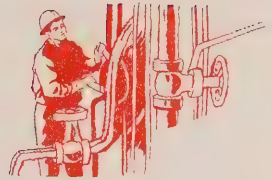
NORTHWESTERN
ONTARIO
REGION

NORTHEASTERN
ONTARIO
REGION

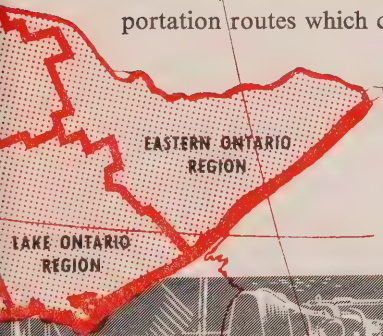
MID-WESTERN
ONTARIO
REGION

SOUTHWESTERN
ONTARIO
REGION





ONTARIO is geographically and economically the heartland of Canada. Part of the southern boundary of the Province is marked off by the edge of the Pre-Cambrian Shield. Along that edge the upper Great Lakes in the west and the St. Lawrence River in the east flow over it to the ocean. Between these extremes Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario lie far enough south of the rim of the northern forest and mining country to enclose that part of the interior plains of the continent which now forms Southern Ontario. Here there is abundance of water and much fertile land, together with a climate and soil favourable to mixed farming. Southern Ontario is connected by the broad waterway formed by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the prosperous prairies on the one hand and the Atlantic coast on the other. Thus, because of its location and physical structure, the Province has the necessary raw materials, the needed hydro-electric power and the low-cost transportation routes which create an industrial economy.



ONTARIO, THE WORKSHOP OF THE NATION

The demands made on the Canadian economy in 1956 were reflected by Ontario's production achievements. On the *agricultural* side the Province is one of the country's most important farming areas. In 1956 Ontario's farm cash income amounted to \$753 million, some 28% of the Canadian total.

Ontario is also one of the most important *mineral* producers in Canada. The total value of mineral production rose 234% since 1946, reaching an estimated \$641 million in 1956 — 31% of the value of all minerals produced in Canada during that year. Ontario is still the world's largest producer of nickel. Production, centered on the Sudbury nickel-copper basin, jumped from \$45 million in 1946 to \$210 million in 1956 — an increase of 367%. Similarly, copper production climbed 452% since 1946 to \$127 million last year — just short of half the Canadian output in 1956. Iron ore production, based on the output of the Algoma district, the Steep Rock range and the Marmora deposits in eastern Ontario, reached \$40 million in 1956, and amounted to 26% of the Canadian total. Production of uranium started in 1955, and amounted to \$6 million in 1956. The Blind River deposits in Northern Ontario contain the largest known reserves of uranium ore in the world, and already over \$500 million in contracts have been placed with Ontario companies. In addition, the Province continued to be virtually the only Canadian producer of platinum metals and cobalt, and accounted for half of the nation's output of gold during last year. Lead, zinc, salt and fuels also remained important for the Province, as did the \$102 million worth of structural materials that were produced.

As well, Ontario holds an important position in respect to *pulp and paper production* which in 1956 amounted to an estimated \$423 million, or nearly a quarter of the Canadian total. Forestry operations produced perhaps \$175 million, 22% of the value of Canadian output.

Significant as these aspects of the provincial economy are, nothing underlines more the rapid growth that has taken place in Ontario and the importance of that growth to Canada than a consideration of the Province's *manufacturing* output. That output had a gross selling value of an estimated \$10.6 billion in 1956, approximately half of the value of all the goods manufactured in the country. The 1956 record production represents an increase of 179% over the \$3.8 billion produced in the Province in 1946 — a truly remarkable climb. Furthermore, the nation's leading manufacturing industries have concentrated in Ontario to an impressive degree. Nearly all Canadian motor vehicle production takes place in this Province, and the same applies to motor vehicle parts, heavy electrical machinery, and agricultural implements. Over three-quarters of the rubber goods and primary iron and steel are

produced here, as are over one-half of all the aircraft and parts, industrial machinery and chemicals. At least half of all Canadian publishing and printing occurs in Ontario.

These industries chose that part of the country where transportation facilities were most suitable for the assembling of raw materials and parts, and for the marketing of the final product; where power and water for industrial use were cheap and plentiful; and where, by reason of the fertile land suitable to an efficient type of mixed farming, the varied food products demanded by a modern urban society could be produced. The production of half of Canada's manufacturing output in Ontario, decade after decade, testifies to the fact that these advantages continue undiminished here.

ONTARIO, THE HEARTLAND MARKET

Fundamental to the expansion of Ontario's production on all fronts in the last few years has been the rapid growth of the Canadian population since 1946. More people have meant more demands for consumer goods, housing, schools, hospitals and roads. The necessary expansion to meet those needs has meant a further development of raw material sources. The whole process has required machinery, equipment and other materials, much of which is manufactured in this Province. Thus Ontario's position as the *workshop of the nation* has been based not only on its geographical advantages but on the fact that it forms the largest and richest market in the nation.

Backed by an increase of 40,000 people each year during the 1930's, Ontario's population passed the 4 million mark in 1946. In recent years it has been increasing at an annual rate of nearly 150,000. Under such impetus the Province's population climbed since 1946 to the 5.4 million figure recorded in June, 1956 — an increase of 32%. This rapid growth stems from two main forces — immigration and natural increase. Immigration to Ontario from foreign countries has been at an extraordinarily high level since the end of World War II. In the last ten years, around 700 thousand immigrants — over half of all those coming to Canada — have settled in Ontario, bringing new trades and skills, and their savings. A more influential factor — in combination with the fall in mortality rates since 1900 — has been the rise in the birthrate in the last 16 years from 17 per thousand to 27 per thousand in 1955 — one of the highest in Ontario's statistical history. The population rise has given the Province a labour force of 2.1 million in 1956 — over a third of the Canadian total.

The Province's citizens already constitute an increasingly rich market. During 1956 they accounted for 40%, or an estimated \$8.6 billion of the total personal income earned in Canada. In Ontario there has been a substantial rise in personal income per capita since 1939, and more particularly in wage and salary earnings. The average weekly wage per employed person in manufacturing, expressed in 1949 dollars, rose from \$37.55 in 1939 to an estimated \$58.00 in 1955 — an increase of around 57%. During the same period the average length of the work week declined from 47 hours in 1939 to 41 hours in 1955 — a reduction of 13%.

As a result, measured by personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, the standard of living of Ontario residents may be estimated to have risen 53% since 1939. There has been a tremendous increase in material acquisitions. Since 1941 the number of passenger automobiles registered in Ontario has more than doubled, and household conveniences of every variety have become established as commonplace. Thus the factors of a rising personal income and the development of expensive tastes, when coupled with the increase in population, have created a market force of formidable proportions. Ontario's retail sales amounted to \$5.4 billion in 1956, or 38% of the Canadian total.

ONTARIO'S EXPANSION

Because of demands originating in and outside of the Province, Ontario undertook one of the biggest capital investment programmes in her history last year. During 1956, \$2.8 billion was invested in new construction and equipment. This was 35% of the over-all Canadian outlay, the largest share of any province in the country. A good \$379 million, or 13% of the Ontario total, was spent on the primary and construction industries. A sizable part of this sum was accounted for by the development of uranium at Blind River and other base metal sources. Utility expenditure took up another 17% of the 1956 Ontario programme, rising to \$480 million, with much of the money going to the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project which will provide the Province with 1.1 million horsepower of electricity. In terms of construction contracts awarded, over 41% of the Canadian total of \$3.4 billion was spent in Ontario during 1956.

It is, however, in manufacturing that the Province showed its *expansion power* during last year, continuing to absorb — as it has for the past decade — nearly half of the total Canadian investment in that field.

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

YEAR	CANADA \$ MILLIONS	ONTARIO \$ MILLIONS	ONTARIO % OF CANADA
1947	527.9	253.4	48.0
1953	969.0	499.4	51.5
1954	822.1	416.3	50.6
1955	946.5	411.8	43.5
1956	1,349.0	605.7	44.9

The \$605.7 million investment in Ontario manufacturing last year represents a 130% advance over the amount invested in 1947.

The 143 new manufacturing industries established in the Province during 1956 gave concrete form to some of the dollars invested and represented an all-time high in numbers, bettering the previous record of 136 established in 1953.

NUMBER OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO 1952-56 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

ORIGIN	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canada.....	37	45	20	45	71
United States.....	52	55	57	57	54
United Kingdom.....	28	29	6	7	13
West Germany.....	3	3	4	4	3
Others.....	6	4	4	2	2
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 143

For the first time, too, *the best source for new industries was Canada*. Some of them were branch plants of Canadian companies establishing a manufacturing operation in Ontario for the first time, but many were also new firms started by Ontario interests and Ontario capital — a certain sign of domestic business faith, initiative and enterprise.

The number of *new industries from the United Kingdom* has increased somewhat over 1955, but remains lower than the 1953 record. During 1956 the United Kingdom government, faced with an inflationary boom, was forced to introduce curbing measures. The effect of these — especially of the higher interest rates, the stringency of credit, and the reduction of industrial expansion programmes — was to prevent many companies from carrying

out their plans to manufacture in Canada, or to purchase interests in Canadian companies. As a result, the trend on the part of British companies to enter the Canadian market through manufacturing arrangements, sales subsidiaries or agency arrangements has continued. The fact, however, that British efforts will need to be directed to dollar sales could mean more sales and manufacturing companies for Ontario. *European industries* continue to expand, and money for Canadian projects appears to be easier to procure. Interest in Canada, especially from West Germany, remains high.

The number of *new manufacturing industries from the United States* entering Ontario decreased somewhat, but still reflected prosperous conditions and a continued interest in the future of Canada. American businessmen have been consistently attracted to Ontario by its expanding market opportunities, the Province's abundant supply of needed resource materials, and in general by a growing private enterprise economy combined with political stability.

The type of new industries coming to Ontario in the last few years is shown in the following table.

NEW INDUSTRIES BY TYPE

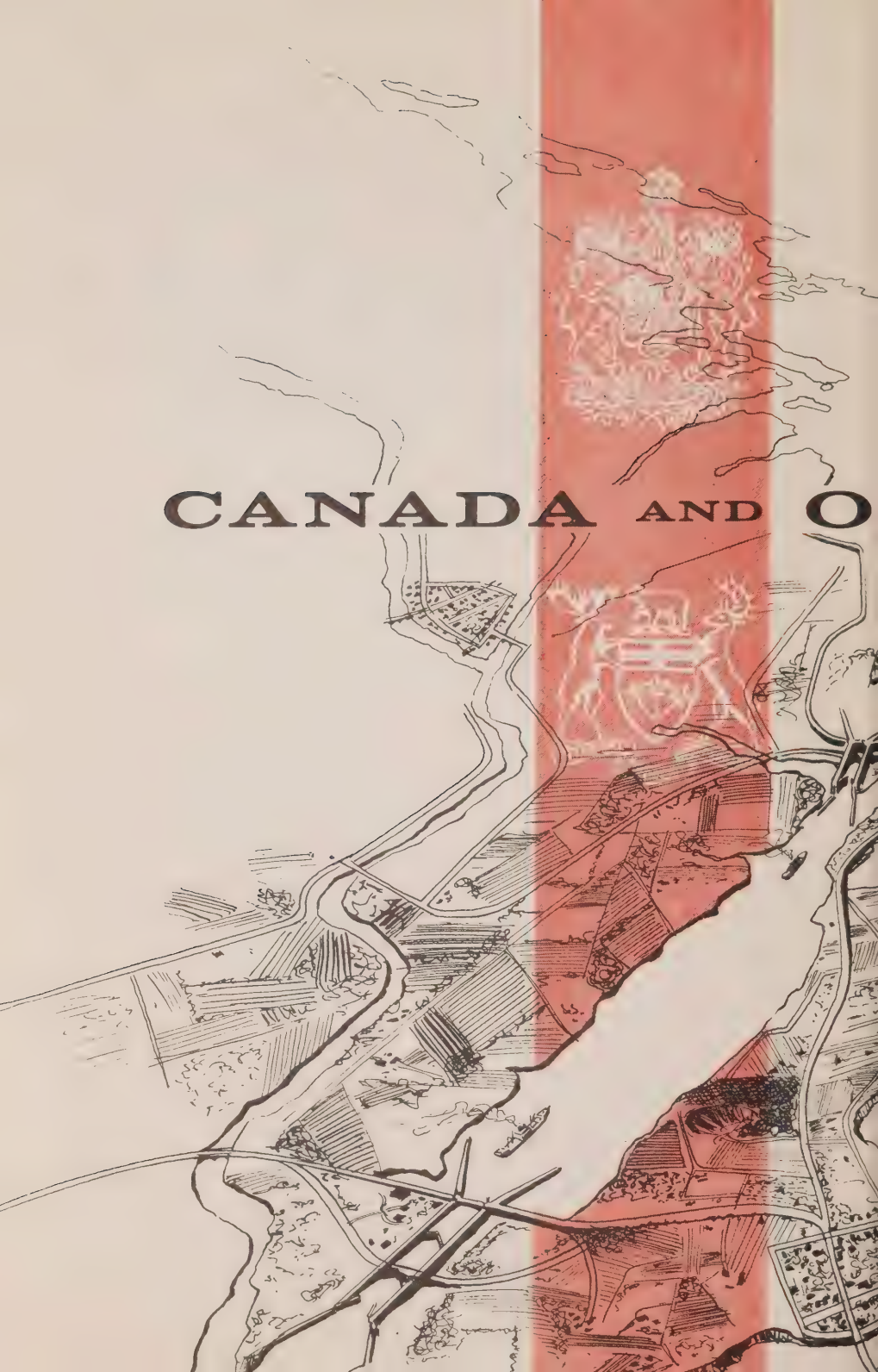
PRODUCTS	1954	1955	1956
Foods and Beverages.....	5	3	4
Textile, Rubber and Leather Products....	5	8	7
Wood and Paper Products.....	3	13	10
Primary Iron and Steel.....	1	1	..
Machinery and Mechanical Equipment...	15	8	28
Tools and Instruments.....	10	11	9
Aluminum Products.....	..	4	6
Miscellaneous Metal Products.....	11	19	33
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9	13	25
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	12	10	7
Transportation Equipment and Parts....	7	6	10
Miscellaneous.....	8	15	5
TOTALS.....	91	115	143

New foreign concerns, however, accounted for only a part of the Province's industrial expansion during 1956. In the year, 40 major branch plants of established Ontario companies commencing operations in a new com-

munity were recorded, while 374 companies undertook major expansions at site. It is well worth noting that in 1956, 98 of the new industries settled in communities other than Metropolitan Toronto. Around 253 of the expansions also occurred outside of Toronto.

The total impact of this industrial development on the provincial economy has been far-reaching. The establishment of 828 manufacturing industries and the expansion of 2,594 industries during the years 1949-56 inclusive has been paralleled by the employment of an extra 100 thousand people; a rise in the annual gross value of manufacturing production of from the \$5.7 billion worth of goods made in 1948 to the \$10.6 billion worth made in 1956; and a total investment of over \$3 billion.

CANADA AND O



The same forces which have created Canadian prosperity in the past will continue to assure Canada and Ontario a future of industrial expansion.

ARIO 1957 - 1980

A LARGER CANADIAN POPULATION of which Ontario will constitute a third, and an international waterway which will place Ontario on world markets — these are the factors shaping the domestic and external demands to be made on production facilities in the years to come. A storehouse of needed raw materials which Ontario possesses in plenty, and a trans-Canada natural gas pipeline which will provide an abundance of energy — these are the factors which will enable the Canadian and Ontario economies to meet the demands made on them.



PRODUCTION GROWTH

Under the pressures of the domestic market, export needs, and a continuing high level of investment, gross national production might rise to \$30 billion or over in 1957. Looking even further ahead, the impact of a possible annual net immigration of 75 thousand people, combined with additional increases in productivity due to automation among other factors, could produce a gross national product of \$39.9 billion by 1965, \$62 billion by 1975 and \$76.1 billion by 1980 — the last being roughly 155% above the 1956 production mark. In general, it seems possible that the gross national product may triple in real terms over the next quarter century.

Of the 1980 production figure, *agriculture* will contribute 6% as compared with 13% in 1955, showing its relative decline of importance in the economy. Population growth, coupled with the preference for superior foods as incomes rise, will have a definite impact on agriculture. New demands and mechanization, despite a drop in the farm labour force, could mean that output per man hour in agriculture will increase at an average annual rate of 3% to 1970 and then to 1980 at 2½%. Agriculture will continue to shift in emphasis towards livestock products because of greater meat consumption. This will result in more hog raising, particularly on the prairies, and more cattle raising in all parts of Canada. Further adjustments to mechanization will occur in agriculture as a whole and in the process more land will go out of agriculture in eastern Canada, while farms will be enlarged in western Canada. Wheat will still be important. By 1980 a combined export and domestic demand of between 400 and 475 million bushels per year — including 120 million for feed and seed — will have to be met. This compares with an average crop of 525 million bushels in the seven years 1950–56. Ontario's type of mixed farming falls in line with this future picture of Canadian agriculture and will undoubtedly remain important. The Province continues to create over 25% of the agricultural income earned in Canada.

The *resource industries* — including forestry, fishing, mining and fuel — will contribute 15% of the 1980 gross national output. Production of the Canadian forest industries, that is those producing lumber, pulp and newsprint, and other commodities, will probably double by 1980. Newsprint and lumber will bear the brunt of the increase. The output of newsprint may have to nearly double to meet the expected demands, and there will probably be a substantial increase in lumber production. This will mean that the total cut of wood in Canada will probably increase by about 60% by 1980. Resources, however, should be sufficient to support this.

The total value of the mineral industry's production may be about three and one-half times present levels by 1980. Iron ore output by value could reach \$452 million — nearly three times what it is today — by then. The vast high-grade iron ore deposits astride the Quebec-Labrador boundary have begun to be developed, and the annual output may rise to 20 million tons with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1958. Of special interest has been the development of the Steep Rock mine in Northern Ontario. It has yielded 16 million tons since 1944, and has an expected annual output of

5.5 million tons by 1959. In the neighbourhood, the Caland Ore Company will be in production by 1960 with an initial annual output of 1.5 million tons. With further developments in Quebec and elsewhere, Canadian iron ore shipments could reach 50 million tons in the early 1960's — roughly 117% above the 1956 level. Copper production could climb to \$480 million by 1980 — around 65% above the 1956 value. Substantial new copper production has developed at Manitouwadge in Ontario, where one mine alone is presently spending \$20 million on development. There are also new copper developments in the Gaspé and at Chibougamau in Quebec. Nickel production will probably double in value over this year's level during the next 25 years. Both Falconbridge Nickel and International Nickel have completed or are completing large expansions at Sudbury, Ontario. Plans are underfoot for the development over the next three to four years of a \$175 million nickel project in the Mystery-Moak Lakes area of northern Manitoba. The Lynn Lake area, also in Manitoba, is already being developed. The world's largest producer, International Nickel, should up production by around 35% to 385 million pounds by 1960. Uranium production may multiply its production value of 1956 — \$40 million — by over ten times in 1980, if not earlier. Eldorado Mining and Refining Company — the governmental procurement agency — has already contracted for the purchase of all presently known Canadian uranium production up to 1963 at a value of \$1.5 billion. Ontario's Blind River area — the world's largest known deposit — already has eleven mills under construction there. Other more important non-ferrous metals, the output of which by 1980 could be two to four times the present level, include lead, zinc and magnesium. Ontario, with its valuable deposits of iron, copper and uranium, already accounts for a third of all Canadian mineral production by value.

The output of the *manufacturing industries* as a whole will account for 33% of the gross national product of \$76.1 billion in 1980 as opposed to 29% in 1955. Output per man-hour in the secondary manufacturing field could rise by 34% annually to 1980. The fastest growing industries will be electrical apparatus, electronics and chemicals. Primary iron and steel, industrial machinery and oil refining may also show rates of growth considerably above the average, closely followed by rubber products and the non-ferrous metal group. Still slower, the textile industry on the average is not expected to more than double its present output by 1980, while the rate of growth in railway rolling stock and ship-building may be somewhat less than this. The majority of these industries are centered in Ontario. The secondary manufacturing industries will have to meet a demand for their products three times what it is today. The greater size of the Canadian market will eliminate many of the disadvantages resulting from the relatively small scale of operations which many domestic concerns were limited to until now. As a result, Canadian industry will obtain a larger share of the domestic market than it does at present in competition with United States manufacturers. However, Canadian products with a high labour content will still face competition from abroad because of the differences in wages between North America and some countries overseas. Canada's leading industrial Province

— Ontario — now produces over half of the manufactured goods and services in Canada.

MARKET EXPANSION

On the whole, over the next twenty-five years the domestic market is expected to grow more rapidly than the Canadian foreign market, perhaps making the economy less vulnerable to fluctuations in demand originating abroad and providing Canadian manufacturing industries with the best assurance for expansion. Already over 90% of the output of our secondary industries goes to meeting the requirements of the domestic market.

Personal consumption will be one of the most dynamic elements in market expansion because of population growth and rising incomes. By the beginning of 1957 Canada's population rose to 16.3 million, and as it is probable that this year's growth will at least match the estimated rise of 526,000 achieved in 1956, the Canadian total may reach 17 million in 1958. Under the pressures of a birth rate at least as high as that of the last decade, a falling mortality rate, and an average net immigration of 75 thousand per year, the population could rise to 20 million by 1965, 24 million by 1975 and 26.7 million by 1980 — a rise of around 65% from the present figure. At the present rate of growth, it appears that these figures could be at least conservative.

Neither prosperity nor depression has been able to alter the fact that since the founding of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 and throughout all its long years of expansive development, roughly a third of its people have remained in Ontario, and it seems safe to assume that this ratio will hold for the years ahead. In 1955 the Ontario Government estimated, on the basis of a projected average annual increase of about 2.6%, that the Province's population should reach 6.6 million by 1965 and 8.2 million by 1975 — some 2.8 million or 52% above the mid-1956 figure. The Province's citizens will continue to constitute the country's most compact and wealthiest market. By 1980, 79% of the Canadian population will be concentrated in urban areas, and 45% in metropolitan cities of over 50 thousand. Nearly a third of those metropolitan areas are in southern Ontario.

The wealth of the market will be increased by the greater number of wage-earners in both Canada and Ontario. Backed by immigration and further influxes of women into the labour force, and despite the earlier retirement of workers in the older age groups and a longer school period, the country's labour force could grow to 7 million by 1965, 8.9 million by 1975, and 9.9 million by 1980 — the last figure representing an increase of around 4 million over 1956. Around 2.6 million or 26% of all workers in Canada will be women in 1980, as compared with over 23% at present. The bulk of the female labour force has been, and will continue to be, employed in the manufacturing, service and clerical fields. In 1956 the Ontario labour force amounted to an estimated 2.1 million or 37% of the Canadian total of 5.6 million. By 1965 the strength of the provincial working force is expected to

stand at 2.5 million, and is then to rise to 3.1 million in 1975. In other words, during the course of the next twenty years an additional one million workers, or an average of over 55,000 per annum will be added to the present Ontario wage-earning body.

In addition, the employment of a greater proportion of the national labour force in the higher wage-earning sectors of the economy will continue. By 1980, 25% of all labourers will probably be working in the manufacturing industries, 55% in the service and governmental sectors, 12% in the construction and resource industries, and only 8% in the relatively lower-paid agricultural sector. The big changes are in the service and government sectors which will increase from the 47% share of the labour force they held in 1955, and in agriculture which will decrease from its 1955 proportion of over 15%.

A much higher standard of living will be influencing the Canadian market in 1980, with large increases in both pay and leisure hours for the labour force. The hours of work per week in the agricultural and business sectors should decline from the averages of 55 hours and 41 hours recorded respectively for both fields in 1955, to the averages of 44 and 34 expected in 1980. By then the average Canadian, after paying income tax, will have about two-thirds again as much net income for his own use as he had in 1955. Ontario already accounts for roughly 40% of the personal income earned in Canada.

The size of the Canadian market as a whole is reflected by the gross national expenditure which could reach \$76.1 billion by 1980. The Canadian consumer could become an even more important factor in this market than he is at present, although in the immediate future the demand for some consumer products may slow down. The indications are that Canadians over the long run might increase their spending on motor cars and household appliances, and for medical, dental and personal care services, as opposed to a possibly less rapid increase in the buying of the basic necessities of life such as food or clothing. Transportation expenditure could produce between 7 and 9 million registered passenger vehicles in Canada by 1980 in contrast to roughly 2.8 million in 1955. In respect to the basic necessities, each individual added to the population will create a direct demand for the particular goods he uses personally, such as articles of clothing, etc. Each new family could mean a new house equipped with all the necessary appliances and furniture. In terms of food, there will not only be a larger market because of more people but also a more rapid rate of growth in the demand for meat than in the demand for dairy and vegetable products. The Canadian market for food in the years 1955-1980 might reach a total value of around \$3 billion. Thus the collective needs of the future millions will form one of the great sustaining forces in the growth of the Canadian economy. Ontario, with over a third of the expected population, will form the richest market in Canada, and already the Province accounts for 38% of all retail trade in the country.

PIPELINE AND SEAWAY

Two projects now under construction which will be of great economic benefit to Canada and greatly strengthen Ontario's position as the production giant and heartland market of the nation, are the Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Together they will provide energy for Ontario's future production expansion, make the Province a better market, and give Ontario manufacturers greater accessibility to more distant markets.

The 2,250-mile Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline from the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada, when completed in 1958, will bring very roughly 75 billion cubic feet of gas in the first year of pipeline operation to the Ontario market — nearly three-quarters of the Canadian total to be supplied. By the fifth year of operation, Ontario could absorb annually close to 131 billion of the possible 190 billion cubic feet brought in through the pipeline. In 1980 natural gas will account for 25% of the energy consumed in Canada. Reserves in Western Canada will rise from over 22 trillion cubic feet estimated in 1956 to 75 to 100 trillion cubic feet by 1980.

The major residential uses of natural gas in the Province will be for cooking and house and water heating. In equipping Ontario homes for an estimated 3 million extra people in the next twenty years, natural gas will be used more extensively for refrigeration, clothes drying, garbage disposal and air conditioning, thus opening up the largest single market for gas appliances in Canada. Happily, too, Ontario is situated midway between the potential metropolitan Montreal market on its eastern fringe, and the Manitoba-Saskatchewan area on the west, both of which will require gas appliances in increasing numbers.

Industrially, natural gas will be welcomed in Ontario for heating and the production of steam, and such processes as smelting, annealing and leaching. Already there is knowledge of the establishment of new industries, and expansion plans for existing ones, amounting to over \$100 million along the pipeline route. Each of these industries is dependent on natural gas for its operations. Natural gas will have a very definite effect on the mineral and forest industries of the Province. The Trans-Canada line runs directly through the Pre-Cambrian shield in Northern Ontario, an area which is a leader in Canadian metallurgical production, and there will be a large scale use of gas in smelting and processing operations, as well as for general heating use. Natural gas will replace coal in the secondary metallurgical industries of the southern section of Ontario as well. The Trans-Canada pipeline will run past 13 pulp and paper mills between North Bay and Kenora, making natural gas available to them for heating or, if need be, for creating electric power.

The prospective availability of natural gas and its by-products, as well as the growth of oil-refining facilities to supply further raw materials, is sparking a \$100 million expansion programme in the Canadian petro-chemical industry — much of which will be spent in Ontario. The operation of the pipelines in the West will require prior cleansing of the natural gas as it comes from the

Alberta wells, thus supplying tremendous quantities of light hydrocarbons and sulphur — enough to balance out Canada's present importation of 360,000 tons per year. Based on the by-products made available in the Prairies, the petro-chemical industry might be expected to expand in Alberta. However, in considering any move from Ontario to Alberta the industry faces a basic problem — lack of large markets close to the West. Transportation costs from the western provinces to the big eastern Canadian markets are too high, and the possible U.S. market is for the most part cut off by tariffs. Two products which can be made from natural gas after it has been purified in the West and put through the pipeline are ammonia and hydrogen. At least one company has shown interest in the possible use of natural gas in the Province for these purposes.

The Trans-Canada project alone will cost approximately \$375 million (\$120 million on the stretch of line in Northern Ontario) and will result in the spending of well over \$100 million in Ontario cities and towns for needed materials and for the salaries and wages for laying the pipe and building the compressor stations. All in all, of the estimated \$1 billion required to construct the entire Trans-Canada pipeline project, together with its gathering and distributing systems, well over a third will be spent in Ontario alone.

The proposed St. Lawrence Seaway will be a twelve-hundred-mile water route — with a minimum depth of 27 feet — from Montreal to the head of the Great Lakes, and is scheduled for possible completion by 1958. Associated with it is the large-scale development of power in the International Rapids and the Soulanges section of the St. Lawrence River, producing a total of over four million horsepower. The economic effect of the Seaway on Canada as a whole will come through the cheaper transportation provided by the project. It is not expected that ocean-going ships will travel the whole length of the Seaway, but rather that the more economical lake carriers will ply the route and trans-ship their cargoes at ocean ports on the lower St. Lawrence or the Atlantic Seaboard. The chief products to be affected by the Seaway are grain, iron ore, and coal. At present, grain cargoes from the Prairies are transferred from large lake carriers to smaller canal ships or back to rail to avoid the bottleneck starting at Prescott. The Seaway will enable the large lake ships to go straight through to Montreal and beyond, cutting out intermediary trans-shipping and saving in transportation costs. Canadian grain will be able to compete that much better on world markets. Returning grain carriers, if they go far enough, will be able to bring back iron ore. The Seaway will open the whole Great Lakes market to the iron ore from Labrador and Ungava.

For Ontario, the Seaway is important in both its power and its transportation aspects, for both are two of the prime factors in industrial plant location. The cost of and the 2.2 million horsepower to be produced by the great International Rapids development of the Seaway will be split evenly between New York State and Ontario. The Ontario products most likely to benefit from the Seaway transportation are flour, automobiles and parts, other iron and steel products, farm machinery, coke and fertilizers. New markets

should open up east and west for them. On the import side the Province can possibly expect to benefit from cheaper deliveries of coal and miscellaneous manufactures. Toronto and Hamilton are presently carrying out large extensions of their harbour facilities in order to take care of the expected increases in shipments and, as well, other Ontario ports are surveying their potentialities. With the current trend of decentralization of industry in the Province, it is anticipated that many new industries will be attracted along Ontario's new waterfront. Thus the Seaway will not only be of economic benefit to the whole of Canada, but it will also give Ontario manufacturers more power and cheaper transportation, and hence cheaper raw resources and greater accessibility to more markets.

FOREIGN TRADE PROSPECTS

In the coming years, trade may decline somewhat in relative importance to the economy as a whole. For some time past there has been a perceptible drop in the value of Canada's export of goods and services as a proportion of the gross national product. Furthermore, the re-orientation of our trade towards the United States will undoubtedly continue.

On the short-term view, the present Middle East crisis and other international events have created some elements of uncertainty in the world trade situation. Aside from these influences, foreign markets for Canada's principal export materials remain reasonably firm. For 1957, expanded capacity in the export industries will increase the volume of supplies available for shipment abroad. The present fuel shortage in Western Europe could mean a rise in Canada's exports of petroleum. Given sustained prosperity in the United States, total exports will probably continue at a high level throughout the coming year. Similarly, with the expected high level of investment in Canada in 1957 and a prosperous market, imports could also remain high. Looking further ahead, foreign trade will continue to remain one of the most dynamic elements contributing to the growth of our economy, and will particularly stimulate our resource material industries. At present the export of forest products absorbs 35%, and the export of metals and industrial minerals 25%, of total Canadian exports respectively. By 1980 the share of forest products will probably decline to 25% of the total, which is still a sizable portion. Newsprint and lumber will continue to be the most important segments. In 1980 as in 1955, the great bulk of Canadian newsprint production will be exported. At present over 80% of it goes to the United States, but by 1980 that country's share will be somewhat lower. Nevertheless, United States requirements should have increased by 50% at the end of the next 25 years, and other foreign demand will increase fourfold. Canada is as well currently exporting 50% of her total production of lumber to the United States and the United Kingdom. By 1980 American demand for lumber should increase, as should the Canadian share of the United States market.

At the end of the next 25 years, the export of metals and industrial ma-

terials could account for as much as one-third of all commodity exports. Metal and mineral exports may be four times as large as at present if the United States market is not restricted. Very soon, too, Canada will be exporting a mineral of the future — uranium — in quantity. The federal government has already begun negotiations with other countries for the delivery of refined uranium, probably starting sometime in 1958. This is of fundamental importance when it is considered that atomic power programmes are being introduced on a world-wide basis. The United States has already invested \$6.8 billion in atomic energy facilities, and construction expenditures are continuing at a rate of \$25 million monthly. With the opening of the Calder Hall power station this year Great Britain began a ten-year programme calling for the establishment of 12 atomic powered electric stations — and similar developments are occurring elsewhere. Canada alone has a production potential of uranium, mainly centered in Ontario, which might be the free world's largest. In addition to minerals there could be large quantities of oil and gas available for export by 1980 — principally to the United States. Should these exports be realized, our net export surplus in oil and gas alone in that year could be over \$1 billion.

Canada will thus become increasingly a major world supplier of minerals and fuels because of her geographical location relative to perhaps the world's best market — the United States, favourable geological conditions, and relatively low costs of production. On the other hand, as domestic industries in many countries develop and expand, the tendency might be to discourage the importation of some Canadian manufactured items, particularly those of the consumer variety. On the whole, however, Canada's export markets might probably be stronger for many products than they are today.

The future on the import side is much harder to estimate. If the Canadian economy continues with a high level of investment, there will have to be significant purchases of capital goods abroad. A growing domestic market will also continue to attract imports, especially from the United States. However, as the Canadian domestic market grows, Canadian industry will obtain a larger share of it in competition with foreign manufactured goods, thus perhaps reducing imports somewhat. Foreign trade as a whole will remain a vital influence in Canadian economic development.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Increases of capital spending on new construction, machinery and equipment will provide the means to meet the demands of the future. After a survey of all fields of the economy, the Federal Government has forecast that \$8.5 billion will be invested during 1957 throughout Canada. If realized, the sum will be 8% over the record of \$7.9 billion spent in 1956 — a rate of increase which is somewhat below the gain of 17% in 1956, but still very considerable. The slowing-down is mostly due to a decline in house-building from the high levels of 1955 and 1956. However, Canadian capital spending

in 1957 will be at the highest level on record and will probably amount to the largest proportion of the gross national production of any post-war year. It might be also easier to implement capital spending in 1957 than it was in 1956, for larger supplies of construction materials are available, and there has been some increase in the labour force. The strong emphasis on engineering construction in 1957 could mean at most some limits on the supply of structural steel and steel workers. On the whole the investment programme for 1957 represents a striking note of confidence in the nation's ability to grow in the coming years. That Ontario will be the heart of that growth is testified to by the fact that the Province will absorb \$3.2 billion, or over a third of the year's total capital outlay as it has done each year since 1947.

The investment expenditures of 1957 will complete many of the expansion plans initiated in 1955 and 1956. In terms of type, 66% of these expenditures is expected to be spent on construction and the remaining 34% on new machinery and equipment. Non-residential construction outlays will be 16% more than those of 1956, with such projects as pipelines, power developments, waterways, municipal roads and waterworks playing big roles. Housing construction, on the other hand, is expected to drop well below last year's level, with expenditure 19% less than then. On the equipment side, there will be increased demand for industrial machinery, railway rolling stock and civilian aircraft.

In terms of sectors, nearly \$1.3 billion or 15% of the 1957 sum will be spent by the primary industries, including agriculture, mining and construction. Ontario will account for over 30% of the primary industrial outlay or \$401 million. Manufacturing investment will rise 9% over the 1956 level to \$1.5 billion or roughly 18% of the total programme. It is particularly noticeable that such manufacturing industries as the non-ferrous metal and the iron and steel products industries will put into effect much larger expenditure programmes than last year, representing in the former an increase over 1956 of 80% to \$199 million, and in the latter a 28% increase to \$203 million. Other important increases are contemplated in the transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and supply, rubber products, and tobacco and tobacco products industries. As the workshop of the nation, Ontario will absorb nearly half of this year's capital investment in the manufacturing field.

Commercial, institutional and governmental investment will also be of great help in raising the over-all 1957 figure above 1956. However, the most important outlays for the industrial future of both Canada and Ontario will be made by the utility industries. Spending by them will rise to \$2.2 billion, 34% over their 1956 investment, and amount to over a quarter of this year's programme. The main contributions will be for power developments, pipelines and transportation facilities, of which Ontario will account for over 30%.

On the long-term view, if it is right that the gross national production in 1980 may be some three times what it was in 1955, then it is also probable that the total amount of investment in 1980 will be close to three times the 1955 figure, or some \$18 billion. Increased consumer demands and the growing world demand for Canadian basic raw materials could cause some of the expected rise in investment spending. On the industrial side, one of the

factors in the rise could also be an increase in the rate of capital requirements per worker and per unit of output because of more automatic and mechanical production processes. Outlays on machinery and equipment may rise more rapidly than those on construction, for with rapid technological developments and the arrival of the jet and atomic age very large requirements for transportation, communications and power generation can be anticipated.

The growth in population that is expected will lead to increased requirements for housing and for various forms of social capital such as roads, schools, hospitals and other services. The total Canadian expenditure on housing and the various forms of social capital may well amount to around \$100 billion over the next 25 years. The services provided by municipalities and the Ontario Government will have to be expanded to meet the growing needs of the third of the Canadian population living in the Province. For instance, the 1955 enrolment of 880 thousand in Ontario's elementary schools and 170 thousand in the secondary schools should jump to 1,499 thousand and 440 thousand respectively by 1975. This will mean that \$402 million will be needed for educational facilities in 1975 as opposed to the \$192 million spent in 1954. Similarly, \$111.1 million will be needed for the universities in 1975 as opposed to the \$23.5 million spent in 1954. Again, because of the expected increase in the volume of motor traffic, expenditures for highways and municipal roads could approximate a total of \$2½–\$3 billion in the next decade. Around \$1.1 billion will have to be provided for the rehabilitation and expansion of municipal water works, and another \$1.3 billion for municipal sewage works during the next twenty years. Lastly, by 1980, it is estimated that between 19 and 22 million kilowatts of electricity will be needed in the Province. In recent years the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has already constructed nine new hydro-electric and two major fuel-electric generating plants, and four hydro-electric developments are now under construction. It should have enough generating capacity at its command to meet demands by then. If the requirements for all these services are met over the next two decades, the opportunities for private business will be legion. The construction contracts alone will amount to billions of dollars to say nothing of, for example, the machinery required in the new hydro stations or the number of desks for the new schools.

American, British and European businessmen will want to share in Canadian expansion by investment. During the next twenty-five years the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada will be increased considerably in absolute, but not in relative, terms, both because of undistributed profits and depreciation allowances of foreign-controlled enterprises in this country, and because of the flow of new foreign capital. Foreign investment will probably continue to be highest in the resource and manufacturing industries. This foreign participation will be needed if the rate of Canada's expansion and development is to be carried on at a reasonable pace. However, because it is possible that exports will increase more than imports, by 1980 Canada will be relatively less dependent upon new inflows of foreign capital than it is today. It is not impossible, in fact, that by the end of the period Canada will find herself in the position of being a net exporter of capital in an average year.

NEW ONTARIO INDUSTRIES 195

NEW INDUSTRIES

During 1956 the following 143 companies were major amongst those establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Adhesive Tapes (Canada) Limited..... <i>Plastic tapes</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Air Lift Pneumatic Spring Control Limited..... <i>Springs</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Airetool Canada Limited..... <i>Pneumatic tools</i>	Brantford.....	United States
Albion Asbestos Packings Limited..... <i>Industrial gaskets</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Alfab (Canada) Limited..... <i>Aluminum furniture</i>	Port Hope.....	Canada
Allied Circuit Techniques Limited..... <i>Electric name plates</i>	Oakville.....	Canada
American Agricultural Chemical Company Limited..... <i>Fertilizers</i>	London.....	United States
A.M.F. Atomics (Canada) Limited..... <i>Uranium fuel rods</i>	Port Hope.....	United States
American Sterilizer Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Hospital equipment</i>	Brampton.....	Canada
Anderson, J. W., Company Limited..... <i>Water softening equipment</i>	Dundas.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company Limited..... <i>Pulp and paper</i>	Sioux Lookout.....	Canada
A.P.V. Canada Limited..... <i>Aluminum ware</i>	Newmarket.....	Great Britain
Atlas Titanium Limited..... <i>Alloy titanium, bars, sheets, wire</i>	Welland.....	{ United States Canada
Avery Adhesive Label Corporation (Canada) Limited..... <i>Adhesive labels</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Bancroft Cement Block Products Limited..... <i>Cement blocks</i>	Bancroft.....	Canada
Barker-Thorne Limited..... <i>Tools, dies, moulds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Bauer Brothers Company (Canada) Limited..... <i>Pulp and paper machinery</i>	Brantford.....	United States
Belleville Brick Company Limited..... <i>Concrete brick</i>	Belleville.....	Canada
Bellows Pneumatic Devices of Canada Limited... <i>Pneumatic equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Berry Door Company Limited..... <i>Steel doors</i>	Wingham.....	United States
Blachford, H. L., Limited..... <i>Industrial chemicals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Brantford Blower & Exhaust Company Limited.. <i>Furnace blowers</i>	Brantford.....	Canada
Braun, G. A., (Canada) Limited..... <i>Laundry equipment and cleaning chemicals</i>	Brantford.....	United States
Bucilla Products Limited..... <i>Decorative linens, yarns</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Calumet and Hecla of Canada Limited..... <i>Copper tubing</i>	London.....	United States
Canadian Baker Perkins Limited..... <i>Bakery ovens and machinery</i>	Brampton.....	United States
Canadian Pollard Bearings Limited..... <i>Bearings and transmissions</i>	Oakville.....	Great Britain
Canadian Propane (Ontario) Limited..... <i>Propane</i>	Fort William.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Canadian Zurn Engineering Limited..... <i>Pipeline strainers, drainage control products</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Canadylet Closures Limited..... <i>Cosmetic closures</i>	Barrie.....	United States
Casco Electric Products of Canada Limited..... <i>Electric lighters and appliances</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Chaseside Equipment Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Construction and mining equipment</i>	Burlington.....	Canada
Cities Service Oil Company Limited..... <i>Oil refinery</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	United States
Clary Multiplier of Canada Limited..... <i>Business machines and aircraft components</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Cochrane Water Conditioning Limited..... <i>Water conditioning equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Coloured Concrete Products Limited..... <i>Ornamental concrete products</i>	Sturgeon Falls.....	Canada
Columbia Metal Rolling Mills Limited..... <i>Aluminum roofing and siding</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Consolidated Diesel Electric Corporation of Canada Limited..... <i>Aircraft equipment, diesels</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Crooky Foods Limited..... <i>Potato chips</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Densmore Tool & Die Works Limited..... <i>Dies, jigs, gauges, machine fixtures</i>	St. Catharines.....	Canada
Dominion Iron Works Limited..... <i>Ornamental iron railing, fire escapes</i>	Kingston.....	Canada
Dow, Thomas, Electroplating Limited..... <i>Electroplating, welding</i>	Fort William.....	Canada
Du Ve Metal Industries Limited..... <i>Cabinets, metal windows and doors</i>	Windsor.....	Canada
Electric Reduction Company of Canada Limited.. <i>Phosphoric and sulphuric acid</i>	Hamilton.....	Canada
Electric Storage Battery Company (Canada) Limited..... <i>Storage batteries</i>	Toronto Township.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Emille Shoes Limited..... <i>Ladies' footwear</i>	Burlington.....	Canada
Erlesmere Lumber Company Limited..... <i>Lumber products</i>	Brampton.....	Canada
European Cheese Limited..... <i>Specialty cheeses</i>	Milverton.....	Canada
Ever Seal Aluminum Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Aluminum screens and doors</i>	Hamilton.....	Canada
Exeter Furniture Company Limited..... <i>Church furniture</i>	Exeter.....	Canada
Fenton, T. C., Limited..... <i>Canning, packing and bottling machinery</i>	Simcoe.....	Canada
Fledco Vibrapipe Company Limited..... <i>Concrete pipes</i>	Ajax.....	United States
General Impact Extrusions Limited..... <i>Collapsible tubes, coil cans</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
General Latex & Chemicals of Canada Limited... <i>Rubber products</i>	Brampton.....	United States
General Refractories Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Refractory products</i>	Smithville.....	United States
Gilmore Boats Limited..... <i>Boats</i>	Georgetown.....	Canada
Gorman Rupp Company Limited..... <i>Irrigating equipment</i>	St. Thomas.....	United States
Greenlawn Permanent Pasteur Company Limited..... <i>Seed and fertilizer</i>	Brantford.....	Canada
Gregstrom Corporation (Canada) Limited..... <i>Plastic refrigerator components</i>	Deseronto.....	United States
Haeco Limited..... <i>Auto accessories</i>	Peterborough.....	Great Britain
Highway Trailers of Canada Limited..... <i>Truck trailer equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Holcomb, J. I., Manufacturing Company, Canada, Limited..... <i>Cleaning chemicals, maintenance supplies</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Holody Electro-Plating Limited..... <i>Metal plating, polishing, buffing</i>	Guelph.....	Canada
Howden, James, & Company Limited..... <i>Land and marine boiler auxiliaries</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Huber, R., & Company (Canada) Limited..... <i>Upholstered furniture</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	West Germany
I.D.P. Limited..... <i>Aircraft components</i>	Beamsville.....	Canada
International Paints (Ontario) Limited..... <i>Paint</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Jubilee Brewery Limited..... <i>Beer</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
King Seagrave Limited..... <i>Fire apparatus, street flushers, etc.</i>	Woodstock.....	Canada
Kingston Paint Limited..... <i>Paint</i>	Kingston.....	Sweden
Korlin Limited..... <i>Plastic extrusions</i>	Stratford.....	Canada
Lake Ontario Portland Cement Company Limited..... <i>Cement and crushed limestone</i>	Picton.....	Canada
Lambert, Frank H., Limited..... <i>Decorative glass and china</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Lansing Bagnall Limited..... <i>Lift trucks</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Larkin, C. N., Limited..... <i>Clothing</i>	Port McNicoll.....	Canada
Link Belt Speeder Corporation Limited..... <i>Shovels, cranes</i>	Woodstock.....	United States
Lloyd Manufacturing Company Limited..... <i>Aluminum products</i>	Orillia.....	Canada
M. N. Automation Limited..... <i>Automation equipment</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Martin Baker (Canada) Limited..... <i>Aircraft ejector seats</i>	Collingwood.....	Great Britain
Marwall Plastic Company Limited..... <i>Plastic products</i>	Brantford.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Metal and Thermit-United Chromium of Canada Limited..... <i>Metal compounds, industrial chemicals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	{ United States Canada
Mid-States Canada Limited..... <i>Mobile homes</i>	Ingersoll.....	United States
Modern Distributors Limited..... <i>Magazines and books</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	United States
Monitor Industries (Windsor) Limited..... <i>Electrical switch boxes</i>	Windsor.....	Canada
Nicromatic Limited..... <i>Buffing and cleaning compounds</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Noble, F. H., Company Limited..... <i>Trophies</i>	Brantford.....	United States
Nor Shor Premix Concrete Company Limited... <i>Ready-mix concrete</i>	Fort William.....	Canada
North, James, Canada Company Limited..... <i>Industrial gloves and clothing</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Northern Plywoods, Limited..... <i>Plywood</i>	Nipigon.....	Canada
Oakton Products Limited..... <i>Stainless steel tubing</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Omark Industries Limited..... <i>Powder-actuated tools</i>	Guelph.....	Canada
Oxo (Canada) Limited..... <i>Beef extract</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada
Package Air Conditioning Engineering Limited... <i>Air conditioners</i>	Hamilton.....	Canada
Perth Concrete Products Limited..... <i>Ready-mix concrete</i>	Stratford.....	Canada
Philadelphia Electrical Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited..... <i>Safety devices, heaters, fixtures</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	{ United States Canada
Pioneer Design Company Limited..... <i>Tools, dies, jigs</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Prencio Products Company Limited..... <i>Foundry supplies and equipment</i>	Clarkson.....	United States
Pressure Pipe Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Concrete water pipe</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Prestole Corporation of Canada Limited..... <i>Automotive and industrial fasteners</i>	Oakville.....	United States
Pretty Ware Limited..... <i>Rubber mats, gloves and caps</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Production Painting Company Limited..... <i>Baked enamel products</i>	Windsor.....	Canada
Quebec Ammonia Company Limited..... <i>Anhydrous ammonia</i>	Augusta Township.....	Canada
Rainbow Chemicals Company Limited..... <i>Fertilizer</i>	Tilbury.....	Canada
Raytheon Canada Limited..... <i>Radar installations and equipment</i>	Kitchener.....	{ United States Canada
Richier Machine Company Limited..... <i>Construction machinery</i>	St. Thomas.....	France
RiC-Wil Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Prefabricated piping systems</i>	St. Thomas.....	United States
Rosedale Plastics International Limited..... <i>Plastic toys and hardware</i>	Lindsay.....	Great Britain
Rotaflex Canada Limited..... <i>Lamp shades</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Great Britain
Samco Brass Limited..... <i>Bronze, brass and aluminum castings</i>	Grantham Township.....	Canada
Samsonite of Canada Limited..... <i>Luggage, card tables, chairs</i>	Stratford.....	United States
Saugeen River Veneer Company Limited..... <i>Veneered Lumber</i>	Durham.....	West Germany
Scott, Norman, Company of Canada Limited.... <i>Screw machine products</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Seaforth Concrete Sewer Tile Limited..... <i>Concrete sewer tile</i>	Seaforth.....	Canada
Servall Truck & Tractor Equipment Limited.... <i>Truck and tractor equipment</i>	Windsor.....	Canada
Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Oil refinery</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	United States
Shulton (Canada) Limited..... <i>Toiletries, pharmaceuticals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Sonneborn Limited..... <i>Building materials</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Special Construction Machines Limited..... <i>Pile drivers</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	West Germany
Sportscraft Trailer Manufacturing Limited..... <i>Mobile homes</i>	Maxville.....	United States
Strathroy Brick Company Limited..... <i>Concrete building brick</i>	Strathroy.....	Canada
Strathroy Shoe Company Limited..... <i>Bedroom slippers</i>	Strathroy.....	Canada
Supercrete Ontario Limited..... <i>Concrete products</i>	Port Arthur.....	Canada
Superior Tool & Die Company Limited..... <i>Tools and dies</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Supreme Anodizing Limited..... <i>Aluminum cooking utensils</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	{ Great Britain Canada
Surebet Enterprises Limited..... <i>Mobile homes</i>	Merrickville.....	Canada
Thessalon Mill & Lumber Company Limited..... <i>Prefabricated homes</i>	Thessalon.....	Canada
Thompson, Wilfred, Company Limited..... <i>Fire extinguishers</i>	Collingwood.....	Canada
Tilbury Steel Treating Company Limited..... <i>Steel treating</i>	Tilbury.....	United States
Tokhein Reeder of Canada Limited..... <i>Gasoline pumps</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Trafalgar Concrete Products Limited..... <i>Concrete products</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	Canada
Union Screen Plate Company of Canada Limited..... <i>Castings and screen plates</i>	Brampton.....	Canada
United Shoe Plastics Limited..... <i>Plastic components for footwear</i>	Midland.....	{ United States Canada
V.H. Metal Services Limited..... <i>Metal fabricators</i>	Windsor.....	Canada
Vendline of Canada Limited..... <i>Vending machines</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Victoria Ready-Mix Concrete Limited..... <i>Ready-mix concrete</i>	Lindsay.....	Canada
Wainwood Products Limited..... <i>Wood and resin products</i>	Kirkland Lake.....	Canada
Waterbury Battery Company Limited..... <i>Primary batteries</i>	Perth.....	United States
Welland Tubes Limited..... <i>Steel pipe</i>	Welland.....	Canada
Whitmoyer Laboratories Incorporated..... <i>Agricultural chemicals</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States
Windsor, Jack, Fence Company Limited..... <i>Fences</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	Canada
Witco Chemical Company Limited..... <i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	Trafalgar Township.....	United States
Worthington (Canada) 1955 Limited..... <i>Pumps, refrigeration equipment, etc.</i>	Brantford.....	United States
Yorktown Paint & Chemicals Limited..... <i>Paints, insecticides, deodorants</i>	Metropolitan Toronto.....	United States

PURCHASES

During 1956 the following 15 companies were major amongst those purchasing interests in established Ontario manufacturing industries.

COMPANY NAME	ORIGIN
A. G. fur Fein und Grobkeramik..... purchased Toronto Brick Company Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Ashworth Brothers Incorporated..... purchased James Holdsworth & Bros. (Canada) Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	United States
California Packing Corporation..... purchased Canadian Cannery Limited, Hamilton	United States
Darling Valve & Manufacturing Company..... purchased Philip Gies Foundry Limited, Kitchener, and Canada Valve & Hydrant Company Limited, Brantford	United States
Hunts' Foods Limited..... purchased Lealand Company Limited, Tilbury	United States

COMPANY NAME	ORIGIN
Indiana Steel Products Company..... purchased Hayward Tyler Foundries Limited, Kitchener	United States
Koppers Company Incorporated..... purchased Industrial Sound Control Canada Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Neon Products of Western Canada Limited..... purchased Outdoor Neon Displays Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	British Columbia
Pioneer Electric Limited..... purchased Supreme Power Supplies Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	Manitoba
Porter, H. K., Company Incorporated..... purchased Henry Disston & Sons Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Remington Arms Company, Incorporated..... purchased Mall Tool Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Roberts-Gordon Appliance Corporation..... purchased George H. Jackson Company, Limited, Grimsby	United States
Robinson & Sons Limited..... purchased Texpack Limited, Brantford	Great Britain
Telegraph Condenser Company Limited..... purchased Glendon Company, Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Ward Leonard Electric Company..... purchased D. M. Frazer Limited, Metropolitan Toronto	United States



EXPANSION AT NEW LOCATIONS

During 1956 the following 40 Ontario manufacturing companies were major amongst those building branch plants in new locations in the Province.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Beacon Chemicals of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Milton
Bogdon & Gross Furniture Company Limited...	Walkerton.....	Hanover
Canada Dry Bottling Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Ottawa
Canada Wire and Cable Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Simcoe
Canadian Liquid Air Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Sudbury
Canadian Steel Corporation Limited	}Ojibway }Windsor }Metropolitan Toronto	}Metropolitan } Toronto
Truscan Steel Company of Canada Limited		
Graham Nail & Wire Products Limited		
Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited.....	Hamilton.....	London
Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited.....	Hamilton.....	Stoney Creek
Canadian Wood Products Limited.....	Grimsby.....	Kearney
Canadian Wood Products Limited.....	Grimsby.....	Midland
Collie Woollen Mills Limited.....	Appleton.....	Almonte
Concrete Pipe Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Paris

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Dominion Bird & Pet Supply Limited.....	Hamilton.....	St. Thomas
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Hamilton
Duplate Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Oakville
Fairbanks Soap Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Markham
Galt Brass Company Limited.....	Galt.....	Kitchener
Globe-Union Canada (1953) Limited.....	Ajax.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Hay & Company Limited.....	Woodstock.....	Searchmont
Hodgins Brothers Limited.....	Ottawa.....	Almonte
Hygrade Containers Limited.....	London.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Junior Footwear Limited.....	Hamilton.....	Markdale
Kayson Rubber & Plastics Limited.....	Galt.....	Preston
Lasalle Cabinets Limited.....	Windsor.....	Hamilton
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Limited.....	Chatham.....	Wallaceburg
Livingston Wood Manufacturing Limited.....	Tillsonburg.....	Smith's Falls
Moore Business Forms Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Fergus
North American Cyanamid Limited.....	Niagara Falls.....	Hamilton
Pepsi-Cola Company of Canada Limited.....	Ottawa.....	Hamilton
Permanent Transit Mix Concrete Limited.....	Belleville.....	Kingston
Pure Spring Company Limited.....	Ottawa.....	Hamilton
Ralston Purina Company of Canada Limited....	Woodstock.....	Whitby
Standard Industries Company Limited.....	Hamilton.....	Dundas
Strub Beverages & Pickles Company Limited....	Hamilton.....	Dundas
United Cedar Supply Company of Canada.....	Addison.....	Perth

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Weldrest Hosiery Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Perth
West End Engineering.....	Hamilton.....	Dundas
Westeel Products Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Hamilton
White-Rodgers Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto.....	Markham Township
Wright Folding Box Company.....	Hamilton.....	Dundas

EXPANSION AT SITE

During 1956 the following 374 Ontario manufacturing plants were major amongst those making additions to their existing facilities.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Accurate Machine and Tool Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Acme Carbon & Ribbon Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Acme Chrome (Windsor) Limited.....	Windsor
Acorn Manufacturing Company.....	Fort Erie
Alchem Limited.....	Burlington
Algoma Manufacturing Tool & Die Limited.....	Oshawa
Algoma Steel Corporation Limited.....	Sault Ste. Marie
Allied Electric Manufacturing Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
AlSCO Products of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Aluminum Company of Canada Limited.....	Kingston
Amalgamated Electric Corporation Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Anaconda American Brass Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Limited.....	Guelph
Armet Industries Limited.....	Guelph
Arner Company Limited.....	Fort Erie
Artistic Stone Limited.....	Hamilton
Atlantic Service Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Aulcraft Paints Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited.....	Brockville
Avalon Fabrics Limited.....	Stratford
B. K. & B. Truck Bodies Limited.....	London

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
B. & W. Precision Heat Treating Company, Limited . . .	Kitchener
Barber Die Casting Company Limited	Hamilton
Barber-Greene Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Barton Tubes Limited	Burlington
Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited	Campbellford
Bauers Limited	Waterloo
Baxter Laboratories of Canada Limited	Alliston
Beach Industries Limited	Smith's Falls
Beavers Dental Products Limited	Morrisburg
Bell Chemicals Limited	Hamilton
Benn Iron Foundry Limited	Wallaceburg
Betty Dear Corsets Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Bick Pickle Products	Metropolitan Toronto
Bishop Asphalt Papers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Blantyre Dairy Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Borden Company Limited	Ingersoll
Bradshaw, A., & Son Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Bradshaw's Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Braemore Upholstering Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brantford Engineering & Manufacturing Company . . .	Hamilton
Brantford Molded Plastics Limited	Brantford
British American Oil Company Limited	Clarkson
British Leaf Tobacco Company of Canada Limited . . .	Chatham
Brook Woollen Company of Simcoe Limited	Simcoe
Brown Brothers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brown Fintube (Canada) Limited	St. Thomas
Burndy (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
By-Products Company of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto
Cameron-McIndoo Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Bread Company Limited	Brantford
Canada Carbon & Ribbon Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Illinois Tools Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Iron Foundries Limited	St. Thomas
Canada Malting Company Limited	Port Arthur
Canada Packers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Canadian Allis-Chalmers Limited.....	St. Thomas
Canadian Charts & Supplies Limited and John Wilkes Press Limited	}.....Oakville
Canadian Clark Limited.....	St. Thomas
Canadian Cottons Limited.....	Cornwall
Canadian Crittall Metal Window Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Drawn Steel Company Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Dressed Meats Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Engineering & Tool Company Limited.....	Windsor
Canadian Folding Cartons Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian General Electric Company Limited.....	Peterborough
Canadian General Electric Company Limited.....	Oakville
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	Barrie
Canadian General-Tower Limited.....	Galt
Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Company Limited...	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Industries Limited.....	Hamilton
Canadian Industries Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Industries Limited.....	Copper Cliff
Canadian Industries Limited.....	Nobel
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited.....	Port Credit
Canadian Leaf Tobacco Company Limited	Chatham
Canadian Longyear Limited.....	North Bay
Canadian Mouldings Limited.....	Chatham
Canadian Ohio Brass Limited.....	Niagara Falls
Canadian Oil Companies Limited.....	Sarnia
Canadian Pittsburgh Piping Limited.....	Hamilton
Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited.....	Windsor
Canadian Thermos Products Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Traction Limited.....	Oakville
Canadian Vegetable Oil Processing Limited.....	Hamilton
Carbide Tool Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Castel, J., & Company Limited	Hamilton
Cello Products Limited.....	Galt
Center Tool & Mold Company Limited.....	Windsor
Chemical By-Products Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Clarke & Clarke Leathers.....	Barrie
Cochrane Foilwares Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Collett-Sproule Boxes Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Colonial Upholstering Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Compressed Air Equipment Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Cooley Metal Products Limited	Brighton
Cooksville Company Limited.....	Cheltenham
Cooksville Company Limited.....	Cooksville
Cooksville Company Limited.....	Milton
Cornwall Bottling Works Limited.....	Cornwall
Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.....	Cornwall
Crain, R. L., Limited.....	Ottawa
Cramco Alloy Sales Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Crane Packing Company Limited.....	Hamilton
Dare Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Davis & Henderson Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Day & Campbell Limited.....	Hamilton
Dick, A. B., Company of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Dilworth, J. C., Store Fixtures Limited.....	Durham
Dimension Enterprises Company Limited.....	Orillia
Dominion Bridge Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited.....	Kitchener
Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited.....	Hamilton
Dominion Paper Box Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited.....	Sault Ste. Marie
Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth Limited.....	Hamilton
Dorr-Oliver-Long Limited.....	Orillia
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited.....	Sarnia
Drew, E. F., & Company Limited.....	Ajax
Duplate Canada Limited.....	Windsor
Duplate Canada Limited.....	Oshawa
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited.....	Maitland
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited.....	Hamilton
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited.....	Kingston
Durisol Materials Limited.....	Mitchell

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Duro Aluminum Limited.....	Hamilton
Dustbane Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Ottawa
Eastern Power Devices Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Eddy Match Company Limited.....	Pembroke
Elder, Gordon, Packing Company Limited.....	Streetsville
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.....	Port Hope
Electric Auto-Lite Limited.....	Sarnia
Electro-Hydraulics (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
"El-Mech" Tools Limited.....	Welland
Empire Brass Manufacturing Company Limited.....	London
Essex Cabinet Makers Limited.....	Windsor
Essex Packers Limited.....	Windsor
Ex-Cell-O Corporation of Canada Limited.....	London
Ferranti Electric Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Fiberglas Canada Limited.....	Guelph
Fiberglas Canada Limited.....	Sarnia
Firth Brown Steels Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Fischer & Porter (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Fleck, Alexander, Limited.....	Ottawa
Flintkote Company of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited.....	Oakville
Four Wheel Drive Auto Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Fram Canada Limited.....	Stratford
Frey Instrument Company Limited.....	Smith's Falls
Fruehauf Trailer of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Gardner-Denver Company (Canada) Limited.....	Woodstock
Gates Rubber of Canada Limited.....	Brantford
General Coach Works of Canada Limited.....	Hensall
General Foods Limited.....	Windsor
General Motors of Canada Limited.....	Oshawa
General Motors Diesel Limited.....	London
Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company Limited...	Metropolitan Toronto
Glenayr-Knit Limited.....	Lanark
Goodrich, B. F., Canada Limited.....	Kitchener
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Limited.	Bowmanville

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Limited.	Metropolitan Toronto
Great Lakes Paper Company Limited.....	Fort William
Grenville Castings Limited.....	Merrickville
Griffith, G. L., & Sons Limited.....	Stratford
Guelph Engineering Company Limited.....	Guelph
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine Canada Limited.....	Beachville
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine Canada Limited.....	Hespeler
Hahn Brass Limited.....	New Hamburg
Hall Foundry Company Limited.....	Hespeler
Hamilton Cotton Company Limited.....	Dundas
Hammond Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Guelph
Hansen's, Chr., of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Hardesty, W. C., Company of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited.....	Fort Erie
Hastings Machine Tool Limited.....	Niagara Falls
Hawkins, W. T., Limited.....	Belleville
Henderson Concrete Products Limited.....	Oshawa
Henry, M. A., Limited.....	Dundas
Hi-Bek Precision Spring Company.....	Hamilton
Holophane Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Honeywell Controls Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Hoskins Awning Supply Company (Chatham) Limited.	Chatham
Houdaille Industries Limited.....	Oshawa
Howards & Sons (Canada) Limited.....	Cornwall
Howe, William, Industries Limited.....	Windsor
Ideal Welding Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Imperial Oil Limited.....	Sarnia
Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited.....	Aylmer
Industrial Adhesives Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Industrial Electronics of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
International Malleable Iron Company Limited.....	Guelph
International Nickel Company of Canada Limited....	Copper Cliff
International Tools Limited.....	Windsor
Isotope Products Limited.....	Oakville

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
J. & C. Tool & Die Limited	Windsor
Jackson Metal Industries Limited.....	Hamilton
Johnson, Matthey & Mallory Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Johnstel Metal Products Limited.....	Windsor
Joy Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited.....	Galt
Kamro Lighting Products Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Kaufman Rubber Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Kearney, James R., Corporation of Canada Limited...	Guelph
Kellogg Company of Canada Limited.....	London
Kemball, Bishop & Company (Canada) Limited.....	Cornwall
Kemp Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Guelph
Kennedy, Wm., & Sons Limited.....	Owen Sound
Kleinert, I. B., Rubber Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Knechtel, Wm., & Son, Limited.....	Hanover
Koehring Waterous Limited.....	Brantford
Kondu Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Preston
Kuntz Electroplating Limited.....	Kitchener
Lakeshore Die Casting Limited.....	Oakville
Leitz, Ernst, (Canada) Limited.....	Midland
Leland Electric Canada Limited.....	Guelph
Lennox Industries (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Lincoln Hosiery Limited.....	St. Catharines
Linde Air Products Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Linde Air Products Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie
Linde Air Products Company.....	Welland
Lindsay Antenna & Specialty Products Limited.....	Lindsay
Line and Cable Accessories Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Link Welder of Canada Limited.....	Windsor
Lloyd, C., & Son Limited.....	Wingham
Lubrizol of Canada Limited.....	Niagara Falls
Luckett Loose Leaf Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Manning Biscuit Company of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Manning, Maxwell & Moore of Canada Limited.....	Galt
Martin, E. & A., Research Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Marz Laboratories Limited.....	Windsor

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Masson-Seeley & Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Maxwell Limited.....	Preston
Mercury Tool & Stamping Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Meredith, C. C., & Company Limited.....	Streetsville
Midland Industries Limited.....	Midland
Mintex Federal Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Mitten Industries Limited.....	Galt
Moore Dry Kiln Company of Canada Limited.....	Brampton
Morissette, N., Diamond Drilling Limited.....	Haileybury
Morrison, N. V., Limited.....	Strathroy
Motor Products Corporation.....	Walkerville
McFarren, F. B., Limited.....	Streetsville
National Machine Products Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
National Rubber Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
National Tool Distributors Limited.....	Preston
Neilson, William, Limited.....	Peterborough
Niagara Dry Beverages Limited.....	Hamilton
Nickolson, A. S., & Son Limited.....	Burlington
No-Co-Rode Company Limited.....	Cornwall
North American Cyanamid Limited.....	Beachville
North American Cyanamid Limited.....	Welland
North American Cyanamid Limited.....	Niagara Falls
Northern Crane and Hoist Works Limited.....	Windsor
Ontario Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited...	Kenora
Ontario Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited...	Fort Frances
Oregon Saw Chain Limited.....	Guelph
Orenda Engines Limited.....	Malton
Orenda Engines Limited.....	Nobel
Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Limited...	Peterborough
Outdoor Neon Displays Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Owen Sound Brick Company.....	Owen Sound
Page-Hersey Tubes Limited.....	Welland
Pannill Veneer Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Parmatic Engineering Limited.....	Owen Sound
Paulite Plastics Company Limited.....	Preston

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Pedlar People Limited.....	Oshawa
Penfound Varnish Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Peterborough Canoe Company Limited.....	Peterborough
Phil Wood Industries Limited.....	Windsor
Philco Corporation of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Phillips Electrical Company Limited.....	Brockville
Pinecrest Products Limited.....	Midland
Plymouth Machinery Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Welland
Polyfiber Limited.....	Renfrew
Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company Limited.....	Port Arthur
Post Paper Box Limited.....	Riverside
Prescott Paper Products Limited.....	Prescott
Procter & Gamble Company of Canada Limited.....	Hamilton
Propane Containers of Canada Limited.....	Toronto Township
Pumps & Softeners Limited.....	London
Purity Popcorn Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Rahn Metals Limited.....	North Bay
Rapid Grip & Batten Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Ratcliffs (Canada) Limited.....	Richmond Hill
Raybestos-Manhattan (Canada) Limited.....	Peterborough
Refractories Engineering & Supplies Limited.....	Bronte
Regal Die Casting Company Limited.....	Brampton
Reliance Electric & Engineering (Canada) Limited....	Welland
Robertson-Irwin Limited.....	Hamilton
Roti Wood & Metal Products Company Limited.....	Fergus
Russel-Hipwell Engines, Limited.....	Owen Sound
Ryan Builders Supplies Limited.....	London
S.O.S. Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited...	Metropolitan Toronto
St. Lawrence Steel & Wire Company Limited.....	Gananoque
Savage Shoes Limited.....	Preston
Seagram, Joseph E., & Sons Limited.....	Waterloo
Seven-Up Ontario Limited.....	Barrie
Shaw Baking Company.....	Port Arthur
Sheffield Bronze Powder Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Shopsy's Food Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Short, J. R., Canadian Mills Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Simkins Brothers.....	Campbellford
Slater, N., Company Limited.....	Hamilton
Sloan Water Conditioning Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Smiles'n Chuckles Limited.....	Kitchener
Smith's Falls Bottling Works.....	Smith's Falls
Smith & Stone Limited.....	Georgetown
Snyder, M. L., & Son Limited.....	Woodbridge
Sonograph Engineering & Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Sparkler International Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Sparton of Canada Limited.....	London
Specialty Manufacturing & Distributing Company Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Specialty Paper Products Limited.....	Bowmanville
Stacey Bros. Limited.....	Mitchell
Stamped & Enamelled Ware Limited.....	Hespeler
Standard Cap & Seal (Canada) Limited.....	Burlington
Standard Products (Canada) Limited.....	Windsor
Standard Wire & Cable Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Steel Company of Canada Limited.....	Hamilton
Sterling Building Materials Limited.....	Windsor
Steward, Jas., Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Woodstock
Stirling Page Industries Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Storrrar-Dunbrik Limited.....	Oshawa
Stradwick Industries Limited.....	London
Stratford Chrome Plating Company.....	Stratford
Sunbeam Corporation (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Sunway Fruit Products Incorporated.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Super Oil Seal Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Brantford
Superior Box Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Switzer Planing Mills Limited.....	Orillia
T.C.F. of Canada Limited.....	Cornwall
Taylor Forge & Pipe Works of Canada Limited.....	Hamilton
Tek Plastics Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Tenatronics Limited.....	Newmarket
Thompson Bros. Limited.....	Teeswater
Timberland Machines Limited.....	Woodstock
Top Paper Products Limited.....	Guelph

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Torrington Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited.....	Oakville
Trane Company of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Trenton Dyeing & Finishing Company Limited.....	Trenton
Truscon Steel Company of Canada Limited.....	Walkerville
Tube Benders & Fabricators Limited.....	Streetsville
Tube Turns of Canada Limited.....	Ridgetown
Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited.....	Hamilton
Tumbler, J. A., Laboratories Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Tyler, W. S., Company of Canada Limited.....	St. Catharines
United Co-operatives of Ontario.....	Guelph
United Steel Corporation Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Universal Machine Works Company.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Varian Associates of Canada Limited.....	Georgetown
Veribest Products Limited.....	Hamilton
Vickers-Sperry of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
VioBin (Canada) Limited.....	St. Thomas
VISIrecord of Canada Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Visking Limited.....	Lindsay
Warren Automatics Company.....	Peterborough
Warren Bros. Limited.....	St. Catharines
Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited.....	Waterloo
Werlich Industries Limited.....	Preston
Werner, R. D., Company (Canada) Limited.....	Oshawa
Western Shoe Company Limited.....	Kitchener
Whitehall Pharmacal (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Whiting Corporation (Canada) Limited.....	Welland
Wilson Laboratories Limited.....	Dundas
Windsor Fence & Wire Products Company.....	Windsor
Windsor Match Plate & Tool & Die Limited.....	Windsor
Windsor Tool & Die Limited.....	Windsor
Windsor Wiping Cloth Company.....	Windsor
Wood, W. C., Company Limited.....	Guelph
Woodbridge Moulded Products Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Woolley, Robert, Shoe Company Limited.....	Galt
Wright, W. Gary, Electronics of Canada Limited.....	Whitby
Yardley of London (Canada) Limited.....	Metropolitan Toronto
Yeates, Charles, & Company Limited.....	Guelph
Young, L. A., Industries of Canada Limited.....	Windsor

SERVICES OF THE TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH



"The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario promotes the economic growth of the Province through the development of its manufacturing industry."

The Branch is anxious to assist industry in establishing and expanding in Ontario. It has a series of special business services which are available without charge and in confidence through all of its offices.

For new industry considering doing business in Canada and planning or studying new industrial locations, the Branch offers a comprehensive consulting service.

For expanding Canadian industry an advisory service in respect to new products and plant locations is provided.

For technical information regarding markets, raw materials, labour, power, transportation, taxation and all factors pertaining to manufacturing in Ontario, as well as an industrial location service to furnish unbiased facts concerning the Province, planned to the specifications of the particular industry, consult the Branch.

Scientific information based on laboratory research is provided to industries in Ontario through the Department of Industrial Research Services of the Ontario Research Foundation under the sponsorship of the Trade and Industry Branch.

As well, close co-operation is maintained with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, banks, investment houses, railways, other national, provincial, regional and municipal organizations to develop the Province.

The business services provided to industry by the Government of Ontario are available through the following offices of the Trade and Industry Branch:

The Trade and Industry Branch
454 University Avenue
Toronto, Canada
EMPIRE 3-1211

The Trade and Industry Branch
Suite 1456
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-5851

The Trade and Industry Dept.
Ontario House
13 Charles II Street
London, S.W.1, England
WHITEHALL 6404

The Trade and Industry Branch
Suite 882
33 South Clark Street
Chicago 3, Illinois
FINANCIAL 6-2633

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Ontario's Industrial Development

A REVIEW OF 1957
AND DEVELOPMENT FROM 1946 TO 1958



Ontario . . .

. . . is a land rich in natural resources; a Province respected by her people who are proud of her history of development and confident of her future growth.

Ontario's destiny is now quite clear as the "workshop" of Canada. The post-war years in particular emphasize the steady expansion of the Province's economy in every direction and its growing industrial maturity.

Because of its remarkable industrial development in recent years; because of its unique position as the heart of the Canadian market and its proximity to the largest markets in the United States; because of its central location for obtaining raw materials and delivering finished products; its factories to-day produce 50% by value of Canada's manufactured goods.

This concise report is prepared annually and planned to give a balanced picture of the development of Ontario manufacturing industry with the weight of emphasis being placed from year to year on those aspects that are currently of most importance.



Minister.

Department of Planning and Development Government of Ontario

HON. W. M. NICKLE
Minister

T. A. C. TYRRELL
Deputy Minister

Prepared by

TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
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THE Province of Ontario, known until 1867 as Upper Canada, has grown into a mature industrial community in but a few short years in sharp contrast to the many years of development of the historic industrial regions of the old world.

The early settlers of Upper Canada received encouragement from their government in establishing those basic industries essential to an agricultural

settlement, and it was not long before grist mills and sawmills were to be found and craftsmen opened a variety of workshops to produce the necessities required by a people in a new land.

These early specialized industries may be defined as workshops rather than factories for in many cases the workers employed themselves independently rather than in groups. For example, textiles were woven from yarn spun by the farm mother and cloth was made in the homes for personal use or as custom work.

Industrialization may first be said to have come to the Province in the 1840's and the foundations of urban industrial development were laid throughout the 19th Century. The transformation of Ontario into an industrial region of major importance, therefore, dates for little more than a generation.

The growth of the Province's manufacturing industry, when measured in terms of values and time, is a remarkable example of the achievement of an enterprising people facing opportunities with confidence.



Canada 1957

CANADA'S economy in 1957 once again reached record levels. While many counteracting forces were at work in the Canadian economy during the year the total effect was to progress. The gross national product increased to a record \$31 billion, some 4% greater than the \$29.9 billion reached in 1956. The growth of the Canadian domestic market, combined with a high level of capital expansion, tended to offset the slightly weakened demand for Canadian raw materials on world markets. However foreign trade remained at a very high level. In 1957 with a population of 16.9 million, Canada transacted with foreign countries some \$10.6 billion dollars worth of business in merchandise alone — more than \$630 for every man, woman and child in the nation. The fact that the value of all goods and services in Canada increased in the face of a weakening world demand for raw materials, shows the growing internal strength of the Canadian economy.

PRODUCTION

Manufacturing, the largest single contributor to the economy, reached an all-time high of \$22.2 billion in value of factory shipments in 1957, an increase over 1956. Chemical products showed the largest gain of any manufacturing group—an increase to \$1.2 billion. The primary iron and steel industry, on the other hand, cut back production somewhat to about 8.6 million tons, with pig iron production increasing more than 4% and ingot production declining by about 5%. The heavy demand for steel pipe for pipeline construction helped to strengthen primary iron and steel production while other large steel fabricating industries levelled off. Although the consumer production sections of the electrical industry showed some slowdowns, the heavy industrial products section was bolstered by the continuing expansion of power facilities in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Consumer purchases in the industry on the other hand fell off somewhat during 1957 and are reflected in the 9.7% decline in washing machine production and the 14% drop in refrigerator production. Home and farm freezer production, however, showed a healthy advance of nearly 65% to 21,000 units. Although production of farm machinery remained low during 1957, higher initial crop payments to farmers in the Fall of 1957 offer encouragement to the purchase of new machinery in the Spring of 1958.

Unlike the United States automobile industry which encountered a slump in 1956, Canadian production was the second highest on record — 471,000 vehicles. In 1957, however, automobile production fell off some 15% from the previous year. Sales of all new motor vehicles (including foreign) declined only 9 per cent. Total vehicle production in 1957 was 411,558 units — 340,014 passenger cars, and 71,544 commercial vehicles. The food and beverages industry, with the steady increases in population, advanced for the year while other non-durable manufactures were mixed. Rubber products were off over 1% to \$348 million in 1957, reflecting the decrease in automobile sales. Products of petroleum and coal registered an 8% gain to \$1.4 billion chiefly because of the high level of oil refining during the year.

While domestic textile manufacturers supplied some 57% of the Canadian market (imports accounted for the remaining 43%), the textile industry by and large, in spite of increased efficiency, has found it difficult to compete with imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan.

Agriculture lost some of the gains of 1956 when production was 13% ahead of the previous year, and farm cash income declined by 5% to about \$2.5 billion in 1957. This was largely because of lower returns from the sale of grains, poultry and eggs and smaller participating payments.

For the second straight year, the value of mineral production has exceeded \$2 billion — the 1957 total rising to \$2,134 million, a gain of 2.5% over 1956. Metals attained a \$1,136 million production figure in 1957 — a slight decline from 1956. Copper suffered a drastic price reduction during the year, tumbling this metal from first place in 1956 to second in 1957, behind nickel which showed a gain of nearly \$40 million. Uranium enjoyed the most spectacular rise, almost tripling in value to \$131 million. Iron ore increased slightly in volume to 22,387,000 tons shipped in 1957, but slipped in value somewhat, reflecting the softening world market for raw materials.

Non-metallic minerals were valued at \$167 million, \$7 million higher than 1956. Demand for asbestos remained strong with shipments slightly above the 1956 level and value increasing 6.5% to \$106 million, while gypsum slipped slightly from 4.9 to 4.5 million tons during the same period.

Mineral fuels continued their upward trend, advancing more than 7% to \$555.5 million in 1957. Crude petroleum paced the advance adding \$38 million for a 1957 value of \$444.8 million while natural gas again registered a spectacular rise of nearly 25% to \$20.8 million in the year. This fuel should have a steady increase during the next few years following the completion of the Trans-Canada Pipeline in 1958 which will bring gas to the large markets in Eastern Canada. In the face of increased use of oil and natural gas, less coal was shipped in Canada in 1957 than in any year since 1933.

Structural materials increased in value in 1957 by 5.8% to \$274.7 million—cement showing the largest increase from \$75.2 million to a 1957 high of \$93.7 million. Lime, sand and gravel showed modest increases while clay products and stone declined in value owing to the slowdown in house building in the first half of 1957.

Pulp and paper production remained at a high level in the year despite a softening demand. Production of newsprint, just under 6.4 million tons, declined only 1% below the



record set in 1956. Although output of wood pulp in Canada declined 3.5% to 10.2 million tons, 1957 was nevertheless the second best year on record. As a result of a slowdown in housing construction, lumber production in 1957 fell off to an estimated 7.1 billion board feet, nearly 10% behind the previous year.

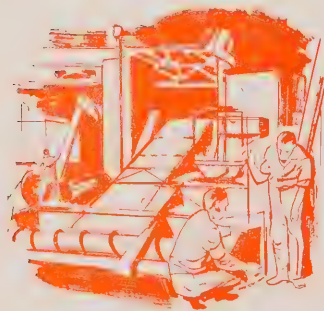
DOMESTIC DEMANDS

Retail sales all across Canada have been the highest on record, amounting to \$14.8 billion in 1957, 5% above the 1956 record. Personal income jumped more than 7% to \$23.2 billion, and civilian employment reached an all time high of 6 million by the end of 1957.

The Canadian population was estimated at 16.9 million at the end of 1957, an increase of 806,000 over the previous year. Contributing to this spectacular population growth was a total of 282,000 immigrants who entered Canada in 1957 — the highest level of immigration since 1913. These immigrants have, for the most part, already integrated into the economic life of Canada, and created employment through their material demands for food, shelter, clothing and other consumer goods. While easing demands for Canadian raw materials on world markets have been felt within the economy, in the mining industry a slackening in labour demand for extracting and refining copper, lead, zinc and other materials has, to some extent, been taken up by the expanding production of uranium and nickel. In the forest products industries, on the other hand, there was a lessening in labour requirements for the sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries due to softening of both domestic and foreign requirements. Domestic demands on the Canadian economy levelled off somewhat in 1957, but in the years ahead should expand in keeping with the continued growth of population, resource and industrial development.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade in 1957 showed a decidedly healthy tendency, exports expanded slightly and imports contracted, thus helping to ease the imbalance in Canadian commodity trade which amounted to nearly \$1 billion dollars in 1956. Tables I and II on Page 7 show the magnitude of Canada's foreign trade for the year 1956, the latest year for which detailed figures are available.



Commodity exports as a whole in 1957 rose to \$4,936 million, 1.5% higher than the 1956 total. Newsprint was once again the top earner for Canada in 1957 on foreign markets, followed by wheat, wood pulp, sawn lumber, nickel, aluminum and copper and their products, iron ore, crude petroleum, and uranium ores and concentrates. In addition significant quantities of such fully manufactured products

LEADING CANADIAN EXPORTS

TABLE I

Ranked by Value — 1956

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	EXPORTS TO U.S.A.	EXPORTS TO U.K.
Newsprint	\$ 708	87%	6%
Wheat	513	4	35
Lumber	326	77	12
Wood Pulp	305	80	10
Aluminum	235	41	46
Nickel	223	64	18
Copper	194	51	29
Iron Ore	144	79	12
Crude Oil	104	99	—
Asbestos	100	52	10
Barley	95	39	39
Zinc	74	74	22
Wheat Flour	72	—	29
Whiskey	69	91	—
Farm Machinery	64	83	—
Fish	60	99	—
Pulpwood	50	83	6
Aircraft	50	58	—
Fertilizer	49	85	—
Machinery	47	40	6
TOTAL EXPORTS	\$4,863	59%	17%

LEADING CANADIAN IMPORTS

TABLE II

Ranked by Value — 1956

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	IMPORTS FROM U.S.A.	IMPORTS FROM U.K.
Machinery	\$ 629	89%	6%
Automobile Parts	285	98	1
Crude Oil	271	7	—
Electrical Apparatus	257	85	11
Rolling Mill Products	235	73	9
Tractors	160	98	2
Automobiles	126	70	19
Pipes, Tubes & Fittings	123	73	15
Internal Combustion Engines	121	90	9
Bituminous Coal	97	100	—
Aircraft	91	92	8
Fuel Oil	82	53	—
Farm Implements	73	97	—
Coffee	63	—	—
Cotton Fabrics	62	71	10
Paperboard & Paper Products	62	93	—
Chemicals	62	89	6
Raw Cotton	59	50	—
Sugar	56	—	—
Synthetic Plastics	47	96	—
TOTAL IMPORTS	\$5,705	73%	9%



as alcoholic beverages and machinery were exported. In keeping with the traditional pattern, Canada has exported a large majority of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods in proportion to exports of fully manufactured products.

Newsprint, nickel, crude petroleum, and uranium all made gains over 1956 in export value. Uranium advanced a phenomenal 170%, while machinery, other than farm equipment, increased exports by almost 22% — an encouraging note for Canadian exports of fully manufactured goods. De-

clines were registered in wheat, wood pulp, sawn lumber, aluminum, copper and grains other than wheat, although wheat exports showed a decided upturn at the end of the year to exceed 300 million bushels for only the fourth time since 1946.

Imports into Canada fell 1.4% in 1957 to \$5,630 million from a 1956 high of \$5,705 million. This decrease in commodity imports is a reflection of the increased use of Canadian raw materials, the establishment of new manufacturing facilities, and the growing ability of Canadian manufacturers to satisfy domestic market requirements. Most of the major industrial product categories remained high, as a result of the large capital investment programme undertaken in Canada during the year. Consumer products, however, declined. Automobile and automotive parts, for example, dropped 10%. Industrial machinery, pipes, tubes and fittings and rolling-mill products all advanced, with the demand for capital goods brought about by the high level of capital spending during the year.

The character of Canadian trade is illustrated in the following table which shows the breakdown by degree of manufacture, for 1956, the latest year for which figures are available.

TRADE OF CANADA — 1956

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	MILLIONS		MILLIONS	
Raw Materials	\$1,467	31%	\$ 997	18%
Partially Manufactured	\$1,550	32%	\$ 311	5%
Fully Manufactured	\$1,773	37%	\$4,397	77%

Opportunities for manufacturing in Canada are pointed up significantly by the fact that in 1956, of the country's imports some 77% were fully manufactured goods (\$4.4 billion) representing one-fifth of domestic production. Although a good portion of the manufactured goods imported are capital goods which will tend to increase Canada's future manufacturing capacity, there is still room for a wide expansion of the country's secondary manufacturing industry to supply the domestic market alone.

Two countries dominate Canadian foreign trade, the United States and the United Kingdom. Between them, they account for nearly 75% of Canadian exports and over 80% of imports. The United States buys nearly four times as many Canadian goods and sells seven times as many goods to Canada than does the United Kingdom. The Canadian Government, aware of the dependence of Canada on the United States market, explored in 1957 the possibility of purchasing more of Canada's requirements from the United Kingdom, a course which might have the two-fold advantage of reducing Canada's trade deficit with the United States (\$1.3 billion in 1956) and enabling the United Kingdom to buy more Canadian goods with dollars earned. To this end, a Government sponsored Mission of Canadian businessmen visited the United Kingdom in November and December of 1957.

Deficits in the balance of trade between Canada and the United States have in past years been more than balanced by the inflow of American capital with the result that the Canadian dollar has been selling at an average premium on United States money markets of about 4%. The premium on the Canadian dollar dropped at the end of 1957 as a result of the slowdown in the flow of United States capital to Canada. This virtual elimination of the Canadian dollar premium has been a boon to Canada's exporting industries and has made imported goods, especially from the United States, more expensive, thus placing Canadian manufacturers in a better position to compete in the domestic market.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND EXPANSION

New capital continually flowing into the Canadian economy has been responsible for the phenomenal increase in manufacturing production over the last few years (25% since 1954), and has provided many jobs in the construction industry and in manufacturing plants producing capital equipment.

Canadian investment in 1957 rose to an all-time high of \$8.7 billion, over 10% greater than the previous high of \$8 billion invested in 1956. More money was spent in 1957 than in the previous year in most sections of the investment programme. Housing was one notable exception registering a decline of 10%.

In tapping Canada's reserves of natural resources, nearly \$1.3 billion was spent in the primary industry field (14% of the total); 481 million was spent on agricultural and fishing development; \$43 million on forestry; and \$585 million on mining, quarrying and oil wells.

Investment opportunities in the manufacturing industries attracted \$1.4 billion of new capital in 1957, represented 16% of the total and an advance of nearly 2.3% over 1956. Paper, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemical products attracted the bulk of new investment while the food and beverage industry invested more than \$118 million in 1957 and refining of petroleum and coal products called for an investment of over \$125 million in new capital — an advance of better than 38%.

Utility investment for electric power stations, railways, pipelines and communications amounted to \$2.3 billion last year. The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development, currently the largest undertaking in Canada, will be completed within the next year. The Power project will go into initial operation in the fall of 1958 and the Seaway is slated to open for ocean shipping in the spring of 1959. The Trans-Canada Pipeline, now under construction, will start deliveries of natural gas to the eastern markets by November, 1958. Railways, always in the forefront of resource development, have invested heavily in rail lines into newly developed resource areas. Thus the year 1957 has seen the growth of many vital utility services, and capital investment has opened up many new areas rich in natural resources.

Although contract awards in the construction industry fell by about 15% from the record high of 1956, 1957 was nevertheless the third best year in Canada's construction history, exceeded only by the two previous years. However, as previously pointed out residential construction dropped 18.5% to \$878 million. The release of \$300 million by the Federal government to stimulate housing, resulted in a year-end pick-up in housing starts and this trend is expected to continue in 1958. During 1957 government capital expenditures increased by about 6% while trade, finance and commercial services advanced 22% above 1956 levels and institutions were up 17%.

Although in 1956 shortages of such vital products as steel and cement hampered the investment programme, these shortages were overcome in 1957 with increasing industrial capacity and labour, which had been in short supply but eased considerably. However, during the period of adjustment encountered in the second half of 1957, some investors temporarily delayed forecast expansions and thus were largely responsible for the lower level of contract awards in the construction industry. The carry over into 1957 of incomplete contracts, awarded in 1956, nevertheless kept construction activity at a relatively high level during the year.

CONCLUSION

At the end of 1957 consumer spending was higher than ever before and personal income 7% above 1956. Manufacturing production in real terms maintained about the same high volume as in 1956 while mineral production was up. Construction, although down in total, was nevertheless still at a high level while investment for the year increased significantly.

On the other hand world demand for raw materials declined and the lower level of economic activity in the United States further softened markets for Canadian raw material while supply and demand in Canada's manufacturing industries levelled off. In the aggregate, Canada in 1957 enjoyed one of the most successful years in her economic history.



Ontario 1957

ONTARIO —

The Workshop of the Nation

AS CANADA'S most important producing area, accounting for 50% by value of manufacturing production, Ontario followed closely the Canadian economic trend in 1957. Although a few industries showed production declines from the highs reached in 1956, in the overall picture production, in 1957, gained on the previous year.

Farm cash income for the Province in 1957 was \$745 million, nearly 30% of the Canadian total. This figure showed a fractional decline from the \$749 million earned in 1956, but represented a 2% gain in Ontario's share of total farm cash income. Falling poultry, egg and grain prices contributed to this slight decline.

Preliminary estimates of mineral production in Ontario for 1957 set the figure at \$739 million, nearly 35% of the total Canadian output. Value of mineral production set a new record, 13.5% above the 1956 total of \$651 million, reflecting the high level of investment in the extractive industries in the year. Once again nickel production at \$246 million, 17% higher than 1956, was the most important dollar earner and Ontario is the world's largest producer of this important metal. Copper production was valued at \$97 million, down from 1956 due to falling world prices. Gold production was up slightly at \$86 million, although the average gold price was down reflecting the premium on the Canadian dollar. Iron ore remained steady at \$41 million while lead and zinc declined due to softening prices for these metals. Uranium production increased twelvefold to a staggering \$78 million from just over \$6 million in 1956. Production from the new areas at Blind River and Bancroft were responsible for the tremendously increased value of the metal and for bringing Ontario's contribution up to 60% of the nation's total. Ontario remained the only Canadian producer of platinum, cobalt and such rare metals as palladium, iridium and selenium.

The value of production of non-metallic minerals such as salt, asbestos, nepheline syenite and sulphur showed an increase in 1957 at \$21 million, 8% above 1956. Mineral fuel production at over \$8 million was 17% above the previous year although only a modest portion of the Canadian total. Structural materials at \$114 million were 10% over 1956. While clay products declined slightly as a result of the slowdown in housing, cement production increased because of expanded capacity and high demand.

Ontario's primary strength lies in the growth of its manufacturing industries. In



1957 factory shipments in the Province reached an all-time high of \$11 billion—some half of the Canadian total.

The combination of raw materials, power and available markets has tended to concentrate many of Canada's most important industries within Ontario. Table III on this page clearly indicates this concentration. Production of motor vehicles and parts is confined largely to the Province. Heavy electrical and farm machinery are two other major industries in which the overwhelming bulk of manufacture takes place within Ontario. Factories within the Province account for more than half the production of such important products as: primary iron and steel, rubber goods, aircraft and parts, chemicals, sheet metal products and industrial machinery. A large part of the capital equipment being poured into resource industries across Canada is manufactured in Ontario.

TABLE III

TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO
1956*

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	CANADA IN MILLIONS	ONTARIO IN MILLIONS	ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
Motor Vehicle Parts	\$ 325	\$308	95%
Rubber Products	355	289	82
Motor Vehicles	1201	978	81
Heavy Electrical Machinery	250	197	79
Primary Iron and Steel	680	533	78
Telecommunication Equipment	224	164	73
Iron Castings	243	175	72
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations	252	168	67
Sheet Metal Products	292	174	60
Aircraft and Parts	354	206	58
Industrial Machinery	324	184	57
Brass and Copper Products	246	134	54
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus	391	197	50
Furniture	299	149	50
Printing and Publishing	302	146	48
Non-ferrous Metals, Smelting and Refining	1397	554	40
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	869	338	39
Butter and Cheese	432	151	35
Pulp and Paper	1456	438	30
Petroleum Products	1322	394	30

* The most recent year for which figures are available

ONTARIO —

The Heartland Market

A rapidly expanding population in Ontario has provided ample labour and a ready local market for the Province's manufacturing industries.

Population for the Province in mid-1957 reached 5.6 million, 4% above the comparable figure for 1956, and registering a faster rate of growth than for the nation as a whole. Immigration had a greater impact on population growth in Ontario than in any other Canadian Province. Consistently, more than 50% of immigrants entering Canada settle in Ontario. In 1957 alone, this figure reached nearly 150,000.

This influx of families into the Province has increased the demand for consumer goods, housing, schools, roads and transportation. This expanding market in turn re-acted to expand production facilities to satisfy that market and produced a further round of capital demands and increasing raw material requirements.

Although immigration has been at an exceedingly high level throughout 1957 it is of course not responsible for the entire population increase. Natural increase in Ontario has been accelerated over the past few years with the rise of the birth rate from 24.3 to 28.8 births per thousand between the years 1950 and 1957, while the fall in the mortality rates over the same period has resulted in a natural increase rate of 18.6 per thousand in 1957, the highest ever reached in the Province.

Civilian employment in Ontario by mid-year 1957 was nearly 2.2 million, 56,000 more than in 1956. This labour force received a total personal income of nearly \$9.3 billion and with 34% of the total Canadian population, Ontario received 40% of the personal income.

With over a third of the country's population and 40% of her personal income, Ontario is the largest and richest market in Canada. The Province accounted for over 40% of all retail sales in Canada in 1957, a total of over \$5.6 billion. With this high level of both income and expenditure, the material possessions of Ontario families have risen sharply. Automobile registration in the Province jumped by some 55% between 1950 and 1956 and represents 40% of Canadian registrations. In 1956, the latest year for which statistics are available, nearly 98% of Ontario homes were electrified; 91% had electric or gas refrigeration; 86% were equipped with telephones; 86% had power washing machines; 97% enjoyed radios; and 67% had television. High incomes, expensive tastes and established spending patterns have combined to create a market force of considerable proportions.

ONTARIO'S EXPANSION

With the high level of demand for Ontario's goods at the beginning of 1957, the Province undertook an all-time record capital investment programme. The estimate of capital spent in the Province during the year indicates a figure of \$3.2 billion—14% greater than 1956 and over 37% of the Canadian total. Primary and construction industries spent more than \$401 million in the past year, or 13% of the total. A large part of this was spent on bringing the new uranium mines at Blind River into production and on increasing production of other base metals. Another 22%, or \$691 million, was invested in utilities such as the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development, Trans-Canada Pipeline and the extension of rail transportation to new natural resource developments. Construction contracts awarded in the Province amounted to over 45% of the Canadian total of \$2.9 billion.

Capital expansion in the manufacturing industries continued to absorb nearly half of all Canadian investment for manufacturing. The \$689 million invested in Ontario industry represents an increase of nearly 14% over 1956. Iron and steel products invested \$160 million, more than any other manufacturing group. Some of the other industries to invest sizeable amounts were: chemical products—\$63 million; paper products—\$62 million; products of petroleum and coal—\$56 million; transportation equipment—\$48 million; non-ferrous metal products—\$45 million; and food and beverages—\$42 million.

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	1956	1957
Canada (\$ millions)	1349	1470
Ontario (\$ millions)	606	689
Ontario as a percentage of total (%)	45	47
Increase over previous year Ontario (%)	47	14

As a result of this high level of capital expenditure, 115 new industries were established in the Province during 1957, 377 major expansions of existing industries took place and 32 branch plants of existing industries were located throughout the Province. While numerically new industries fell behind the record 143 established in 1956, the much higher level of capital spending indicates that expansions and new establishments were proportionately larger in 1957.

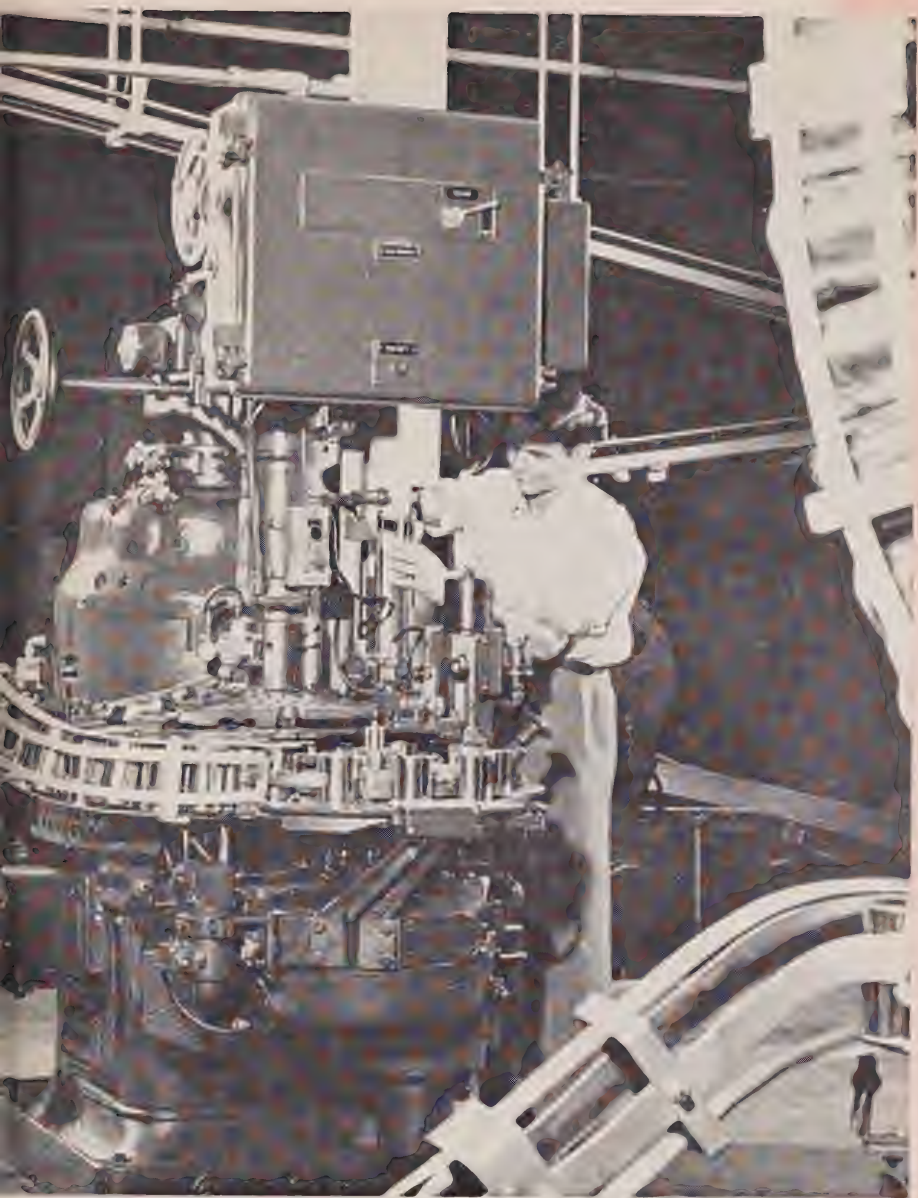




For the second straight year Canada itself was the best source of new industries for Ontario. Not all of these, however, were newly-formed companies. Some were branch plants of existing Canadian companies which established manufacturing subsidiaries in Ontario for the first time. The number of newly-formed companies organized and financed within Ontario, however, indicates the growing ability of the Province to raise capital for its own expansion and the initiative and faith of the business community in Ontario's future.

NUMBER OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO 1957 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1957
Canada	61
United States	46
United Kingdom	5
West Germany	3
	<hr/>
	115



Canadian Development 1946-1958

PRODUCTION GROWTH

AGAINST a background of sustained prosperity throughout the western world, Canada has enjoyed unparalleled industrial growth and shared substantially in the expansion of international trade since the end of World War II.

Canada's gross national product, perhaps one of the best indicators of economic expansion, rose from \$12 billion in 1946 to an estimated \$31 billion in 1957, an increase of some 158%; while imports and exports increased by 192% and 111% respectively, during the same period. Since 1946 the Canadian population has risen some 37% to nearly 17,000,000 while the labour force has increased 24% to about 6,000,000. Reflected in this growth in the economy has been general prosperity. Employment conditions, with the exception of soft spots in 1954 and during the latter part of 1957, have been excellent. Relatively full employment was accompanied by a 139% increase in personal income from \$9.7 billion in 1946 to \$23.2 billion in 1957; while average weekly wages in manufacturing and construction alone rose 129% from a 1946 level of \$29.26 weekly to \$67.10 in 1957.

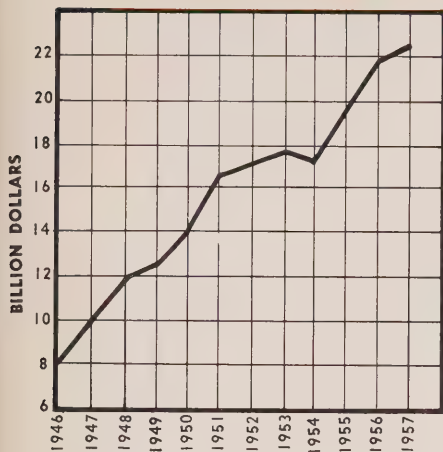
Among the most striking indications of post-war expansion in the Canadian economy has been the dynamic rate of growth in manufacturing and mineral production. The value of manufacturing production climbed 175% from \$8 billion in 1946 to a high of \$22 billion in 1957, while mineral production rose from \$.5 billion to over \$2 billion, an increase of 320% during the same period. Though not as spectacular, farm cash income in 1957 amounted to \$2.5 billion, 45% above the 1946 figure.

This phenomenal growth, which has characterized Canada's emergence as an industrial nation during the past twelve years, was influenced and shaped by a combination of forces, both domestic and foreign. Several of these forces stand out as the major factors in Canada's industrial expansion—the discovery of huge reserves of natural resources, stimulated by an unprecedented world-wide demand for raw materials; the expansion of secondary industry to meet the domestic demands of a rapidly increasing population with a rising standard of living; and the heavy influx of foreign investment for the development of raw materials and the stimulation of domestic manufacturing.

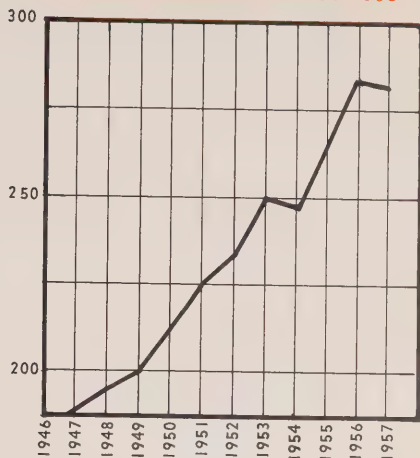
MARKET EXPANSION

World-wide demand for raw materials for reconstruction in Europe and an industrial resurgence of almost global proportions, can be singled out as the driving force behind the dynamic post-war growth in the Canadian economy. Stimulated by world demand, the discovery and development of massive reserves of oil and natural gas has rapidly altered the predominantly agricultural economy

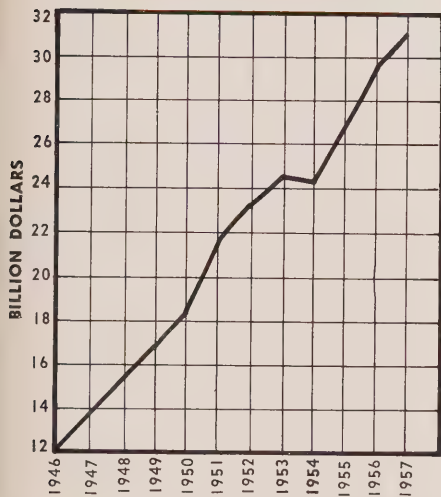
**VALUE OF MANUFACTURING
PRODUCTION IN CANADA**



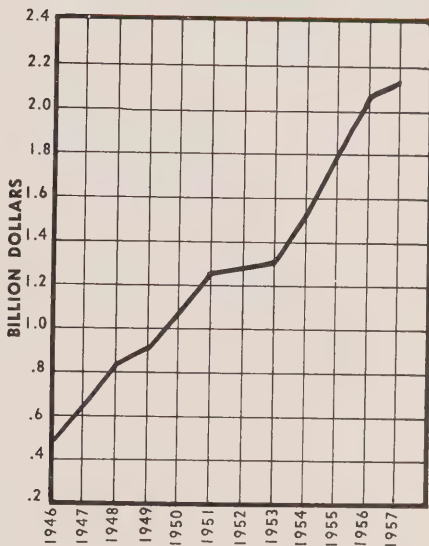
**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
VOLUME INDEXES 1935-39=100**



**CANADIAN GROSS
NATIONAL PRODUCT**



**VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN CANADA**



of the Western Provinces. Canada's mining industry has pushed back northern frontiers and opened up new wilderness areas to civilization in its search for mineral resources throughout a 1.85 million square mile expanse of Pre-Cambrian Shield. In turn, the large scale development of such natural resources as: nickel, copper, aluminum, uranium, lumber and iron ore has encouraged the establishment and expansion of secondary industries to process these primary products.

In the years immediately following the war, Canada exported large quantities of fully manufactured goods such as trucks and agricultural machinery, so necessary during the reconstruction period; but as European recovery progressed, import restrictions were imposed on many products, purchasing became increasingly selective, and Canadian exports reverted primarily to raw materials. During the early post-war years, however, while European countries were preoccupied with serving their own markets and the United States was fulfilling her backlog of domestic demands for consumer products and aiding European recovery through such programmes as Marshall Aid, Canada was temporarily free from foreign competition. During this period many manufacturing industries were established in Canada which otherwise might not have been built. At the same time Canada was able to export, for a brief period at least, fully manufactured goods to Commonwealth and South American markets, in addition to satisfying its own growing domestic demand.

Thus European re-construction and world-wide industrial expansion immediately after World War II set in motion an insatiable demand for Canada's raw materials, gave considerable impetus to secondary manufacturing, and strengthened Canada's future as a trading nation. Exports during 1957 totalled \$4.9 billion, an increase of 111% over the 1946 figure. Reflected in the need for machinery, steel and other industrial materials for industrial expansion, and in the demands of a growing home market, Canada's imports rose by 192% from \$1.9 billion in 1946 to \$5.6 billion in 1957. Raw materials and partially manufactured goods accounted for over 60% of these exports while some 77% of imports were in the form of fully manufactured products. During 1956 alone \$4.4 billion worth of fully manufactured goods were imported, pointing up significantly the long term opportunities for further manufacturing expansion in Canada.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Petroleum, natural gas, mineral resources, and hydro electric power; as well as agriculture, forests and fisheries—these are the primary resources upon which Canada's enormous industrial growth is firmly based.

In the broad prairie region of Western Canada vast recoverable reserves of oil and natural gas have been discovered since the end of World War II

when proven recoverable reserves of crude petroleum stood at 70 million barrels and natural gas at 2 trillion cubic feet. Between 1946 and 1958 reserves of petroleum increased by 4180% to an estimated 3 billion barrels and natural gas reserves rocketed to 22.5 trillion cubic feet by 1957 — up more than 5630% over 1946.



Actual and potential markets for Canadian oil and natural gas in the industrial area of Eastern Canada, as well as in Western Canada, the Pacific Northwest and the North Central area of the United States ensures and will progressively accelerate exploration and development of further reserves. In 1956 alone an estimated \$700 million was poured into the Canadian West for exploration, development, land, pipelines and refineries; with the result that oil reserves alone are expected to reach 6.6 billion barrels by 1960 and 17.4 billion barrels by 1980. While less than 11 years ago Canadian oil production was under \$18 million a year, in 1957 oil led the mineral industry in Canada with a production of \$445 million—an increase of well over 2,380% since 1946.

Although less than one-third of Canada's land area has undergone geological reconnaissance mapping, nevertheless vast potential mineral resources have already been uncovered and the latest techniques of technological research are daily revealing new mineral reserves and extending accessible areas for mineral development.

Canada's total mineral industry has grown so rapidly that new production and volume records are set yearly. In 1957 production of all minerals reached an all-time high of \$2,134 million in value, 2.4% above the 1956 total of \$2,085 million and 324% higher than the 1946 figure of \$503 million.

Although a non-producer of iron ore immediately prior to World War II, Canada has within a decade become one of the world's chief iron-ore suppliers and promises even greater growth in production during the next few years. Since 1946 iron ore production has jumped by some 1340% to a record output of some 22 million tons valued at \$155 million. In 1954 output was only 7.3 million tons, while within the next 9 or 10 years production is expected to rise to 40-50 million tons annually, the majority of which will be shipped to world markets.

Uranium, within a few years' time, has become one of Canada's major metals. Since 1953, when Canada had only one producing area at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories, three additional deposits have been

brought into production—at Beaverlodge in Northern Saskatchewan, Blind River in Northern Ontario and at Bancroft in South Eastern Ontario. Two potential uranium areas, the Marian River deposits in the Northwest Territories and the Birch Island area in British Columbia have not yet been developed. In the five years since the discovery of uranium at Blind River in 1953, production has risen to 34,000 tons of ore daily and by March, 1963, eighteen uranium companies expect to sell \$1,500,000,000. worth of uranium precipitates to Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, the Federal Government purchasing agent.

As a result of the expansion of production facilities in the Sudbury area, and the development of new production in Northern Manitoba, nickel output reached a record volume of 376 million pounds in 1957, an increase of 96% over 1946. The International Nickel Company alone increased its volume of production from about 220 million pounds in 1946 to 290 million pounds in 1957. The Lynn Lake nickel-copper property of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited in Northern Manitoba is currently contributing in excess of 20 million pounds of nickel per year.

Stimulated by a world shortage of nickel, new sources of supply have been sought out and have led to developments which point to a further strong increase in Canadian nickel production. A few of these developments are the Mystery and Moak Lake deposits in Northern Manitoba and the Populus Lake and Werner Lake areas of Northwestern Ontario.

Although severe price cuts were experienced and production levelled off in 1957, Canada's production of copper has soared from 19 million pounds in 1900 through 80 million pounds in 1920 and 300 million pounds in 1930 to 692 million pounds in 1957—up more than 88% over 1946. In spite of current price cuts, exploration and development of promising properties continues. Production could conceivably climb 65% to a value of some \$480 million by 1980.

Other non-ferrous metals such as zinc and lead, and non-metallic minerals such as asbestos, gypsum and cement have made tremendous strides to meet world demand since 1946. Zinc and lead production, however, have gradually tapered off during the past few years as demand for these metals has slackened. In 1957, 825 million lbs. of zinc and 376 million lbs. of lead were produced, a drop of 2.4% and 0.5% respectively from the 1956 figures of 845 million lbs. for zinc and 378 million lbs. for lead. Since 1946, however, the production of zinc and lead have shown net increases of 75% and 6.2% respectively. Canada's asbestos industry, sparked by a steadily growing market, has undergone tremendous expansion. Since 1945 the seven major producers which account for 95% of total output, have increased production from 467,000 tons to over 1,000,000 tons in 1957—an increase of about 115%. By 1980 total production may reach nearly 2,000,000 tons. Because of the unprecedented growth in the

construction industry, both cement and gypsum output have climbed to record levels since World War II. In 1957 cement production amounted to 34.5 million barrels and gypsum output stood at over 4.5 million tons, representing increases of 197% and 150% respectively over the 1946 figures.

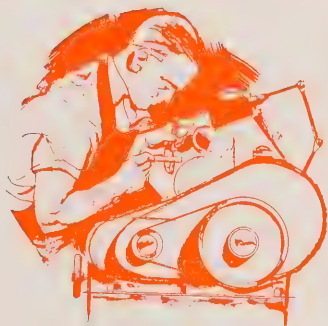
If the dozens of other metals and industrial minerals such as rock salt, elemental sulphur, titanium, lithium, nepheline, feldspar, potash, clay and other minerals are added to the already overwhelming picture of expansion in Canada's mining industry, the importance of natural resources in stimulating and sustaining Canadian economic development is immediately evident.

The nation's huge water power resources with an installed capacity of nearly 20 million horse power, higher than any other country in the world except the United States, remains only partially developed. To date, but one quarter of an estimated 50 million kw. of Canadian water power potential has been harnessed. This factor—a huge reserve of accessible power, has been the key to the development of Canada's mineral, forest and other natural resources on a scale equalled nowhere else in the world. With constantly increasing power capacity since World War II, up 93% from 10.3 million horsepower in 1946, Canada's industrial expansion has grown unabated. Ambitious plans for further hydro-electric power developments in the years ahead ensure the continued development of natural resources and the steady growth of Canadian secondary industry.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

While world demand for raw materials sparked the development of Canada's natural resources, consumer demand at home built up during the depression of the 1930's and the war years, was a major force behind the recent growth of secondary manufacturing in Canada. Canada's wartime economy was geared to the production of goods and services essential to the war effort. A considerable backlog of demand for consumer and capital goods, supported by accumulated purchasing power, had built up by 1946 and served to stimulate domestic manufacturing in the immediate post-war years, at a time when the United States and Europe were preoccupied with meeting the domestic requirements of their own economies. With the gradual decline after the war of Commonwealth markets for certain Canadian manufactured products, as a result of European resurgence and tariff restrictions, the domestic market became of increasing importance to the Canadian economy in so far as secondary manufacturing was concerned.

Forming this domestic market is a population which has increased some 37%





since 1946 to nearly 17 million people in December of 1957. This rising population has been both a cause and effect of industrial expansion. Mining, construction, forestry and manufacturing have together attracted hundreds of thousands of workers. The increasingly favourable economic climate in Canada since 1946 has further fostered population growth by encouraging Canadians to remain in Canada and by making it economically feasible to marry earlier and have larger families. The increasing population has also been a cause of industrial

expansion by making necessary the production of larger quantities of food and clothing, houses, and transportation equipment in addition to a wide variety of other consumer goods and services. Perhaps most important of all, the expanded market has made it economically feasible to manufacture in Canada many consumer goods formerly imported from the United States and abroad.

Since 1946 the unstable world political scene has necessitated billions of dollars of government expenditure for Canadian national defence. Periodic crises such as Korea have resulted in the placing of large defence contracts and the consequent establishment of new industries and the employment of thousands of Canadians in defence work.

Under the pressure, then, of consumer demand at home; an increasing population; rising per capita income; increased defence spending and government policy to aid the orderly development of the post-war Canadian economy, a favourable climate developed for the establishment and dynamic growth of manufacturing.

CAPITAL FORMATION

The development of Canadian natural resources and the expansion of secondary industry since 1946, has required large quantities of risk capital. During 1957 alone \$8.5 billion was invested in Canada for new construction, machinery and equipment. This represents an increase in real terms of 185% over 1946. Between 1946 and 1958, \$9.8 billion was invested in manufacturing; \$9.6 billion in the primary industries including agriculture, mining, forestry, petroleum and construction; and \$11.9 billion in the utilities, including electric power and fuel transmission and transportation. Without the ready flow of foreign capital into Canada in increasing quantities since World War II, particularly from the United States and Great Britain, it would have been impossible to achieve the high level of industrial expansion or to attain the high standard of living or the population

Canada enjoys today. The extent to which Canada has attracted foreign capital since the war is evident in the fact that there are nearly 5,000 branches or subsidiaries of foreign corporations operating in the country today, compared with just over 2,500 twelve years ago.

Although foreign capital has played a vital role in Canadian economic development, nevertheless it represents only 12% of the gross capital formation in the post-war period.

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT

Under the pressure of more than a decade of expansion in all sectors of the Canadian economy, the gross value of manufacturing production rose to an all-time high of \$22.2 billion in 1957, an increase of about 14% over 1955 and 172% higher than the \$8 billion recorded in 1946. Table IV on this page shows the relative change of value of manufacturing production by industrial groups.

TABLE IV

GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION IN CANADA (\$ Millions)

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	1946	1956*	% CHANGE
Products of Petroleum and Coal	\$ 286	\$1477	417%
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	235	1057	350
Non-ferrous Metal Products	485	2859	284
Transportation Equipment	590	2211	275
Non-metallic Mineral Products	160	562	251
Iron and Steel Products	825	2755	234
Printing and Publishing	222	686	205
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	109	330	202
Chemical & Allied Products	402	1113	177
Paper Products	695	1919	176
Wood Products	560	1478	164
Textiles	403	939	133
Rubber Products	159	354	123
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	120	240	100
Food and Beverages	2041	3884	90
Clothing	551	744	35
Leather Products	193	241	25
TOTAL ..	\$8036	\$21849	172%

* Factory shipments

The food and beverages industry, while not spectacular in its rise since the war, is closely related to population increase and thus has risen from \$2,041 million dollars in 1946 to \$3,885 million in 1956—an increase of about 90% in spite of the loss of some foreign markets and an increase in foreign competition. Food and beverages, representing about one-seventh of all Canadian manufacturing production, rank first in dollar volume, followed closely by iron and steel products and transportation equipment which stood at \$2,755 million and \$2,211 million respectively in 1956. Unlike the food and beverages industry, however, iron and steel products recorded a startling 234% increase since 1946 while transportation equipment moved ahead by 275%. The dynamic growth of Canada's iron and steel industry, which produces a multitude of products from ingots to jet engines, is one of the foremost indicators of the nation's growing industrial maturity. Transportation equipment, an important component of the iron and steel products industry, has made impressive gains particularly in aircraft and motor vehicle production and to a lesser extent in railway rolling stock. The ship building industry on the other hand has declined drastically in the face of lower labour costs in shipyards elsewhere in the world.

Since World War II the gross value of manufacturing in the wood products industry has risen to \$1,478 million in 1956, 164% above the 1946 level of \$560 million. Although wood has come under competition from metals, paper, plastics and other materials in various applications such as packaging and toys, nevertheless wood production is expected to continue its upward trend.

Paper products, including pulp and newsprint, have nearly trebled in dollar volume from \$695 million in 1946 to \$1,919 million in 1956 as a result of strong foreign demand as well as a growing domestic market.

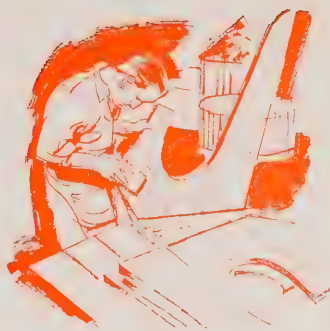
Products of petroleum and coal have climbed some 417% from a \$286 million production in 1946 to nearly \$1½ billion in 1956, principally as a result of expansion in the oil refinery industry. Further expansion is presently underway.

Chemicals and allied products expanded their production volume from \$402 million in 1946 to \$1,113 million eleven years later—an increase of 177%. This product group includes a large variety of goods including inks, adhesives, drugs and industrial chemicals, as well as an increasingly wide range of chemicals proper. The chemical industry, particularly as it relates to natural gas and oil, can be expected to continue its expansion.

Non-ferrous metal products which have shown a 284% increase in dollar volume of production since 1946, accounted for \$2,859 million of the gross value of manufacturing production in Canada during 1956. In the light of capacity increases in metal refining and smelting in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec,

the long-term future of the non-ferrous metal products industry promises ever-increasing gains, despite a temporary softening in demand.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry which manufactures electrical machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy as well as consumer durables such as electrical appliances, has increased its dollar production volume by 350% since 1946. The 1956 figures for this industry stood at \$1,057 million—an impressive increase from \$235 million registered in 1946, and a clear indication of the growth in demand for electricity since World War II. In addition to the record-breaking demand for consumer appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, washers, television sets, and other electrical products in keeping with the rising standard of living, industry is becoming increasingly mechanized to combat rising production costs, and accordingly is demanding more motors, electronic and electrical equipment. An optimistic future growth in the electrical industry is therefore assured.



As a result of the rapid growth in construction all across Canada since 1946, non-metallic mineral products including clay, cement and asbestos products, as well as those of lime and gypsum have enjoyed increasing demand. The dollar production volume of this group has accordingly risen from \$160 million in 1946 to \$562 million in 1956—a 251% increase during the eleven-year period. With regard to cement, Canada now has production capacity in excess of domestic demand for this product, a factor which indicates a further rounding out in the economy.

Owing to accelerated growth in the use of automobiles, demand for tires, tubes and hose, as well as other components, has greatly increased with a 123% production gain in the rubber products industry during the eleven years following the war. The dollar volume in this industry moved from \$159 million in 1946 to \$354 million in 1956. Although leather products have shown a net increase of about 25% in dollar volume since 1946, and textiles a net gain of 133%, foreign competition and substitute materials have had an adverse effect on both of these industries in recent years. Despite the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars by the textile industry since the war in modernization and expansion, imports flowing into the country particularly from the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan, offer competition of marked severity.



A cursory review of the secondary manufacturing industries in Canada points to a widely varied growth pattern from one classification to another — ranging from a 417% dollar production increase in petroleum and coal products to a 25% dollar production increase in the leather products industry. One factor, however, stands out clearly—a promising future for increased manufacturing by established Canadian industry, and an outstanding opportunity for new Canadian, American, United Kingdom and European industries to establish manufacturing facilities in Canada to serve the expanding Canadian market and to employ Canada's wealth of natural resources.



Ontario Development 1946-1958

CANADA'S industrial expansion has been shared by all Provinces to a greater or lesser degree and no one region has enjoyed a monopoly to the exclusion of others. These facts—industrial expansion on a nation-wide basis, and an increasing demand for a wide variety of consumer and producer goods, have had a profound effect on the economy of Ontario as a whole and have greatly stimulated the secondary manufacturing industry. Not only has the value of Ontario manufacturing production risen from \$3.8 billion in 1946 to \$10.6 billion in 1956, an increase of 185%, but Ontario's relative share of all manufactured goods produced in Canada has also risen from 47% to some 50% during the same period, despite the addition of a new Province—Newfoundland, in the interim. The many advantages offered by Ontario to manufacturing industry are both permanent and substantial.

During the post-war period, other commodity producers in Ontario have also increased production. Income from the sale of farm products rose from \$481 million in 1946 to an estimated \$745 million in 1957, an increase of 55%. The value of primary forest production rose from \$90 million in 1946 to an estimated \$175 million in 1956, the latest year for which figures are available. Mineral production climbed from \$192 million in 1946 to \$739 million in 1957; while the value of new construction rose from \$221 million to \$2 billion during the same period. While these increases are in themselves impressive, the actual net value of manufacturing is presently about 68% of all commodity production in the Province, compared to 64% in 1946. For the same period employment in manufacturing rose by 29% compared to a 25% increase for civilian employment as a whole. In the light of these immense strides made in Ontario's manufacturing industry, it is immediately clear that manufacturing in relation to other industries in the province, and the increasing volume of goods it produces, is of growing importance. The value of production by principal industrial groups, showing the dollar value and percentage change between 1946 and 1956, is

illustrated in Table V. While the growth pattern among the various industrial groups has been irregular, all sectors recorded an increase in value of production in 1956 over 1946 with the most impressive gains being registered in the transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and supplies, and petroleum and coal products categories.

While the graphs on page 32 illustrate clearly the growth which has taken place in Ontario's population, manufacturing and mining, they particularly indicate that



Ontario's impressive rate of growth in mining and manufacturing has been faster than for the nation as a whole.

From all indications Ontario will continue to remain Canada's primary industrial Province in the decades ahead.

The variety of factors which influenced the dynamic industrial growth of Canada as a whole, also operate at the provincial level. While it is unnecessary to re-analyze these basic forces in any detail as they effect Ontario expansion, at least some of these factors must be singled out to illustrate the primary causes of Ontario's manufacturing growth during the past twelve years.

TABLE V

ONTARIO GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
(\$ Millions)

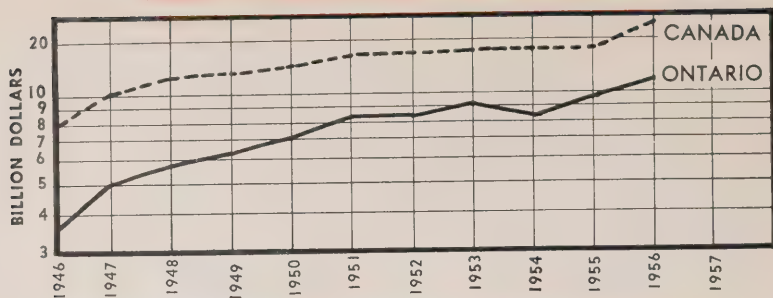
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1946	1956*	% CHANGE
Transportation Equipment	\$ 339	\$1645	385%
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	173	720	316
Products of Petroleum and Coal	124	465	275
Non-metallic Minerals	83	290	250
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	60	210	250
Non-ferrous Metal Products ..	245	842	244
Iron and Steel Products ..	542	1819	236
Chemical and Allied Products	197	628	219
Printing and Publishing ..	123	362	194
Paper Products	257	683	166
Textiles	161	401	149
Wood Products	148	360	143
Rubber Products	131	289	121
Food and Beverages	838	1550	85
Tobacco and Beverages	44	77	75
Leather Products	95	114	20
Clothing	194	199	3
TOTAL	\$3754	\$10654	184%

* Factory Shipments

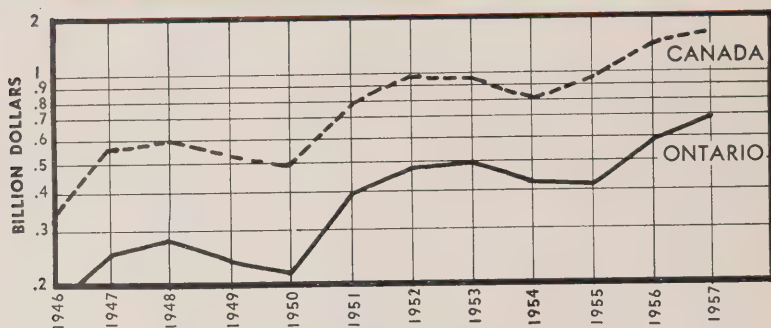
CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital investment, an extremely important ingredient in Ontario's large-scale industrial expansion since 1946, accounted for domestic and foreign investment amounting to \$4,689 million on manufacturing facilities alone, quite apart from the \$2,443 million spent on repair and maintenance by the industry during the same period.

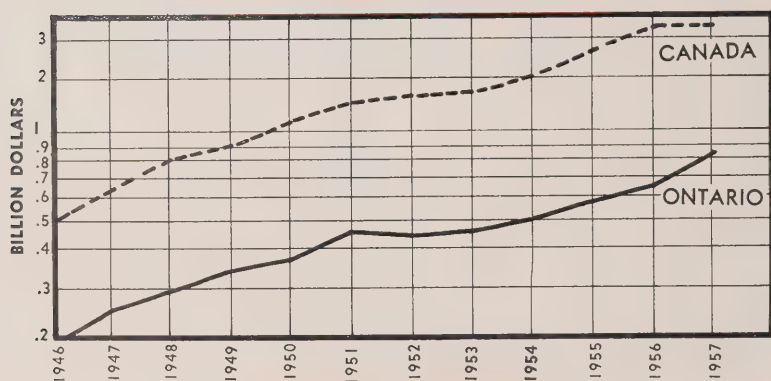
VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION



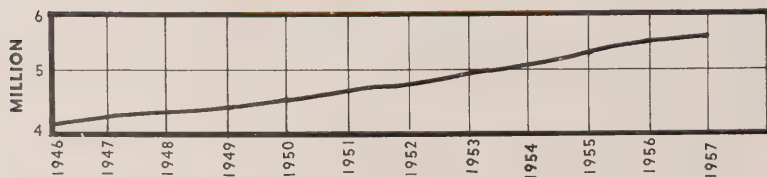
NEW INVESTMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION



POPULATION OF ONTARIO



This capital expenditure resulted in a large increase in Ontario's manufacturing capacity and in the size of orders placed both at home and abroad for a multitude of commodities. Of the \$4,689 million total capital expenditure, \$1,452 million was spent on construction, resulting in a favourable effect not only on the construction industry, but on the large number of manufacturing concerns which produce construction materials and machinery. In spending \$3,247 million on machinery and equipment for the manufacturing industry, many manufacturing concerns were stimulated to produce the industrial goods required. Although much of this machinery and equipment was imported from abroad, sufficiently large sums were spent in Canada to have a buoyant effect on a wide range of industries. Although the bulk of capital expenditures has been directed into expanding production, a considerable amount has also been spent in modernization and mechanization to increase productivity.

More, rather than less mechanization in the manufacturing industries can be expected in the future indicating a continuing need for the creation of new employment through the addition of new industries and the expansion of existing industries.

PRODUCT DEMAND

Just as Canada's expansion must be explained to a considerable extent in terms of foreign influences, such as demand for raw materials and investment, similarly much of Ontario's record development must be attributed to influences from outside the Province as well as from within.

Ontario not only ranks as the nation's most important manufacturing Province, but is also foremost as a source of foreign trade. Large quantities of Ontario products such as newsprint, copper, nickel and uranium are shipped to the United States, the United Kingdom and numerous other countries. Sustained foreign demand for these and other products has resulted in a dramatic expansion of manufacturing, mining and forestry, while resource development in other parts of Canada has fostered the growth of manufacturing in Ontario. As an illustration, the mechanization of agriculture in the Western Provinces and other parts of Canada since 1946 has continued and accelerated its pre-war trend. The important role played by the machine in improving farm productivity is clearly illustrated by the fact that while the farm labour force has declined radically, productivity per worker continues to rise. The machinery and equipment which has made this productivity possible was purchased from Ontario plants—the source of over 90% of Canadian-made agricultural machinery, or imported. The high level of farm cash income since 1946 has also resulted in the purchase of large volumes of

eastern manufactures ranging from cars to radios, and accordingly has contributed significantly to Ontario's post-war industrial growth.

Expansion of the aluminum smelting industry in both Quebec and British Columbia, resulted in the placing of large orders for electrical machinery and equipment with Ontario firms, further illustrating how industrial expansion in other Provinces affects Ontario's industry. The bulk of Canada's heavy electrical machinery is made in Ontario.

The development of Western Canada's oil and gas potential has fostered, among other things, the growth of pipe manufacturing in Ontario and the shipment of large quantities of other machinery and equipment from the Province's plants for the development of oil and gas fields. While Western Canada buys many Ontario manufactured products, Ontario in turn is a large and important customer for Western products—particularly gas and oil. Perhaps the most potent factor in the development of the western oil and gas industries was the rapid growth of Ontario's population and secondary industry which made the construction of transmission lines economically feasible.

During the past twelve years numerous mining deposits in Ontario as well as in the Maritimes, Quebec and Western Canada have been discovered and brought into operation, with the consequent demand for mining, transportation and other equipment, and the provision of immediate opportunities for Ontario manufacturers to supply the material necessary for the development of these natural resources.

POPULATION INCREASE

The population of Canada rose from 12.3 million in 1946 to 16.9 million in 1957, an increase of 37%. Ontario's population, during the same period, increased from 4.1 million to 5.7 million—about equal to the gain registered for the nation as a whole.

This increased population in Ontario and other parts of Canada has had a decidedly favourable effect on manufacturing in this Province. The production capacity for consumer goods had to be increased to fill the growing demand fostered by increasing population and rising per capita income. Owing to Ontario's favourable geographical position; a wealth of natural resources; a large and skilled labour force; and a concentrated and readily accessible market; the majority of the Canadian consumers' goods industries are located in the Province. Ontario is the most important producer of such goods as motor vehicles, radio and television sets, fruit and vegetable preparations, sporting goods, confectionery and heating and cooking apparatus, to mention but a few of a host of products.

INDUSTRIAL CLIMATE

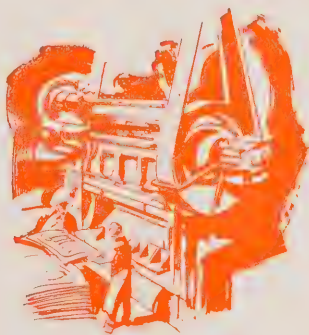
While capital investment, both foreign and domestic, rising population and earnings, strong foreign demand for raw materials and many other contributory factors are important causes of economic growth, the important role played by Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments cannot be overlooked.

A stable and orderly political framework is both a condition and a cause of industrial development. In Ontario the Government has fostered and supported industrial growth in numerous ways. It has provided industry with a stable framework in which to thrive; built and maintained modern roads and transportation facilities; assured the adequate supply of low cost electricity; assisted to underwrite the introduction of natural gas to the Province, and through these and many other actions has aided the growth in manufacturing, forestry, mining and agriculture.

The Municipal governments of Ontario also have continued to play a vitally important role in the expansion of the Province's industry. In the final analysis much of the credit for the great strides the secondary manufacturing industries have made must go to the municipalities. The municipalities must provide sewage and water, fire and police protection, local roads, and many other municipal services necessary to modern industry. Ontario Municipalities have throughout the post-war period, planned and expanded their services to facilitate continuous and orderly industrial growth.

MANUFACTURING IMPACT

First and foremost the expansion of manufacturing capacity has meant more jobs for the people of Ontario. By mid-1957, 658,000 people were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 160,000 since 1946. Manufacturing, however, has directly provided much more employment than the preceding figures might suggest. A study of industrial impact indicates that an industry employing one hundred workers will in fact create some sixty additional jobs in supply, service and professional fields. Because of the increasing volume of goods purchased by Ontario factories in the past twelve years, more employees have been required in the transportation industry; and a rising value and volume of manufactures has both permitted and necessitated the expansion of the service industries. Manufacturing has also made it possible to absorb a sizeable number of people who have left the farm labour force since 1946, as a result of the technological improvement and mechanization of agriculture.



The expansion in Ontario manufacturing has made possible the production of many products, including such important items as jet aircraft, electronic and mining equipment, and a variety of chemicals, which were formerly imported. This has meant an important saving in foreign exchange to Canada.

Perhaps of equal importance, the manufacture of new products has enabled the Ontario labour force to acquire an extremely valuable commodity, "know how". At the levels of management, engineering and production knowledge has continually grown. This is a condition of survival in the complex technological age in which industry lives. By producing new products in Ontario factories, Canada has, in effect, been buying Canadian man-hours rather than importing foreign skills; has put money into the Canadian economy rather than exported it.

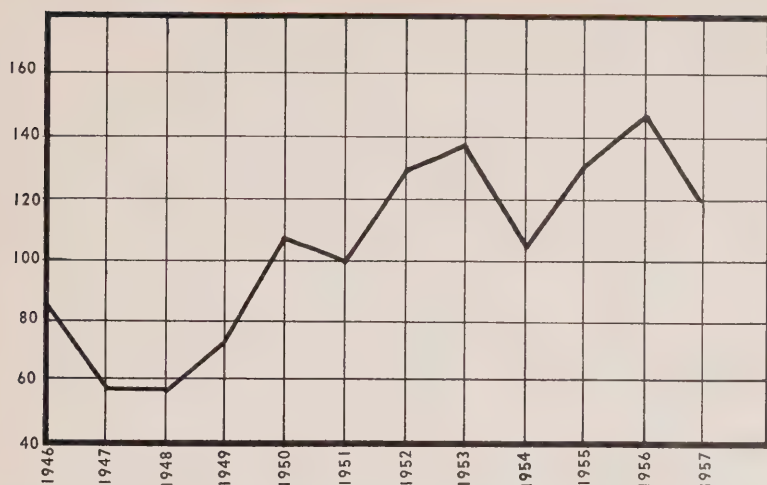
Increasing manufacturing diversification has made Ontario less dependent on foreign sources for manufactured goods, a decided advantage in times of peace as well as war. Diversification has also encouraged the spread of employment through a much wider range of industrial groups, thereby softening the effects of periods of re-adjustment.

Expansion in manufacturing in Ontario since 1946 indicates the achievement of increasing economic maturity and balance, and the gradual filling in of the industrial mosaic of the Province and indeed Canada.

NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS 1946-1958

Since 1946 some 1,232 new major manufacturing establishments have located in the Province of Ontario. Since this is a minimum figure which includes only the larger firms, the addition of many smaller companies which established during the period might well bring the total to over 3,000. While the number of new plants and expansions since 1946 are important in denoting the growing diversification and numerical volume in Ontario's industrial expansion, in the final analysis the number of additional workers employed and the amount of capital invested in Ontario's economy through plant establishments and expansions is of prime importance. In examining the figures which follow, this should be clearly borne in mind. The graph on Page 37 indicates that while the number of new establishments varied from year to year, the trend is upward. In the table on Page 38, showing the number of new industries by industrial group, some twenty-seven classifications have been used to provide a fairly fine, but nonetheless manageable breakdown. While these new manufacturing establishments made significant contributions to the provincial and national economies, the greatest contribution in terms of employment, investment and value of production came from established industry. The table on Page 38 shows the expansions by industrial group. Since 1946 more than 3,600 separate major expansions were recorded in the manufacturing establishments of Ontario—to this may be added the growth undertaken by many smaller, but nonetheless important companies.

NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATING IN ONTARIO BY YEAR



EXPANSIONS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO BY YEAR

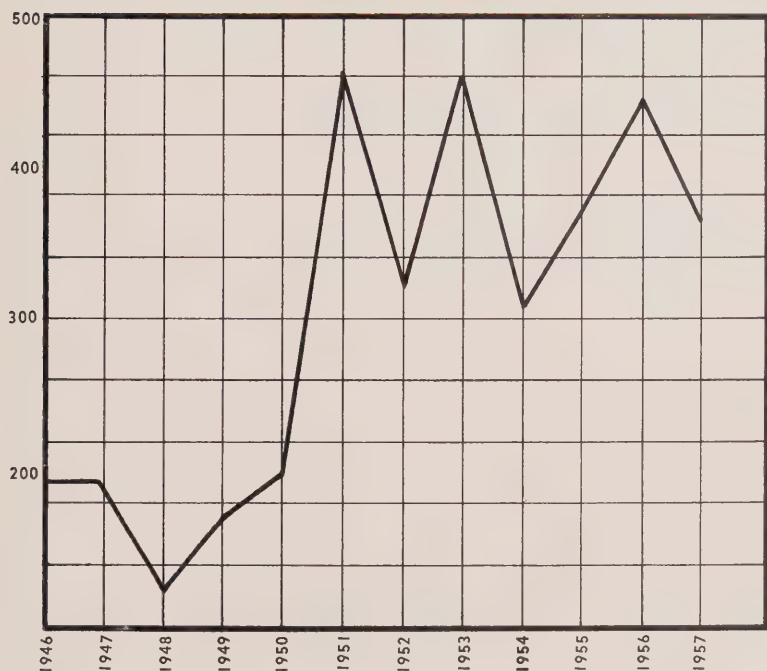


TABLE VII

NEW MANUFACTURING PLANTS 1946-1958

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER
Industrial machinery and equipment (except electrical)	198	Clothing	38
Chemicals and allied products	118	Fabricated plastics	32
Miscellaneous metal products	77	Textiles	31
Stone, clay and glass products	76	Aircraft and parts	28
Wood and its products (except furniture)	68	Paper products	26
Electrical apparatus and supplies (except appliances)	64	Professional and scientific equipment	22
Food and beverages	64	Stampings	21
Motor vehicles and parts	61	Heating and plumbing equipment	20
Other manufactured products	59	Leather products	15
Fabricated metal products	49	Office and store machinery	11
Domestic machinery and appliances	46	Rubber products	10
All furniture	44	Products of petroleum and coal	8
Primary metal products	41	Railway equipment	3
		Agricultural machinery and equipment	2
		TOTAL	1232

While the total number of new industries and expansions involved in our samples are impressively large, all industries have not advanced at the same rate during the past twelve years. The figures illustrate that the industrial advance has taken place over a very broad front, embracing a large number of industrial groups and a wide variety of products. While new plans and expansions are numerically more important in some groups than in others, no one category dominates the scene.

While all industrial classifications listed in the tables are of considerable interest and have made significant contributions to the economy, space permits mention of only the numerically larger groups.

TABLE VIII

EXPANSIONS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1946-1958

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER
Industrial machinery and equipment (except electrical)	408	Fabricated metal products	96
Food and beverages	394	All furniture	93
Chemicals and allied products	343	Clothing	92
Miscellaneous metal products	231	Heating and plumbing equipment	84
Other manufactured products	202	Leather products	59
Primary metal products	200	Stampings	55
Paper products	196	Fabricated plastics	47
Stone, clay and glass products	189	Rubber products	46
Motor vehicles and parts	171	Aircraft and parts	38
Domestic machinery and appliances	159	Professional and scientific equipment	36
Electrical apparatus and supplies (except appliances)	149	Agricultural machinery and equipment	35
Wood and its products (except furniture)	138	Office and store machinery	34
Textiles	115	Products of petroleum and coal	31
		Railway Equipment	8
		TOTAL	3649

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Industrial machinery and equipment (except electrical) accounted for the largest number of new plants and expansion since 1946. During the period 198 new plants were established accounting for 16% of total establishments while 408 expansions representing 11% of the total took place. This group includes a very wide range of products such as steam and diesel engines, turbines, construction and mining machinery, material-handling equipment and compressors, as well as other industrial products — a clear indication of the increasing number of products made in this country and without which industrial growth is impossible. While Ontario has imported huge quantities of industrial machinery and equipment since the war it should be noted that the Province's industry is producing an increasing quantity and variety of such machinery — another indication of growing economic maturity. The expansion of the industrial machinery and equipment group is related primarily to the Province's manufacturing and extractive industries. While this group is subject to considerable fluctuation from year to year, the general trend is strong and upward.

Although Canada still imports large quantities of industrial machinery and equipment, with an expanding domestic market and ever increasing development of natural resources further increases in this industrial group can be expected.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

This group added 118 new establishments, accounting for 9.6% of all new plants while some 343 expansions took place — representing over 9% of the total. As in the previous category a favourable growth picture has resulted in an increasing use of a larger volume and variety of Canadian raw materials. In addition, extensive research and investment has resulted in the utilization of materials formerly regarded as waste products. Both the smelting and refining industries and the pulp and paper industries have made considerable advances in this direction.

Increasing population and rapid expansion of the industrial market have had a marked effect on chemicals, one of our fastest growing industries. With the advent of oil from Western Canada and the growth of the petroleum refining industry, a large number of chemical products can be made from oil and the by-products produced in the refining process, thus greatly broadening chemical production.

The continuing expansion of this industry and the growing utilization of Canadian raw materials is expected in Ontario as well as in British Columbia and Alberta. The availability of natural gas and the expansion of existing oil refineries, as well as





the construction of new ones, will further stimulate the chemical industry in Ontario and ensure growth in the number of plants producing chemicals and allied products.

Expanding industrial and consumer markets permit an increasingly wide range of chemical products to be manufactured in the Province, although a balanced chemical industry has not yet been achieved. While acquiring this balance Ontario can expect to see many new chemical plants established in the years ahead.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL PRODUCTS

Seventy-seven new plants and 231 expansions, some 6% of the total in each case, have been recorded since 1946. Shipping drums and kegs, washers and rivets, collapsible tubes, valves, fittings, springs and a wide variety of other products are manufactured by firms in this group which are oriented to a large degree toward other manufacturing concerns. As Ontario's manufacturing industry becomes increasingly diversified and the demand for miscellaneous components increases, there is every indication that many new plants in the miscellaneous metal product group will be established in the future.

STONE, GLASS AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Seventy-six new plants, over 6% of the total, were established in this category since 1946. In addition, 189 expansions took place, representing 5% of the total. While products such as glass and abrasives are included, most of the firms concerned were established primarily to make non-metallic mineral products for the construction industry. Billions of dollars have been spent since 1946 on construction in Ontario and many new plants were accordingly established to supply the growing demand for brick, cement, and concrete and clay products such as tile and pipe. Plants within the group are widely scattered throughout the Province, and in many instances serve local rather than Province-wide markets.

WOOD AND ITS PRODUCTS

In addition to some 138 expansions, 68 new plants are recorded for this group, forming 5.5% of the total with the main stimulus coming from the strong demand in a booming domestic and foreign construction industry. Other products in this category include boats, baskets and boxes and a wide variety of other wooden products. Furniture is not included in this group.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Food and beverage manufacturers established 64 new plants, over 5% of the total, and accounted for 394 expansions representing nearly 11% of the total and ranking as the second most important group numerically. An expanding population, with an increasing per capita income, demands an increasing volume and variety of food products which these new plants help to fulfill. While the growth of the food and beverage industry has not been as spectacular as the transportation group for example, it has nonetheless enjoyed a steady growth, which is expected to keep pace with the rising population and higher take-home pay forecast for the decades ahead.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES

Included in this category are all electrical products except domestic electrical machinery and equipment. While the group as a whole produces many products including electronic equipment, it is principally engaged in the making of machinery and equipment used in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power. Some 64 new plants were established since 1946 accounting for over 5% of the total, while 149 expansions took place — 4% of all expansions. In terms of value of production, this is one of the fastest growing of all industrial groups. In keeping with the great increase in industrial and domestic consumption of electric energy, Canada has greatly expanded its generating capacity and Ontario, the principal Canadian producer of generating and transmission equipment, has constructed new plants and expanded old ones to keep pace with demand. Increasing mechanization of operations which has meant a strong demand for motors and other electric equipment, shows every indication of increased need for generating capacity and a continuation of the trend toward mechanization of production. New plants and additional expansions can be expected in this product group which, in terms of production volume rather than numbers of new establishments, has already made one of the most significant contributions to the growth of Ontario's economy.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS

This classification accounted for 61 new plants and 171 expansions, 5% and 4.7% of the respective totals. Since the war total motor vehicle registrations in Ontario (passenger cars and commercial vehicles) rose from .7 million in 1946 to 1.8 million in 1957. In other words there are a million more cars on the roads of the Province to-day than there were in 1946 — an increase of nearly 160%. The Ontario Department of Highways forecasts that by 1967 there will be some 3.1 million motor vehicles registered in the Province. Since Ontario is the centre of the motor vehicle manufacturing industry in Canada, accounting for over 90% of total production, this expected increase has considerable economic significance to the Province.

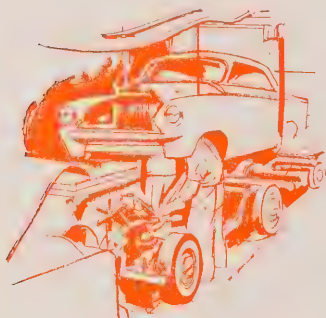
The automotive industry is presently producing some 411,588 units per year, 60% higher than in 1947, and, in addition, is producing an increasing number of parts. In spite of this, Canada imports each year many millions of dollars worth of automotive components in addition to certain complete motor vehicles. The value of parts imported in 1956 was \$279 million compared to \$244 million in 1955. While the reason most readily offered is that it is cheaper to import many parts from the United States, an ever expanding Canadian market could render this reason less and less valid. It is expected that the future will see more firms establishing in Ontario to make parts formerly imported.

OTHER MANUFACTURES

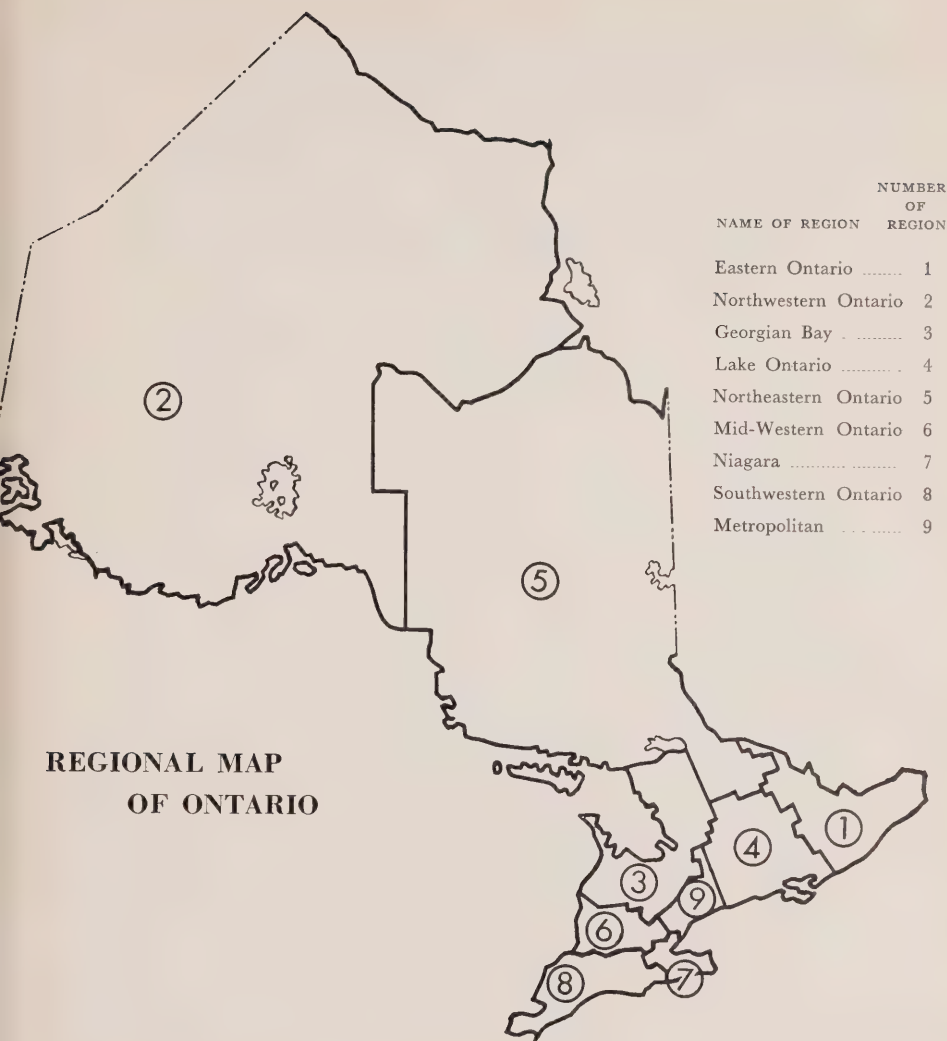
Some 59 new plants, nearly 5% of the total, were established to manufacture such miscellaneous products as jewellery, toys, pens, cigarette lighters, and other products, while 202 expansions were recorded in this category — 5.5% of the total. The wide and heterogenous range of products manufactured within this group is another indication of the growing diversity of Ontario's manufacturing industry. Many of the products are luxury items requiring relatively large markets for successful production. Hence an expanding population will make it economically possible for more plants of this type to establish.

FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

Forty-nine new plants, accounting for 4% of the total, were established in this classification. There were also 96 expansions representing 3%. Manufacturers in this category produce a wide range of products including tinware, cutlery, hand tools, metal awnings, doors, sashes, mouldings and trim, the latter products destined for use in construction. Many of the new plants in this group owe their existence to the phenomenal residential, commercial and industrial construction which has taken place during the past twelve years.



Other industrial groups have greatly expanded their production facilities since 1946: for example paper and its products, products of petroleum and coal and primary metal products. While the number of new industries and expansions of these groups is smaller than others; in terms of investment, production and employment they are of the greatest economic importance.



**REGIONAL MAP
OF ONTARIO**

NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

All economic regions in Ontario have participated, in varying degrees, in the growth of Ontario's manufacturing industry during the past 12 years. The following gives some indication of the importance of the different industrial groups to the different regions, both in terms of new industries and expansions of existing concerns.

An indication of how widespread this growth has been is evident in the fact that over 170 municipalities received one or more new industries, while over 200 municipalities received one or more expansions of existing concerns. The map on Page 43 will outline the Economic Regions of Ontario.

REGION	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
EASTERN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Clothing, chemicals, electrical apparatus and supplies.
EXPANSIONS	Chemicals, primary metals, food and beverages.
LAKE ONTARIO	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Chemicals, stone, glass and clay products, industrial machinery and equipment.
EXPANSIONS	Food and beverages, chemicals, industrial machinery and equipment.
METROPOLITAN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Industrial machinery and equipment, electrical apparatus and supplies.
EXPANSIONS	Chemicals, industrial machinery and equipment, food and beverages.
NIAGARA	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Industrial machinery and equipment, fabricated metal products, miscellaneous metal products.
EXPANSIONS	Primary metals, chemicals, food and beverages.
SOUTHWESTERN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts.
EXPANSIONS	Industrial machinery and equipment, food and beverages, motor vehicles and parts.
MID-WESTERN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Industrial machinery and equipment, stone, glass and clay products.
EXPANSIONS	Industrial machinery and equipment, electrical apparatus and supplies, food and beverages.
GEORGIAN BAY	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Wood products (except furniture), clothing, miscellaneous metal products.
EXPANSIONS	Furniture, food and beverages, industrial machinery and equipment.
NORTHEASTERN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Wood products (except furniture), stone, glass and clay products, primary metals.
EXPANSIONS	Primary metals, paper products, wood products (except furniture).
NORTHWESTERN	
NEW INDUSTRIES	Stone, glass and clay products, paper products, products of petroleum and coal.
EXPANSIONS	Paper products, food and beverages, chemicals.

BRANCH PLANTS BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Branch plants are another important form of expansion which has taken place in the manufacturing industry. By branch plants is meant the establishment of additional manufacturing facilities in communities other than the location of the parent company.

Since 1946 some 240 branch plants have been established in Ontario. All regions received branch plants with over 100 different municipalities receiving one or more.

As can be seen from Table IX on this page the branch plants fall into many different industrial groups. In terms of numbers the six leading groups were: food and beverages with 35 branch plants; chemicals (30); wood products (18); stone, glass and clay products (16); motor vehicles and parts (16); clothing (15); and domestic machinery and appliances (15). The foregoing groups accounted for over 60% of all branch plants. The remaining branch plants are scattered through other industrial groups, covering an extremely wide range of products.

TABLE IX
BRANCH PLANTS 1946-1958

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	NUMBER
Food and beverages	35	Primary metal products	7
Chemicals and allied products	30	Other manufactured products	7
Wood and its products	18	Industrial machinery and equipment	5
(except furniture)		(except electrical)	
Stone, clay and glass products	16	Agricultural machinery and equipment	4
Motor vehicles and parts	16	Textiles	4
Clothing	15	Professional and scientific equipment	3
Domestic machinery and appliances ..	15	Fabricated plastics	3
Electrical apparatus and supplies	14	Fabricated steel	3
(except appliances)		Rubber products	2
Miscellaneous metal products	10	Products of petroleum and coal	2
All furniture ..	9	Aircraft and parts	2
Paper products	8	Heating and plumbing equipment	1
Leather products	8	TOTAL	237

The following indicates the more important industrial groups by region:

REGION	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
Eastern	Food and beverages, wood products, chemicals.
Lake Ontario	Food, clothing, wood products.
Metropolitan	Food, chemicals, stone, glass and clay products, motor vehicles and parts.
Niagara	Food, chemicals, domestic appliances.
Southwestern	Chemicals, stone, glass and clay products, motor vehicles and parts.
Mid-Western	Food, clothing, electrical apparatus and supplies.
Georgian Bay	Clothing, wood products, furniture.
Northeastern	Chemicals, wood products.
Northwestern	Food, chemicals.

Industrial groups other than those listed are highly diversified but in their sum, make a substantial contribution to the economic life of the various regions.

DECENTRALIZATION

Perhaps the most interesting part of the decentralization of branch plants in Ontario is the location of plants which has taken place since the war wherein parent companies in large metropolitan areas establish plants in smaller communities in other parts of the Province. As an example, both Hamilton and Metropolitan Toronto originated considerably more branch plants than they have received since 1946. About 90 branch plants for the Province originated in Metropolitan Toronto while 21 moved into the area. Hamilton originated 31 plants and received 12. These two cities, as well as being important focal points of industrial activity contribute, via branch plants, to the industrial growth of the smaller communities of Ontario.



New Ontario Industries,
Expansions and Purchases, 1957

DURING 1957 the following 115 companies were amongst the more important establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Aerofin Corporation Canada Ltd. Heat exchanger coils	Kingston	United States
Alamac Knitting Mills (Canada) Ltd. Rayon fabrics	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Arm Precision Plastic Company Injection moulding	Lasalle	Canada
Atlas Copco Canada Ltd. Compressed air rock drills	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Barclay Co. Ltd. Textiles	Galt	Canada
Bieman, C. H. Company Food products	Clifford	Canada
Bishop, Sidney Co. Plastics	<u>Alliston</u>	Canada
Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Portable electric tools	Brockville	United States
Bosch, Robert (Canada) Ltd. Electric power tools, diesel ignition equipment, automotive parts	Metropolitan Toronto	Germany
Bro-Dart Industries (Canada) Limited Library, school and commercial stationery	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Cameron Windows (Aluminum) Limited Aluminum doors and windows	Brampton	Canada
Canadian Electronics Company Ltd. Transformers, coils	Hamilton	Canada
Canadian Wilbur B. Driver Co. Ltd. Resistance wire	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Carrington Distillers (Ontario) Limited Bottling plant	Toronto Township	Canada
Casting & Melting Research Company Limited Fluxes	Guelph	Canada
Chance, A. B. of Canada Ltd. Pole Line Hardware	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Clare, C. P. Canada Ltd. Electrical components for aircraft, electronic and data processing	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Classic Iron Works Ltd. Ornamental iron	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Cleveland Twist Drill Co. Twist drills and machine tools	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Connor Timber Products Limited Hardwood sawmill	Korah Township	United States
Cope & Gurr Machinery Co. Ltd. Carbide tools	Windsor	Canada
Crossley Patterns Co. Patterns	Orillia	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Darcy, J. H. Ltd. Telephone & control relays	Smiths Falls	Canada
Daystrom Limited Electrical equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dayton Mfg. Co. Limited Metal bathroom cabinets	Windsor	Canada
Dominion Fertilizer Company Super-phosphate fertilizer	Port Maitland	United States
Dominion Rock Salt Co. Ltd. Rock salt	Goderich	Canada
Economy Packaging Co. Ltd. Packaging materials	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Edo (Canada) Limited Marine and aviation equipment	Cornwall	United States
Efco-Lindberg Limited Industrial furnaces	Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain, United States and Canada
Electric Reduction Co. of Can. Ltd. Fertilizers	Port Maitland	Canada
Electromac Inc. Precision tools and gauges	Windsor	United States
Emig Clay Products Ltd. Brick, flue-linings, drainage tile	Chatham	Canada
English Plastics Ltd. Plastic products	Brampton	Canada
Fee & Mason (Canada) Ltd. Metal products, pipe suspension equipment	Orangeville	United States
Firth Sterling (Canada) Limited Carballoy tips for drills	Brantford	United States
Fourway Milk Products Limited Powdered milk, etc.	Tara	Canada
Franklin Mfg. Co. Ltd. Electric transformers	Galt	United States
General Electronics Co. Ltd. Automotive equipment	Windsor	United States
General Wire and Cable Limited Plastic covered wire and cable	Cobourg	Canada
Globe Glass Saturator Ltd. Pipe wrap	Petrolia	United States
Goulard Lumber Ltd. Sawmill	Sturgeon Falls	Canada
Grightmire Steel Construction Corporation Ltd. Steel fabricating	Hamilton	Canada
H. & H. Enterprises, Limited Wooden doors	Trafalgar Township	Canada
Harriston Chrome Products Co. Ltd. Chrome dinette furniture	Harriston	Canada
Hauserman of Canada Ltd. Steel partitions	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Hollywood Homes Windsor Ltd. Mobile homes	Windsor	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Hysol (Canada) Ltd. Chemicals	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Ibenco of Canada Incorporated Instant coffee	Ajax	United States
Imco Container (Canada) Ltd. Polyethylene bottles	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Interprovincial Co-Operative Ltd. Canned fruit	Stamford Township	Canada
Interprovincial Freezer Ltd. Frozen foods	Chatham	Canada
Jautz, Karl Co. Automotive signals	Kitchener	Germany
Johnson & Johnson Limited Surgical supplies, etc.	Bowmanville	Canada
Klass Shulte Co. Sash and doors	Chesterville	Canada
Lakehead Newsprint Co. Sheet paper	Fort William	Canada
Leblond, F., Company Concrete blocks	Ottawa	Canada
Leeds and Northrup Canada Limited Electronic measuring and controlling instruments	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Lepco Company Limited Leather tanning	Alliston	Canada
Lewis Metallurgical Co. Ltd. Moulding compounds	Stamford Township	United States
Linread Canada Limited Machine screws & sheet metal screws	Guelph	Great Britain
Lofthouse Brass Mfg. Co. Brass fittings	Whitby	Canada
Macklin of Canada Ltd. Grinding wheels	Harrow	United States
Manitoulin Eviscerating Co. Food processing	Gore Bay	Canada
Maple Leaf Veneer Co. Limited Wood veneer	Durham	Germany
Mason-Neilan Regulator Company Limited Automatic control equipment	Brantford	United States
McCulloch Company of Canada Limited Chain saws, outboard motors	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Moderne Marine Co. Fibreglass boats	Windsor	Canada
Nabob Foods Co. Ltd. Food products	Ajax	Canada
National Electric Manufacturing Limited Electric hand dryers	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Naz-Dar Canada Limited Printing inks	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Neelon Steel Ltd. Steel grinding balls	Sudbury	Canada
Nutri Products Ltd. Edible oils	Whitby	Great Britain

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Oshawa Structural Steel Company Structural and ornamental steel	Oshawa	Canada
Overhead Door Corporation Overhead doors	Trafalgar Township	United States
Parkhill Brick Co. Ltd. Building products	Parkhill	Canada
Pennsalt Chemicals of Canada Ltd. Metal processing chemicals	Oakville	United States
Pettinos, George F. of Canada Co. Foundry supplies	Hamilton	Canada
Phoenix Manufacturing Company Pressed steel and plastic products	Milton	Canada
Plywood Veneers Limited Plywood and laminated veneers	Warton	Canada
Porcupine Forest Industries Ltd. Chemical pulp mill	Timmins	Canada
Pork Chips Co., The Canned bacon rinds	Windsor	Canada
Pre-cast Tank and Vault Limited Precast concrete septic tanks, etc.	West Ferris	Canada
Precision Investment Casting Co. Ferrous and non-ferrous castings	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Proctor Electric Canada Limited Electrical appliances	Ajax	United States
Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Ltd. Cigarettes	Toronto	Great Britain
Schwebler Tool & Die Co. Tools and dies	Preston	Canada
Sealy Mattress Co. Furniture	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Sheffield Tool and Gauge of Canada Limited Gauges and cutting tools	Windsor	United States
Simkins Cabinet and Marine Co. Wood products and boats	Campbellford	Canada
Simmonds Aeroaccessories of Canada Ltd. Aeroplane fittings	Hamilton	Canada
Snow Construction Co. Limited Sash and doors	Trafalgar Township	Canada
Sykes Tool Corporation Limited Tools, cutters, gears	Georgetown	Great Britain
Spliced Birch Ltd. Birch veneer	Dunnville	United States
Sportcraft Trailers (Canada) Ltd. House Trailers	Welland	United States
Strippit Tool and Machine Ltd. Punches, dies and machinery	Brampton	United States
Swift Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd. Fans, saws and metal products	Windsor	United States
Syn-Chem Limited }	Trafalgar Township	Canada
Synthetic Coating Limited }		
Vinyl coatings, industrial waxes		
Tamco, Limited Screw machine products	Windsor	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Tele-Tube Electronics Limited Television tubes	Guelph	Canada
Thor Power Tool Company of Canada Ltd. Portable air and electric tools	St. Thomas	United States
Tinsley, H. & Co. Ltd. Precision electrical instruments	Smiths Falls	Great Britain
Tri-Bay Industries Limited Steel tubes	Coldwater	Canada
Trion (Canada) Limited Electronic dust collectors	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Tyre Manufacturing Company Wood veneers	Dunnville	United States
Veigle Door Company Overhead doors	Brantford	United States
Wasco Chemical (Canada) Ltd. Plastic building materials	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
West Bend Aluminum Company (Canada) Ltd. Outboard motors	Barrie	United States
Wheelabrator Corporation Dust collectors	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Whitby Metal Products Co. Tools, dies, jigs, custom machinery	Whitby	Canada
White Products Corp., The Automatic waterheaters and softeners	Windsor	United States
Whitmer-Jackson Canada Ltd. Doors, windows and sash	Brantford	United States
Zenith Abrasive Company Limited Abrasive wheels	Leamington	Canada
Zorn Packaging Limited Packaging materials	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

During 1957 the following 377 Ontario manufacturing plants were amongst the more important making additions to their existing facilities.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Acco Canadian Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Acme Neon Sign Co.	Windsor
Adams, S. D. Welded Products Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Algoma Steel Corporation	Sault Ste. Marie
Alloy Foundry Co. Ltd.	Merrickville
Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd.	Kingston
American Brakeblock Comany Limited	Lindsay
Andrew Antenna Corporation	Whitby
Ardee Aluminum Ltd.	Port Hope
Ardelt Industries of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Armstrong, S. A., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Associated Quarries & Construction Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Powder Co. of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Atlas Steels Limited	Welland
Auto Specialties Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor

COMPANY NAME

Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited
 Avro Aircraft Limited
 Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch, Limited
 Barber Die Casting Co. Limited
 Barber-Ellis of Canada Limited
 Bawden, A. Roy, Limited
 Baxter Laboratories of Canada Limited
 Bay Mills Limited
 Beacon Chemicals of Canada Limited
 Beatons Dairy Products Limited
 Beaver Lumber Company
 Beaverton Brick & Tile
 Bell and Howell Canada Limited
 Bennie Lumber & Building Materials Ltd.
 Berry Door Company
 Best, T. H. Printing Company Ltd.
 Bock, A. G. Foundry Company
 Boehmer, A. C. Limited
 Boese Foods Limited
 Bogdon and Gross Furniture Co.
 Borden Company, The
 Border City Tire Co.
 Bowers Printing Ink Company (Inc) of Canada Ltd.
 Bradley Machine Co. Limited
 Brant Feed-Seed Co.
 Brantford Coach and Body Limited
 Brantford Roofing Co. Ltd.
 British Drug Houses (Canada) Ltd.
 Brockhouse, J. Co. (Canada) Limited
 Brydon Brass Manufacturing Co. Limited
 Building Products Limited
 Burger, Jack, Wall & Tile Co. Ltd.
 Burroughs Adding Machines Limited
 Butler Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 Butler Metal Products Limited
 Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited
 Caldwell Linen Mills Limited
 Canada Bread Co. Limited
 Canada Last Co. Ltd.
 Canada Malting Co. Ltd.
 Canada Sand Papers Limited
 Canada Vulcanizer & Equipment Co. Ltd.
 Canada Wire & Cable Co. Limited
 Canadian Blower and Forge Co. Limited
 Canadian Brewers Ltd.
 Canadian Brine Ltd.
 Canadian Coupling & Fittings Limited
 Canadian Electric Box and Stampings Ltd.
 Canadian Felling Zinc Oxide Limited
 Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.
 Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.
 Canadian General Tower Ltd.

LOCATION

Brockville
 Malton
 Galt
 Hamilton
 Brantford
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Alliston
 Midland
 Milton
 Oshawa
 Windsor
 Beaverton
 Toronto Township
 Leamington
 Wingham
 Metropolitan Toornto
 Ayr
 Kitchener
 Leamington
 Hanover
 Orillia
 Windsor
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Brantford
 Brantford
 Brantford
 Brantford
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Weston
 Hamilton
 St. Catharines
 Windsor
 Hamilton
 Preston
 Sarnia
 Iroquois
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Preston
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Plattsville
 London
 Smiths Falls
 Kitchener
 Windsor
 Windsor
 Simcoe
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Milton
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Peterborough
 Galt

COMPANY NAME

Canadian Line Materials Limited
 Canadian Meter Company Limited
 Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.
 Canadian Trailmobile Limited
 Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd.
 Caposite Insulations Ltd.
 Carhayes Limited
 Carlings Breweries Ltd.
 Carter Brothers Limited
 Cash, J. & J. (Canada) Limited
 Central Electric Wire Ltd.
 Charters Publishing Co. Ltd.
 Chesebrough-Ponds (Canada) Ltd.
 Chesley-Sarnes of Canada Ltd.
 Chipman Chemicals Limited
 Cloverleaf Bedding Co. Ltd.
 Cobo Minerals Ltd.
 Coca-Cola Ltd.
 Coca-Cola Ltd.
 Collis Leather Company Limited
 Commercial Press Co. Ltd.
 Commercial Print Craft
 Confederation Coal & Coke Ltd.
 Connecticut Chemicals (Canada) Limited
 Copeland Laboratories Limited
 Cornwall Chemicals Limited
 Crowdertrack Limited
 Curran & Briggs Ready-Mix Limited
 Curtis Products Limited
 Damman, John, Company
 Daymond Co. Ltd.
 Delamere and Williams Company Limited
 Delmar Studios Company Limited
 Derderian, Reycraft & Derderian Limited
 Disher Steel Construction Co. Ltd.
 Ditto of Canada Limited
 Diversey Corporation (Canada) Limited
 Dixie Cup Co. (Canada) Ltd.
 Domestic Tanks and Equipment Limited
 Dominion Fastener Limited
 Dominion Luggage Company Limited
 Dominion Plastics Limited
 Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd. (Naugatuck Chemicals Div.)
 Dominion Seven-Up Co. Ltd.
 Dominion Structural Steel Ltd.
 Donaldson Co. of Canada Ltd.
 Double Diamond Bowling Supply Limited
 Dow Brewery Limited
 Dow Chemical of Canada Limited
 Dresser Electric Ltd.
 Duncan Lithographing Co. Ltd.
 Duplate of Canada Limited

LOCATION

Metropolitan Toronto
 Milton
 Sarnia
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Point Edward
 Brantford
 Hamilton
 Waterloo
 Belleville
 Perth
 Brampton
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Essex
 Hamilton
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Coboconk
 Peterborough
 Kingston
 Aurora
 Windsor
 Woodstock
 Windsor
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Cornwall
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Oshawa
 Cobourg
 Waterloo
 Chatham
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Preston
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Port Credit
 Brampton
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Hamilton
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Toronto Township
 Elmira
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Chatham
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Kitchener
 Sarnia
 Windsor
 Hamilton
 Oshawa

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited	Kingston
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited	Maitland
Du Pont Company of Canada Limited	Prescott
East-Erie Fishermen's Co-Operative	Port Dover
East Side Plating	Windsor
Eddy Match Co. Ltd.	Pembroke
Edwards of Canada Limited	Owen Sound
Eganville Creamery	Eganville
Electric Auto-Lite Ltd.	Sarnia
Electric Components Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Electro Porcelain Limited	Waterloo
Electrolite Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Elgin Handles Limited	St. Thomas
Elmira Furniture Co. Ltd., The	Elmira
Emco Limited	London
Erie Iron Works Co. Ltd.	St. Thomas
Ever Bright Limited	Richmond Hill
Farquhar, Thos., & Sons Co. Ltd.	Little Current
Fischer & Porter (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Fittings, Limited	Oshawa
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Fleck, R. D., and Co. Ltd.	Oshawa
Flexonics Corporation of Canada Limited	Brampton
Flight Refuelling (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	Windsor
Ford Printers	Metropolitan Toronto
Frontier Pattern	Windsor
Gage, W. J., & Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Gair Co. of Canada Ltd.	London
Galt Brass Company Limited	Galt
Gardner-Denver Co. Canada Ltd.	Woodstock
Garland Commercial Ranges Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
General Die and Machine Company, Limited	Welland
General Motors of Canada, Limited	Oshawa
General Refractories Co. of Canada, Limited	Smithville
Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Limited, The	Thornbury
Georgian China Limited	Collingwood
Glen Mawr Frocks Limited	Midland
Glider Guard Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Globe Mills Limited	Meaford
Goderich Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Goderich
Goodrich, B.F., Canada Limited	Kitchener
Gould National Batteries of Canada Limited	Fort Erie
Great Lakes Paper Company Limited	Fort William
Green Giant of Canada Ltd.	Tecumseh
Greenmelk Co. Ltd.	Wallaceburg
Greenmelk Co. Ltd.	Dresden
Greedy Mixing Equipment Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Grey Electronics	Guelph
Griffith Laboratories Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Guelph Paper Box Company Limited	Guelph
Gurney Scale Co. Limited	Aldershot

COMPANY NAME

Hall's Washer Parts Limited
 Halton Metal Products
 Hamilton Gear and Machine Co. Limited
 Hammond Manufacturing Company Limited
 Hastings Limited
 Hastings Welding Company
 Hathaway, Kraemer Limited
 Hayhoe, R.B., and Company Limited
 Heinz, H.J., Co. of Canada Limited
 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company of Canada Ltd.
 Hodgson's Steel and Iron Works Limited
 Holman Luggage Limited
 Hostess Food Products Limited
 Houdaille Industries Limited
 Hunter Rose Co. Limited
 Husky Oil & Refining Limited
 Ideal Dairy Products Limited
 Imperial Oxygen Limited
 Imperial Oxygen Limited
 Index Card Company Limited
 Intercity Welding Supplies
 International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited
 J.C. Metal Products
 Jacroy Canada Limited
 Jaegar Machine Company
 Jones, Harold, Machine Company
 Kaufman Rubber Co. Ltd.
 Kawneer Co. Canada Limited
 Kayson Rubber and Plastics Limited
 Kellogg Co. of Canada Limited
 Kendall Company (Canada) Limited
 Kennedy, Wm. & Sons Limited
 Kincardine Creamery Limited
 King, G.W., (Canada) Limited
 Koroflex Plastics
 Labatt, John, Limited
 Ladish Co. of Canada Limited
 La France Fire Engine and Foamite Limited
 Lanark Furniture Co.
 Langs Foods of Hamilton
 Law and Anderson Limited
 Lawrason, S.F. & Co. Limited
 Lee Engineering Limited
 Leitz, Ernest, (Canada) Limited
 Lincoln Engineering Co. (Canada) Ltd.
 Lincraft Limited
 Linde Air Products Co.
 Lintet Metal Industries Limited
 Liquifuels Limited
 Lisk, E.A., & Sons
 Livingston Wood Manufacturing Limited
 Lloyd, C., & Son Limited

LOCATION

Metropolitan Toronto
 Trafalgar Township
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Guelph
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Guelph
 Kitchener
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Leamington
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Niagara Falls
 Guelph
 Preston
 Oshawa
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Fort William
 Oshawa
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Windsor
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Brantford
 Hamilton
 Windsor
 Metropolitan Toronto
 St. Thomas
 Thornbury
 Waterloo
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Galt
 London
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Owen Sound
 Kincardine
 Burlington
 Brampton
 London
 Brantford
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Hamilton
 Windsor
 London
 Guelph
 Midland
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Lindsay
 Sault Ste. Marie
 Renfrew
 Windsor
 Eganville
 Gravenhurst
 Wingham

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
Lundy Steel Products Limited	Dunnville
Madill & Post Plating Company	Peterborough
Magline of Canada Limited	Renfrew
Mallory Hardware Products Limited	Benheim
Manbert Paper Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Mannesman Tubes Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Manufacturers Plating Co. Ltd.	Windsor
Maple Dairy	Woodstock
Martin, F., Lumber Company	Burk's Falls
Maxwell Limited	St. Marys
McDonald Welding Co. Limited	Frafalgar Township
Medcalf Shoe Co.	St. Thomas
Methode Manufacturing Canada Limited	Hanover
Midland Industries Limited	Midland
Millwork and Building Supplies Limited	Oshawa
Milton Milling Company Limited	Milton
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Limited	London
Molsons Brewery (Ontario) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Monarch Marking System Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Morrisburg Dairy	Morrisburg
Moulded Fibre Limited	Brantford
Mueller Furniture Limited	Toronto Township
Murphy Sheet Metal Company	Preston
Muttant Builders Supplies Co.	Brantford
National Iron Division of Canada Iron Foundries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Masonry Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Natweld Steel Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Nestle (Canada) Limited	Chesterville
Nestle-Le Mur Company (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Nichols, R.H., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Nicholson, A.S., & Son Limited	Burlington
Nickel City Beverages Limited	Sudbury
Norfolk Cannors Limited	Port Dover
North American Steel Equipment Co. Ltd., The	Whitby
Noxzema Chemical Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
O'Connor Fuel Tanks Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, The	Fort William
Ontario Glove Manufacturing Co. Limited	Kitchener
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Limited	Kenora
Ontario Paper Co. Limited	Thorold
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Chatham
Orillia Equipment Co. Ltd.	Orillia
Outboard Marine Corp. of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Oxford Fruit Co-operative	Woodstock
Page Hersey Tubes Limited	Crowland Township
Pedlar People Limited	Oshawa
Pengelly Iron Works Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Peterborough District Co-op Mill	Peterborough
Philips Electric Company, The	Brockville
Phoenix Manufacturing Co., Limited	Milton
Pillsbury (Canada) Limited	Midland
Plastic Profiles Limited	Cobourg

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Plax Canada Limited	Georgetown
Polymer Corporation Limited	Sarnia
Powerlite Devices Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Pozar, Mike, Company	Windsor
Preston Tool & Die Limited	Preston
Proctor & Gamble Company of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Proctor Packers, Limited	Brantford
Products Tank Car Shops Limited	Trafalgar Township
Quality Plywood and Veneer Company Limited	Coboconk
Quinlan Crawford Limited	Collingwood
Ramm, N. Company	Windsor
Red-E-Mix Cement Co. (Hamilton) Limited	Brantford
Redi-Set Business Forms Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Regent Aluminum Windows	Metropolitan Toronto
Rexall Drug Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rilling-Wahl Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Robertshaw-Fulton Controls of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Robertson, P.L. Manufacturing Co.	Milton
Rockwell Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited	Guelph
Ronson Art Metal Work (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rosco Metal and Roofing Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Royal Knitting Company Limited	Guelph
Royal Metal Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Galt
Sarnia Bridge Co. Limited	Sarnia
Sault Star Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Savage Shoes Limited	Fergus
Scherer, R.P., Limited	Windsor
Schwab, H., Company	Windsor
Scott Building Products Limited	Welland
Scotsmith Furniture Limited	Goderich
Scripto of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Seagram, Jos. E., & Sons Limited	Waterloo
Selck, Walter E., & Co. of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto
Selkirk's Metal Products (Eastern) Limited	Brockville
Sharp and Lynch Jewellery	Oshawa
Shuttleworth, E.B., Limited, Pharmaceuticals	Metropolitan Toronto
Simon's Eastern Manufacturing Company	Waterloo
S.K.D. Manufacturing Co.	Amherstburg
Smith, Howard, Paper Mills Limited	Cornwall
Smith, S., & Sons (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Soo Falls Brewing Co. Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Spinrite Yarns and Dyers Limited	Listowel
Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company	Kapuskasing
Square D. Co. (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Standard Brass & Aluminum Foundry	Guelph
Stanley Steel Co. Limited	Hamilton
Stanley Works of Canada, Limited	Hamilton
Steel Art Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Steelmaster Tool Company Limited	Windsor
Sterling Drug Manufacturing Limited	Aurora
Stewart-Warner Corporation of Canada Limited	Belleville

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
St. Lawrence Corporation Limited	Red Rock
Superior Chrome Furniture Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Supreme Manufacturing Limited	Guelph
Surpass Petrochemicals Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Sweetheart Potato Chips	Windsor
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Stratford
Tank Linings Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Taylor Forge & Pipe Works of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Teeswater Creamery Limited	Teeswater
Thomas Supply and Equipment Co. Limited	Ottawa
Timber Structures Limited	Peterborough
Timberland Machines Limited	Woodstock
Timken Roller Bearing Company Limited	St. Thomas
Tone-craft Paint and Varnish Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Brick Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Cast Stone Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Envelope Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Trane Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Truck Engineering Co. Limited	Woodstock
Tru-Fit Millwork (Canada) Limited	Brantford
Twentieth Century Mobile Homes	London
Union Metal Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Brampton
Unit Step of Toronto Limited	Woodstock
United Co-operatives Limited	Peterborough
Upjohn Company of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto
Vampco Aluminum Products Limited	Strathroy
Van Der Hout Associates Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Venus Pencil Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Vernor's Ginger Ale Limited	Windsor
Vipond Automatic Sprinkler Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Walker, Hiram & Sons, Limited	Windsor
Waterloo Printing Company	Waterloo
Waterloo Spring Co. Limited	Kitchener
Wells Corporation Limited	Windsor
Westeel Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
W. & H. Aluminum Storms Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wheel Trueing Tool Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
Wilcolater Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Williams & Williams (Eastern) Limited	Trenton
Wilsons Concrete Products Limited	Belleville
Windsor Beverages Limited	Windsor
Windsor Textiles Limited	Windsor
Wolverine Cement Company Limited	Brantford
Woodbridge Moulded Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Woods Manufacturing Co. Limited, The	Metropolitan Toronto
Yale Rubber Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd.	<u>Kincardine.</u>
York Farms Limited	Burford
York Metal Spinning and Specialties Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
York Packers	Brantford
Zalev Brothers Limited	Windsor

PURCHASES

During 1957 the following 18 companies were amongst the more important purchasing interest in established Ontario manufacturing industries.

COMPANY NAME	ORIGIN
American-Mariette Company purchased Niagara Concrete Pipe Limited St. Catharines	United States
Borden Chemical Company purchased American Resinous Chemicals of Canada Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Curtiss-Wright Corporation purchased Isotope Products Limited Oakville	United States
John Dale Limited purchased Modern Containers Limited Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
The Diamond Corporation Limited purchased Gardner Steel Limited Noranda	Great Britain
Dunham-Bush purchased Brunner Corporation (Canada) Ltd. Port Hope	United States
Educational Supply Association Limited purchased Elmira Furniture Company Elmira	Great Britain
Emery Industries Incorporated purchased S.F. Lawrason & Company London	United States
Jenson & Nicholson Group Limited purchased Trelco Industries Limited Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Mallory P.R. & Company Incorporated purchased General Dry Batteries of Canada Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Maynard Limited purchased Made 'N View Candies Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Allied Laboratories Incorporated purchased E.B. Shuttleworth Limited Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Pianoforte Supplies Limited purchased Century Engineering Limited and Amalgamated Tool & Die Co. Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
H.K. Porter Company Incorporated purchased Federal Wire & Cable Company Ltd. Guelph	United States
Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Limited purchased Robert B. Somerville Company Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
T. C. C. Canada Limited purchased Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto	Great Britain
Wallace Silversmiths purchased General Plastics Company Metropolitan Toronto	United States
The Walker Manufacturing Company purchased Galt Metal Industry Galt	United States

EXPANSIONS AT NEW LOCATIONS

During 1957 the following 32 Ontario manufacturing companies were amongst the more important building branch plants in new locations in the Province.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	NEW LOCATION
Angelstone Limited	Hamilton	Preston
Camp, S.H. & Co. of Canada	Windsor	Trenton
Canada & Dominion Sugar Co.	Chatham	Toronto
Canadian Cannery Ltd.	Hamilton	Burlington
Canadian Industries Ltd.	Toronto	Kingston
Canadian Motor Lamp Co. Ltd.	Windsor	Bracebridge ✓
Canadian Westinghouse	Hamilton	Fort William
Coca Cola Ltd.	Toronto	Nipigon
Dewey and Almy Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd. (Cryovac Division)	Metropolitan Toronto	Toronto Township
Dryden Paper Co. Ltd.	Dryden	Fort William
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Kingston	Sarnia
Eastern Power Devices Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	Port Credit
Greenmelk Co. Ltd.	Wallaceburg	Smithville
Guelph Plywood Co. Ltd.	Mattawa	Sault Ste. Marie
Hendershot Paper Products Ltd.	Hamilton	Nelson Township
Hinde and Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	St. Marys
Hinde & Dauch Paper Ltd. of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto	Toronto Township
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton	Guelph
International Cooperage Co. of Canada Ltd.	Niagara Falls	Hamilton
International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton	Burlington
Lee Engineering Ltd.	Toronto	Guelph
National Tubular Products Ltd.	Glencoe	Brantford
Nichols Chemical Co. Ltd.	Thorold	Port Arthur
North American Steel Equipment Co. Ltd.	Ajax	Whitby
Northern Electric Co. Ltd.	Belleville	Westminster Township
Peerless Textile Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	Chesley
Preston Steel Products	Weston	Preston
Shell Oil Co. of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto	Simcoe
Sunbeam Shoe Co. (Sub. of Humberstone Shoe Co. Ltd.)	Port Colborne	Port Dover
Sunshine Uniform Supply Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	Fort William
United Cooperative	Weston	Vankleek Hill
Web Wrappings Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto	Ajax



Services of the Trade and Industry Branch

"The Trade and Industry Branch of the Government of Ontario promotes the economic growth of the Province through the development of its manufacturing industry."

The Branch is anxious to assist industry in establishing and expanding in Ontario. It has a series of special business services which are provided through qualified consultants and which are available without charge and in confidence through all of its offices.

FOR NEW INDUSTRY considering doing business in Canada and planning or studying new industrial locations, the branch offers a comprehensive consulting service.

FOR EXPANDING CANADIAN INDUSTRY an advisory service in respect to new products and plant locations is provided.

FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION regarding markets, raw materials, labour, power, transportation, taxation and all factors pertaining to manufacturing

in Ontario, as well as an industrial location service to furnish unbiased facts concerning the Province, planned to the specifications of the particular industry, consult the Branch.

Scientific information based on laboratory research is provided to industries in Ontario through the Department of Industrial Research Services of the ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION under the sponsorship of the Trade and Industry Branch.

As well, close co-operation is maintained with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, banks, investment houses, railways, other national, provincial, regional and municipal organizations to develop the Province.

The business services provided to industry by the Government of Ontario are available through the following offices:

**The Trade and Industry Branch
454 University Avenue
Toronto, Canada
EMpire 3-1211**

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
Suite 1456
60 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
Murray Hill 7-5851

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH
Suite 882
33 South Clark Street
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
Financial 6-2633

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPT.
Ontario House
13 Charles II Street
LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND
Whitehall 6404

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ONTARIO

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Review of a decade
Review of the 1960s*

TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

454 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Hon. W. M. NICKLE Q.C.

Minister

T. A. C. TYRRELL

Deputy Minister

D. E. HOLLAND

Acting Director



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FOREWORD . . .

This report on Ontario's Industrial Development reviews the development of Ontario's manufacturing industry during the decade of the 1950's, and on basis of the growth and achievements in all sectors of the economy during past ten years, anticipates the shape and further growth trends of the 1960's.

Stepping forward into the new decade of the 1960's, proud of Ontario's history of development and confident of her future, it is not only timely and important that with this transition we realize that to look forward, we must look back to examine the climate that has nurtured Ontario's growing industrial maturity, and examine those forces which have created the bedrock of our present economic prosperity and growth. In order to relate the past and the future to the present day, and summarize the immediate effects of each upon Ontario's industrial economy, events of 1959 and projections for 1960 are reviewed under separate sub-titles: Canada, 1959; Ontario, 1959; and The Year Ahead, 1960.

As capital investment, both domestic and foreign, rising population earnings, and strong foreign demand for our manufactured products and resources of mine, field and forest are important ingredients of economic growth, so a stable and orderly political framework is both a condition and a cause of industrial development. In Ontario the Government has fostered and supported industrial growth in practical ways. It has provided industry with a stable framework in which to thrive; built and maintained a network of modern highways, roads and transportation facilities, including the Government-operated Ontario Northern Railway, which promises to further open the resources of the north in the decade ahead; assured the adequate supply of low-cost electricity; assisted to underwrite "roads-to-resources" and the introduction of natural gas to the Province; through community planning, housing and conservation programmes it encouraged municipalities to set aside zoned industrial areas, and to provide adequate housing, and has created parks and recreational facilities that have materially helped to make Ontario a much better place in which to work and live. Through these and other activities the Province has provided the essential amenities required by a modern industrial economy.

The Municipal Governments of Ontario also have continued to play a vitally important role in the expansion of the Province's industry with the Provincial Government's support. In the final analysis much of the credit for

at strides made by the secondary manufacturing industries must be given to
ntario municipalities which must provide sewage and water, fire and police
tection, local roads and many other municipal services vital to modern industry.
ntario communities throughout the post-war period have planned and expanded
ir services to facilitate continuous and orderly industrial growth.

A land rich in natural resources, Ontario is the manufacturing heart of
Canada. Because of its remarkable development in recent years; because of its
ique position as the centre of the Canadian market and its proximity to the
gest markets in the United States; because of its central location for obtaining
v materials and delivering finished products; Ontario's factories today produce
% by value of Canada's manufactured goods.

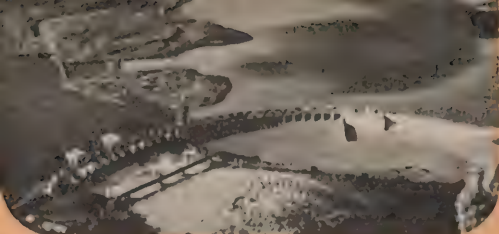
While predictions for the 1960's augur well for Ontario's continued growth
d prosperity, we cannot afford to be complacent, bearing in mind that no
ediction can be more than a statement of probabilities; the future must be earned.

With acceleration in the rate of change being the mainstream in Canada's
nomic life of the 1960's, it is important that the people and industry of this
ovince, proud of their past accomplishments, do not lose sight of the adaptability
d capacity for innovation that flow from competition and private initiative.



W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.,
Minister,
Department of Planning and Development.





REVIEW OF A DECADE 1950-1960

**To look forward, one must often look back. Similarly, to understand Ontario's industrial development up to the present hour, one must first examine it in the perspective of its proper background — the Canadian economy.*

THROUGHOUT the decade of the 1950's, Canada enjoyed unparalleled industrial growth, and shared substantially in the expansion of international trade. This was accomplished against a background of rapid recovery in Western Europe from the ravages of World War II, rapid growth and prosperity in the United States, and generally, a world-wide industrial resurgence.

The value of Canada's Gross National Product — the wealth created by Canadians at work — has more than doubled since Canada embarked upon the decade of the 1950's, rising from \$16.5 billion in 1949 to \$34.6 billion at December, 1959. However, a proportion of this increase in value since 1949 must, of course, be attributed to rising prices[†], although the real increase in the annual volume of goods and services produced has been substantial. As 1959 ended, the consumer price index was 127.9 points (1949=100).

One of the most significant aspects of the growth of the Gross National Product throughout the 1950's was that it was accomplished with an increase of only 19% in the labour force. This is striking testimony to the rising productivity and technological progress of the Canadian economy. During the decade, the index of industrial wages and salaries had by 1959 climbed to 173 — again based on the 1949 figure equalling 100. Many new products have appeared, while new machinery and methods have greatly increased output per manhour.

Imports and exports in 1959 increased in value by 80% and 65% respectively over 1950. The Canadian population soared from 13,712,000 in 1950 to 17,678,000 in December, 1959, while the labour force increased from 5.2 million to 6.2 million. Relatively full employment was accompanied by a 94% increase in personal income, which rose from \$13.4 billion in 1950 to roughly \$26 billion in 1959. Average weekly wages in all industries rose 62% from a 1950 level of \$45 weekly to \$73 in 1959.

Sectors of the economy showing the most dynamic rates of growth throughout the 1950's were the manufacturing and mineral resource industries. The value of manufacturing production climbed from \$13.8 billion in 1950, to an all-time high of \$23.2 billion in 1959, a gain of 68%. Mineral production, including metals, non-metallic minerals and fuels, soared from \$1 billion in 1950 to a record \$2.4 billion in 1959, an increase of 140%. Farm cash income in 1959 amounted to \$2.8 billion, 27% above the 1950 figure.

* Ontario's progress over the past decade — see pages 17, 18, 19, 20.

† All increases and projections throughout this report are in terms of current dollars.

Canada's unprecedented rate of growth throughout the "Fabulous Fifties" was influenced and shaped by a combination of forces, both domestic and foreign. The major forces behind industrial expansion were the discovery and development of huge reserves of mineral resources, stimulated by a world-wide demand for raw materials; the expansion of secondary industry to meet the demands of a rapidly growing domestic market enjoying a rising standard of living; and the heavy influx of foreign investment that enabled the widespread development of the nation's resources, while at the same time serving as a stimulus to domestic manufacturing.

CANADIAN MARKETS AND WORLD TRADE



In the immediate post-war years, demand for raw materials by expanding United States industry and for reconstruction in Europe, coupled with world-wide industrial development in an era when manufactured goods and materials of all kinds were relatively scarce — all created the cumulative demand that sparked the dynamic post-war growth in the Canadian economy. With a world-wide economy of low production and scarcity in Europe, Canada was able to export large quantities of fully manufactured goods, such as trucks and agricultural equipment, vital to European reconstruction. During this period, 1946-1950, Canada remained temporarily free from foreign competition, and many manufacturing industries were established in Canada which otherwise might not have been built. Canada was also able to export, for a brief period at least, fully manufactured goods to Commonwealth and South American markets, in addition to satisfying its own growing domestic demand. European countries were preoccupied with rebuilding plant and equipment and serving their own traditional markets on the Continent, while the United States was busy filling her backlog of domestic demands for consumer goods and aiding European recovery through such programmes as the Marshall Plan.

However, during the early 1950's, as European recovery progressed, and the United States again stepped into world markets, Canadian manufactured goods did not have the same easy access to foreign markets. Foreign purchasing became increasingly selective with import restrictions placed on many Canadian products, and Canadian exports reverted, as in pre-war years, primarily to raw materials. During the fifties, Canada emerged sixth in rank among world manufacturers, and took fourth place among world traders.

By December, 1959, exports had increased 65% by value over 1950, with two-thirds consistently going to the United States. However, during the same period Canada's imports had increased 80% by value, reflecting the nation's need for capital equipment in a period of industrial expansion, as well as demands by a greatly expanded population for consumer goods, often not available on the domestic market.

Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods continued to account for approximately 65% of exports, as they did throughout the decade, while more than 78% of imports continued to be fully manufactured goods. During 1959 alone, an estimated \$4.4 billion worth of fully manufactured goods were imported, indicating many and varied opportunities for new and expanding industry to fill fabrication gaps in Canadian manufacturing.*

While foreign capital was welcome and had actively been sought throughout the decade in order to develop the country's vast resources, which, in turn, had created job opportunities for Canadians, this same capital was also beginning to play an ever-increasing role in the affairs of Canadian business. Foreign capital investment in Canada had nearly tripled since 1950, climbing from \$8.7 billion to nearly \$21 billion in 1959. During the same period, wholly-owned subsidiaries of foreign companies in Canada had approximately doubled, increasing in number from 3,400 to nearly 7,000 in 1959.

Canadian exporters were concerned with the fact that while foreign capital had made possible a rapid rate of growth, this same capital was inhibiting Canadian exports by placing a high premium on the Canadian dollar. Not of least concern was the fact that until Canada was able to greatly increase its value of exports over imports, the need for foreign investment capital would continue to grow in order to pay for increasing current account deficits in trade, deficits which Canada has traditionally incurred during periods of expansion. In fact only in one year during the 1950's — in 1952, did Canada have a favourable trade balance, and that was entirely due to massive stockpiling of raw materials by the United States Government during the Korean War.

As the 1950's drew to a close, Canadians realized that they were facing a new decade that promised to be fiercely competitive in world markets. European recovery was now complete and Europe was prosperous. Canadian exporters, concerned about their high-priced dollar, were closely observing trading compacts of the "Inner Six" of the European Common Market and the "Outer Seven" of the European Free Trade Association. Russia for the first time was competing with similar raw materials in markets which Canadians had previously considered to be exclusively their own.

A more promising aspect for Canadian trade at the close of the fifties was the fact that there was a renewed and growing world-wide demand for both raw materials and industrial plant and equipment, as former colonial possessions and whole continents secured nationhood and commenced to develop their own resources. Achieving self-government in the fifties were such countries as Morocco, Ghana and Tunisia, all striving for full national development. Islands of the British West Indies formed a federation, as also in Africa did Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in Asia the Federation of Malayan States

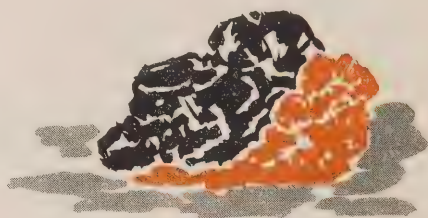
*Write today for a complimentary copy of "Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry", a booklet which details Canadian imports from 1955 to mid-year 1959. An analysis of imports may well reveal new manufacturing possibilities for Canadian industry.

was born. Central and South American countries, notably Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, were looking toward increased industrialization, and were discussing long-term plans toward the creation of their own common market. Finally, China took a "Great Leap Forward", to emerge rapidly as an industrial nation.

As 1959 melded into 1960, and Canadians looked back on the decade of the 1950's, they had become more mindful that the cardinal fact about Canada's economy was her dependence on world trade. In reviewing the world-wide events of the fifties that were re-shaping international trading patterns, they were quick to realize that Canada was no longer trading in a world of low production and scarcity. Moreover, they realized that if Canada was going to maintain her prosperity and economic sovereignty by increasing her exports in the sixties, that Canadian business and industry must not only increase its productivity and produce goods that would compete at price levels in world markets, but now was the time for Canadians to more fully explore and develop the new possibilities in foreign markets where import restrictions and dollar controls had been removed.

Finally, Canadians were taking a closer look into the fabrication gaps existing in the nation's manufacturing industry, and, where profitable, and advantageous in terms of international trade, to fabricate for the Canadian market more "made in Canada" products that would replace imported goods and employ Canadian labour and materials.

NATURAL RESOURCES



Canada's steady industrial growth is firmly based upon her primary resources of petroleum, natural gas, electric power and minerals; as well as upon agriculture, forests and fisheries.

During the 1950's new townsites for big resource developments have been created out of the wilderness — developments which today are already accepted as established features of the economy. Kitimat, the great aluminum development in British Columbia; the development of the 600-mile Quebec-Labrador iron belt; the construction of new townsites in northern Ontario, including Manitouwadge and Elliot Lake; and International Nickel's Mystery - Moak Lake development in northern Manitoba. These are but a few of the major resource developments which took place during the past decade.

Other developments adding immeasurably to Canada's manufacturing potential during the same period have been the mammoth undertaking entailed in the construction of oil and gas pipelines, snaking their way over 2,500 miles from

Alberta to the nation's manufacturing hub in Eastern Canada; great hydro power developments throughout the nation, particularly in Ontario and Quebec; the near-completion of the Trans-Canada Highway; and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, creating an inland seaway for world shipping in the heart of the continent.

Vast reserves of oil and natural gas have been discovered and developed in the broad prairie region of western Canada since the end of World War II. Between 1946 and 1958, recoverable reserves of petroleum increased from 70 million to 3.7 billion barrels. Natural gas reserves rocketed from 4.7 trillion cubic feet in 1950 to an astronomical 23 trillion cubic feet in 1958. Actual and potential markets for Canadian oil and natural gas in the industrial areas of Eastern Canada, as well as in Western Canada, the Pacific Northwest, and the North Central and Pacific coast areas of the United States, have not only ensured a long-term market for these energy fuels but have accelerated exploration and development of further reserves. Since 1950, hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into the Canadian West for exploration, development, land, pipelines and refineries; with the result that Canadian oil production in 1959 was valued at \$427 million, or five times its 1950 value; while natural gas production had increased sixfold to \$40 million in 1959. At the close of the 1950's, geological exploration was being undertaken over thousands of square miles of Canada's far north in search of new oil fields with access to Arctic shipping routes.

Canada's mineral industry has grown so rapidly that new production records are set yearly. By December, 1959, production of all minerals achieved an all-time high of \$2.4 billion, 130% above the 1950 figure, and 378% higher than in 1946.

In the brief period 1950-1959 Canada has become one of the world's chief producers of iron ore with the value of production increasing eightfold, from 3.6 million tons, at a value of \$23 million, to 24.5 million tons, at a value of \$186 million. The development of iron ore deposits in proximity to the Great Lakes and the Lower St. Lawrence have brought Ontario, Quebec and Labrador supplies into the orbit of many North American steel mills. United States mills, threatened with the exhaustion of their own reserves of low-cost open-pit ores, have turned to Canadian sources.

In the late fifties, uranium became one of Canada's major metals, leading all mineral exports in dollar value. Since 1953, when Canada had only one producing area at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories, three additional deposits have been brought into production — at Beaverlodge in Northern Saskatchewan and Blind River and Bancroft in Ontario. At the close of 1959 Canada ranked as the Western World's leading producer of uranium, with the year's production valued at \$325 million. However, 1959 also indicated an adjusted market for uranium, with cancellation of uranium options by the United States, and an over-supply on world markets.

In 1959 Canada continued to lead the world in nickel production. As the result of expansion of production facilities chiefly in the Sudbury area, and the

development of new production in northern Manitoba, nickel output reached a record value of \$257 million, an increase of almost 130% over 1950.

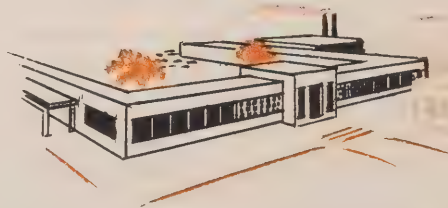
Although copper was affected throughout the fifties by declining price levels and U.S. import restrictions, Canadian production in 1959 almost doubled climbing to a value of \$233 million from \$123 million in 1950.

Non-metallic minerals, such as asbestos, gypsum and cement, have all increased in volume of output since 1950 to meet world demand. Non-ferrous metals such as zinc and lead, have gradually tapered off as demand slackened. With the unprecedented growth of the construction industry during the 1950's, cement and gypsum output have both climbed to new heights. In 1959 cement production amounted to 6.3 million tons and gypsum 5.9 million tons, an increase of 117% and 62% respectively over 1950 figures. Asbestos production, standing at over one million tons in 1959, had increased nearly 20% over 1950.

If other metals and industrial minerals are added to the overwhelming expansion that has taken place in Canada's mining industry, the importance of natural resources in stimulating and sustaining Canadian economic development is immediately evident.

The nation's huge water power resources, with installed capacity second in the world only to the United States, had a generating capacity of 24.9 million horsepower in 1959, still representing less than one-third of feasible Canadian turbine installation. This reserve of readily accessible electric energy has been the key to the development of mineral and forest resources on a scale unequalled anywhere in the world. With installed generating capacity climbing at a rate of 142% since 1946, Canada's industrial expansion has been able to grow unchecked because of low-cost and accessible power. Ambitious plans under way for further hydro-electric power development, as well as nuclear power development, ensure the continued and steady growth of Canada's natural resources and secondary industry.

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT



In ten short years gross value of manufacturing production had increased by 85%, to an all-time high of \$23.2 billion in 1959, compared with \$12.5 billion in 1949, and was 190% higher than the \$8 billion recorded in 1946.

The food and beverage industry enjoying a growth more closely related to population increase than other industries, has risen from \$3 billion in 1950

to an estimated \$4.7 billion in 1959 — an increase of about 56% in spite of the loss of certain export markets and an increase in foreign competition. Food and beverages, representing one-fifth of all Canadian manufacturing production, ranks first in dollar volume, followed closely by iron and steel products and transportation equipment. Iron and steel products, ranging from steel ingots to industrial machinery, doubled in value of output from \$1.5 billion in 1950 to \$3 billion in 1959. The dynamic growth of the primary iron and steel industry is further evidence of the nation's growing industrial maturity. Differing from many other primary manufacturing industries in Canada, where foreign capital has often played a determining role, the steel industry for the large part has expanded with Canadian capital and remains largely under Canadian ownership.

Transportation equipment has made impressive gains throughout the decade, particularly in motor vehicle and aircraft production, although the latter has recently slackened with a decline in government orders for defence purposes. Production of railway rolling stock has also declined with dieselization of Canada's major railroads almost completed. The Canadian shipbuilding industry, for lack of any appreciable Canadian maritime fleet, other than lake freighters, has continued in a somewhat depressed condition in post-war years.

Production in the wood products industry rose in value from \$986 million in 1950, to an estimated \$1.5 billion in 1959, an increase of 50% over the decade. Canadian sawmills produced 7.3 million board feet of lumber in 1959, compared with 6.5 billion in 1950. Paper products, including pulp and newsprint, have increased 53% in dollar volume from \$1.3 billion in 1950 to \$2.0 billion in 1959 as a result of strong foreign demand and a growing domestic market.

Petroleum and coal products have climbed nearly threefold since 1950, or from a value of \$616 million to an estimated \$1.5 billion in 1959. This growth stems from rapid expansion in the oil refinery industry during the decade.

Output of chemicals and allied products doubled during the period 1950-1959, climbing from \$647 million to an estimated \$1.4 billion. This industry has received its greatest impetus from Canada's growth in the production of oil and natural gas. During the past decade the production growth in petrochemicals was approximately 19% per year.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry has increased its dollar production volume by 73% since 1950. In 1959 production was estimated at over \$1 billion — an indication of the growth in the demand for electrical equipment. In addition to the rapid expansion in consumer demand for all kinds of electrical appliances and other products, industry in the 1950's was rapidly mechanizing all manner of operations to combat rising production costs, and consequently were demanding a vast variety of electrical equipment.

The largest gain registered by a single product group in the 1950's, and which reflected a record rate of construction activity in Canada during the decade, was a sevenfold increase in output of cement and concrete products, which climbed

from \$41 million in 1950 to some \$300 million in 1959.

Increased output of rubber products reflected, among other uses, greatly enlarged automobile sales throughout the decade, and the consequent demand for tires, tubes and other components. By 1959 there were nearly 4 million passenger cars on Canadian highways, twice as many as 10 years earlier. Sales volume in the automotive industry rose from \$662 million in 1950 to an estimated \$1.2 billion in 1959.

Although leather products showed a net increase in value of output of roughly 30% since 1950, and textiles a net gain of only 7%, foreign competition along with the introduction of new synthetics and substitute materials have adversely affected both industries in recent years. Despite the textile industry's investment of many millions of dollars in modernization and expansion since the war, imports, particularly from the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been severely competitive.

A review of the phenomenal growth of Canada's resource and manufacturing industries in the short period of a decade clearly indicates a promising future for increased manufacturing output by established Canadian industry with the constant growth of the domestic market. It also signifies many opportunities for new Canadian, American, United Kingdom and European industries to establish manufacturing facilities in Canada to serve the expanding Canadian market and to employ the nation's wealth of natural resources.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

**MADE IN
CANADA**

While world demand for raw materials sparked the development of Canada's natural resources, consumer demand at home built up during the depression of the 1930's, the war years, and an expanding population in the 1950's, have been major forces behind the growth of secondary manufacturing industry in Canada.

With the gradual decline in the early fifties of European and Commonwealth markets for certain Canadian manufactured products, the domestic market became of increasing importance to the Canadian economy, particularly to the nation's secondary industry.

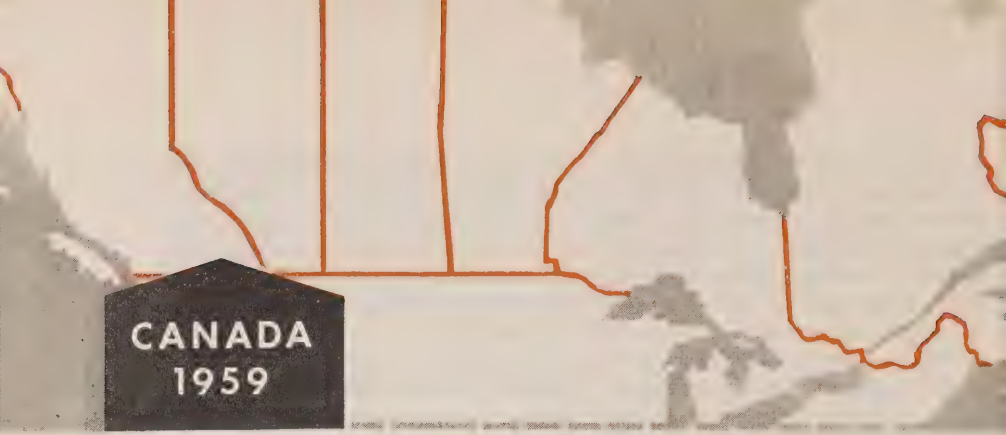
In December, 1959, the domestic market had a population of 17,678,000, a population increase of 29% since 1950 and 36% since 1946. The rapid expansion of the population throughout the 1950's was both a cause and effect of industrial expansion. Thousands of new workers have entered the nation's labour force, to take part in the quickened activity and growth of the mining, construction,

forestry and manufacturing industries. A favourable economic climate, along with a rising standard of living, has fostered population growth by encouraging Canadians to remain in Canada, as well as encouraging earlier marriages and larger families. This, in turn, has immeasurably contributed to industrial expansion by increasing the demand for consumer goods and services — food, clothing, houses, furniture and appliances, transportation equipment, and a host of other necessities. Of singular importance is the fact that the enlarged and enriched market of the 1950's has made it economical to manufacture in Canada many consumer goods that were formerly imported from the United States and abroad.

A high level of investment in the public sector of the economy has been maintained by Government throughout the decade to aid the orderly development of the Canadian economy. These investments have included such large undertakings as the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Trans-Canada Highway, hydro-electric and nuclear power developments, port facilities, airports, roads to resources, northern development, and expenditures in the military sector of the economy. Defence contracts awarded Canadian industry in times of crises have sometimes resulted in the establishment of new industries. Expenditures in the public sector of the economy have stimulated production in the capital goods industries, without trespassing on the traditional areas of private activity. Federal Government expenditures nearly tripled during the decade (from just over \$2 billion in the fiscal year 1949-1950 to more than \$5.7 billion in 1959-1960).

These are the forces at home which, throughout the 1950's, have created a domestic market with an increasingly favourable climate for the establishment and growth of the manufacturing industry. The rapid expansion of the domestic market has resulted in the growing internal strength of the Canadian economy.





CANADA 1959

STATE OF THE NATION

The Canadian economy in 1959 successfully recovered from the recession of 1957-1958 and went on to produce more in goods and services than at any time in Canada's history. Gross National Product in 1959 rose to \$34.6 billion, up \$2 billion from \$32.6 billion in 1958. With prices remaining relatively stable throughout the year, the increase in Gross National Product reflected a substantial gain in physical volume rather than inflated prices. Physical output was up an estimated 3.5%, while prices were up on the average by 2.3%.

Most industries experienced substantial gains. Industrial production increased by 8%. Expanding production has meant more jobs. Total employment was nearly 3% higher on the average in 1959 than in the preceding year, with non-farm job-holders increasing by 3.5%. While agriculture had less than its best year, farm cash income remained at the 1958 level.

Principal factor responsible for Canada's rapid recovery from the 1957-1958 recessive phase was increased consumer spending, up 6% in total over 1958. With consumer prices rising little more than 1%, per capita spending in real terms has increased 2% to 3%, a better than average gain. Other major factors contributing to recovery and the substantial increase in the Gross National Product were: a high level of capital expansion, particularly in industrial construction and new machinery and equipment; a continuing growth of the domestic market and sustained export markets. Other important indicators of continued prosperity were increases over the preceding year in personal income, corporation profits and production indexes.

Canada's record output in 1959 is perhaps remarkable when viewed in the light of certain internal and external strains to which the economy was exposed during the year. Unusually severe weather affected winter employment. The summer witnessed a strike of 27,000 forestry workers in British Columbia. In the fall, though less serious than expected, some sectors of Canadian industry felt the unfavourable effects of the United States steel strike, particularly the Canadian automotive industry, which, due to the scarcity of heavy body stampings from the United States, entailed a temporary lay-off for 13,000 workers. Industrial construction surpassed the 1958 level despite financial restrictions on expansion

tendencies imposed by a tightly-reined money supply, in line with Bank of Canada policy. Weather conditions were unfavourable to some field crops and fruit growers in areas of Eastern and Western Canada. The uranium industry, though attaining a high production peak, was faced with an adjustment with the United States cancelling uranium options. Housing construction, recording a 61% increase in volume in 1958 by injections of large amounts of government money, suffered a set-back with the depletion of the Federal Government's \$1 billion housing fund in the fall of 1959. Immigration was at its all-time low since 1950, down to 107,000. Finally, while volume of imports and exports were both higher than in 1958, export demand for certain raw materials continued to lag. The fact that the volume of goods and services increased in the face of these conditions indicates the growing internal strength of the Canadian economy.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Manufacturing, the largest single contributor to the national economy, reached an all-time high with factory shipments estimated at \$23.2 billion in 1959. This record output surpassed the previous high of \$22.2 billion in 1957. Manufacturing in 1959 gained its strength from both durable and non-durable goods. At year's end, durable goods while showing an increase over the previous year, and swiftly moving ahead into 1960, did not equal their production peak established in 1956.

Consumer-based industries, in some instances facing stiffer competition from imports, enjoyed the benefit of stronger consumer spending. The food and beverage industry continued to expand in 1959 with the sharpest increases in meat packing and soft drinks. Industrial and business machinery both showed improvement with the step-up in business investment. Output of heavy electrical apparatus and railway equipment was lower for the second consecutive year. Activity in the service industries, including trade, commerce and finance, expanded rapidly.

Industrial production throughout 1959 reflected on the one hand the pressure of increased demand on domestic and foreign markets, and on the other the effect of strike action, both here and in the United States. The primary iron and steel industry, leading recovery in the material-producing industries, experienced the dual stimulus of rising consumption and restricted North American supply resulting from the 113-day shut-down of United States mills. With Canadian mills operating at full capacity during the final quarter of the year, steel production rose 36% over 1958, reaching an all-time record of 5.8 million ingot tons, which surpassed the previous record of 5.2 million tons established in 1956. Despite the shortage of auto bodies caused by the U.S. strike, Canadian production of motor vehicles of all types in 1959 reached 369,019 units, up from 355,365 units in 1958.

Lumber production held to the 1958 level despite the stoppage in British Columbia mills and the moderating trend in housebuilding in both Canada and the United States. Saw mills east of the Rockies produced 13.5% over 1958. Improved foreign markets enabled forest products to contribute one-third of total Canadian exports in 1959, which equalled in value the record forest product exports of 1955 and 1956.

Pulp and paper mills reached a production peak in 1959. Wood pulp production was up 17% over 1958 to 14.6 million cords. Demand for paperboard and for papers, other than newsprint, increased during the year despite the growing use of other new packaging materials.

The Canadian mining industry enjoyed a record year, with mineral production up 14% in value over 1958 to an all-time high of \$2.4 billion. Price increases accounted for a small share of the gain.

Major gains were made in the metals group, up 20% over 1958 to a value of \$1,359 million. Uranium production rose 16% by value over 1958 to \$325 million and was an important factor in maintaining Canada's export trade; nickel was up 32% to \$257 million; copper gained 34% to \$233 million; iron ore was up 48% to \$186 million. Metals registering less spectacular gains were zinc, up \$4 million over 1958 to \$97 million; platinum, up to \$11 million from \$9 million; and silver production valued at \$28 million. Gold and lead registered slight declines; down to \$149 million, and \$40 million respectively.

Non-metallic mineral production was up 17% over the previous year to a value of \$176 million. The largest advances in this group were made by gypsum, up 70% over 1958 to \$9 million; asbestos, up 16% to \$107 million; salt, up 16% to \$17 million; peat moss, up 28% to \$6 million; and others up 12% to \$37 million.

Sales of structural materials were also higher in 1959 at \$314 million.

Mineral fuels gained 6%, with production valued at \$540 million. Production of crude petroleum valued at \$427 million, was up 7% over 1958 and natural gas production increased by 25% to \$40 million. Coal production continued to decrease and was down to \$73 million from \$80 million in 1958.

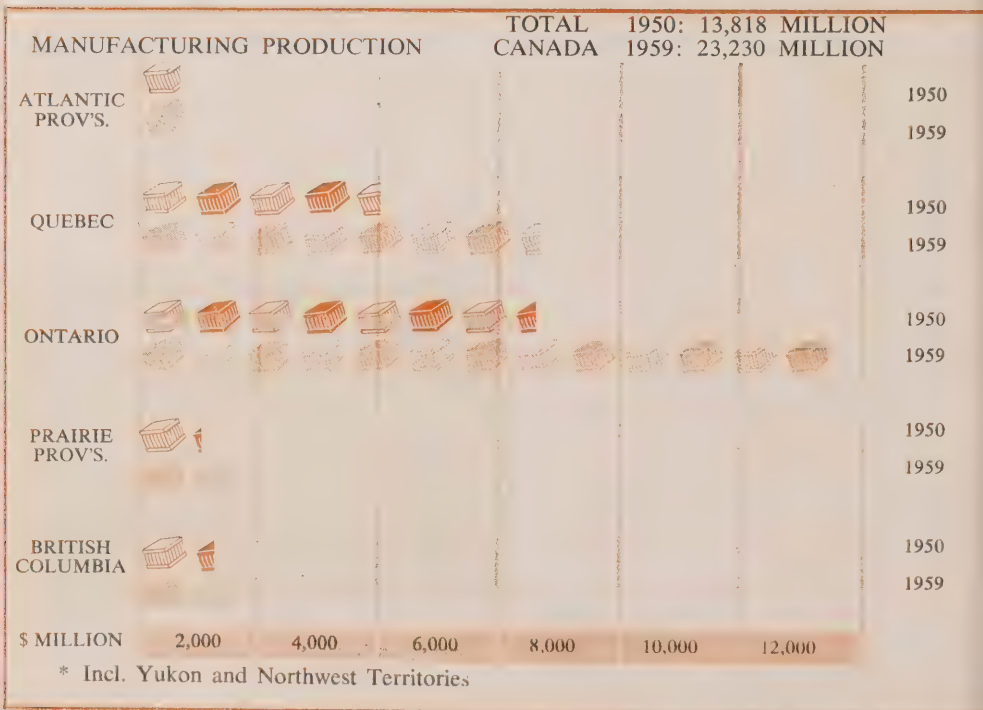
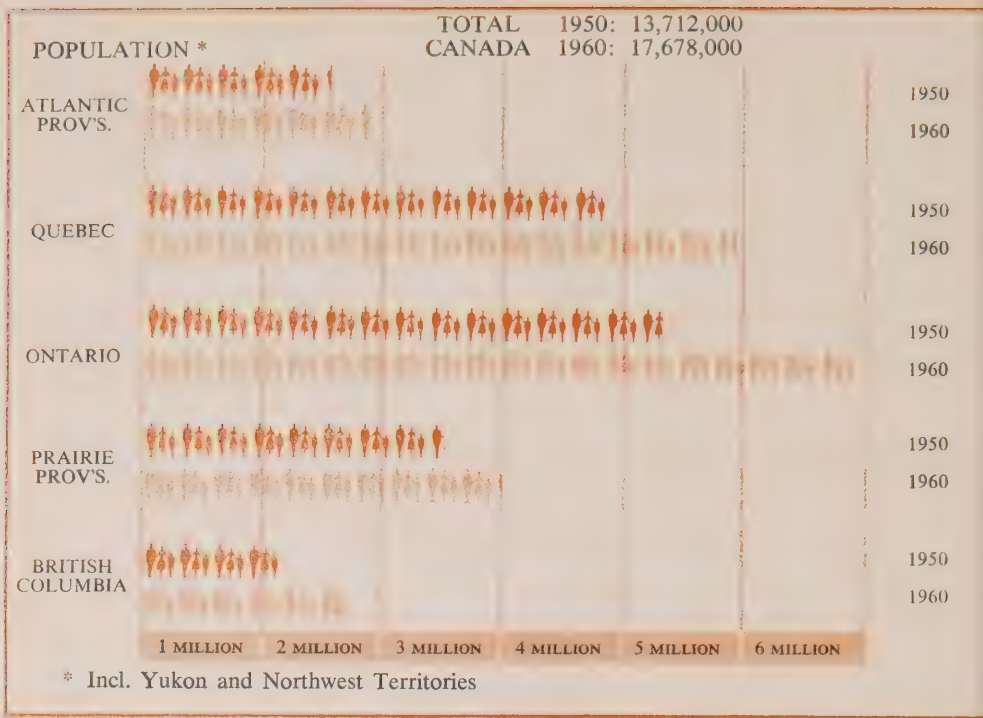
Petroleum production and refining increased in response to rising domestic consumption and larger exports, following the removal of American restrictions against Canadian oil. Crude oil output rose 11% over 1958 to 185 million barrels, topping the previous record set in 1957. Natural gas sales jumped 30% over 1958 to the highest total ever — 267.8 billion cubic feet.

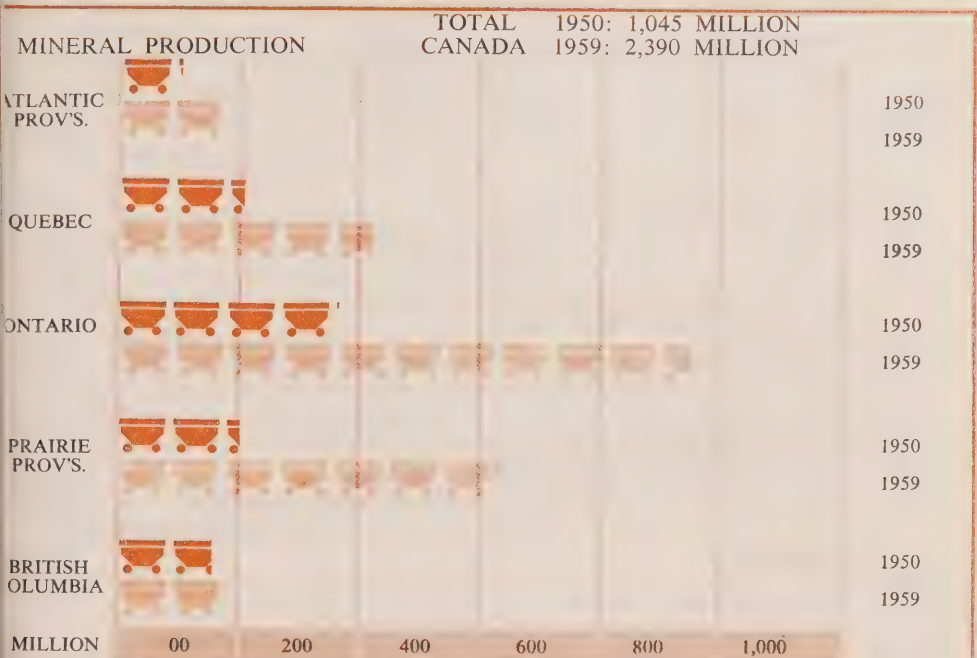
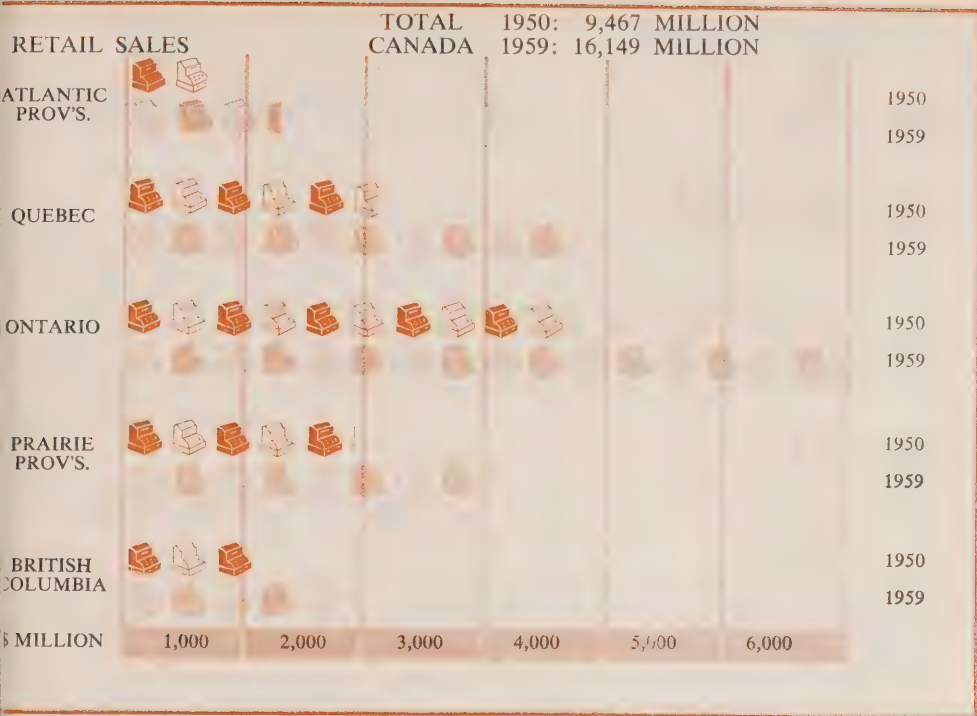
Chemicals production, retaining the strength established by the industry throughout the fifties, rose from \$1,274 million in 1958 to \$1,367 million in 1959 — a gain of 7%.

ONTARIO

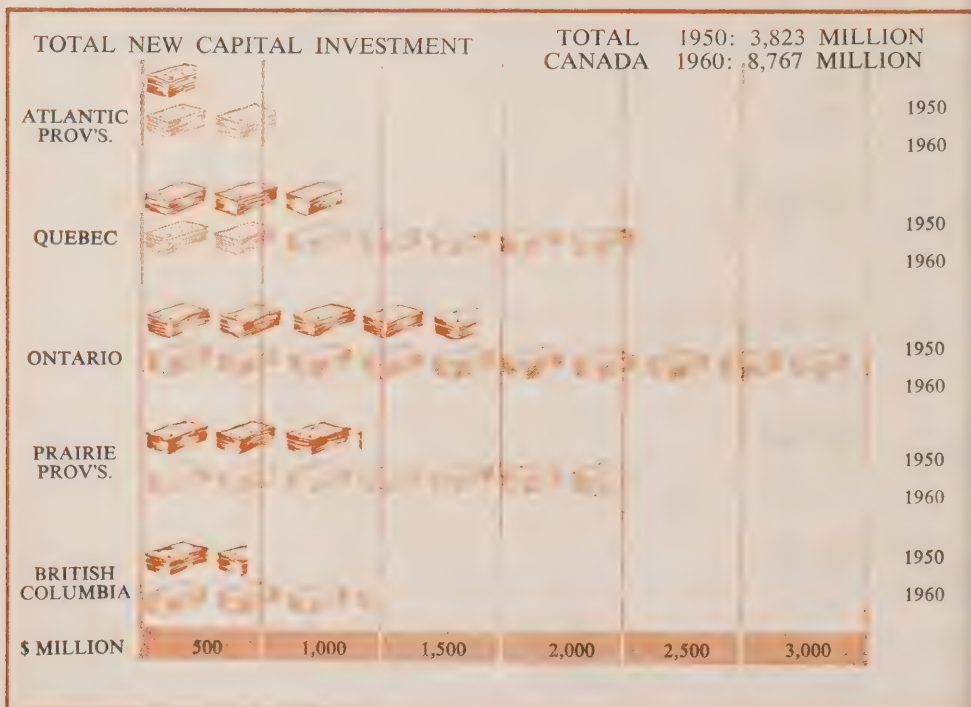
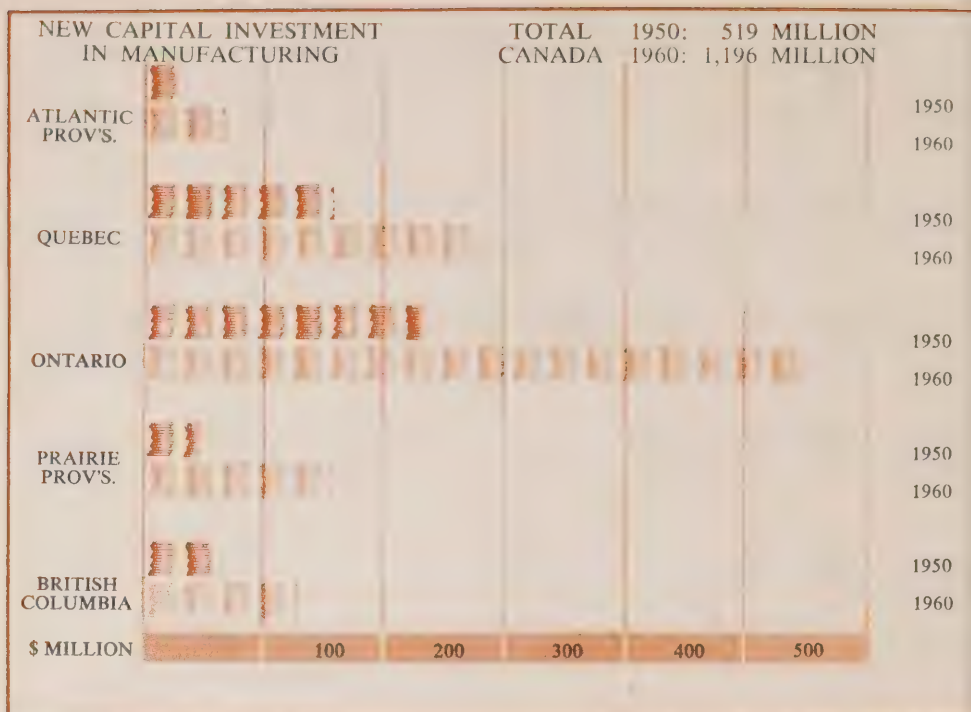
"Workshop of the Nation"

1950-1959-1960





* Incl. Yukon and Northwest Territories



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The long-term decline in farm employment has continued, due to increased mechanization and productivity. Farm income across Canada, including supplementary payments, decreased slightly in 1959 to \$2,776 million from \$2,787 million recorded in 1958. Increased purchases of farm equipment were particularly prominent in the total increases in 1959 over the preceding year in capital and producer goods. While Canada's population growth has continually helped to solve many marketing problems, the problem of marketing Canada's largest crop — wheat — continues.

DOMESTIC DEMANDS

Retail sales right across Canada have been the highest on record, exceeding \$16 billion in 1959, up 5% over 1958. Personal income in total, after deducting direct tax payments, increased by more than 6% between 1958 and 1959.

An improved tempo of economic activity has been reflected in higher returns to all major income groups. Expanded industrial production has contributed to a sharp recovery in corporate profits, enabling a further increase in wage and salary scales. Increased rates of pay, together with more and steadier employment, raised labour income by 8% in 1959 over the preceding year. Considered as a portion of the labour force, the number of jobless persons in Canada fell. These factors have all provided the basis for a substantial rise in consumer spending. Durable goods in particular moved ahead in 1959, with no sign that consumer demand has been fully satisfied.

Canada's population at January 1, 1960, stood at 17,678,000, an increase of 2.3% in a year.

The Canadian labour force rose to 6.2 million in 1959, or an increase of over 100,000 during the year. Principal employment increases in 1959 were in the service and trade industries, while employment in the goods producing industries has not reached the high levels achieved prior to 1957-1958 despite expanded volume of production.

While consumer spending increased Canadians still managed to keep their savings deposits at record levels. As a proportion of disposable income, savings in 1959 reached the unusually high ratio of 8%. Personal saving in the third quarter of 1959 was running at an annual rate of \$1.8 billion — one of the highest rates of saving in several years. With an eye to this large accumulation of savings — indicating continued buoyancy of the consumer market — business and industry anticipate a buying spree in 1960.

LEADING CANADIAN EXPORTS
Ranked by Value — 1958*

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	EXPORTS TO U.S.A.	EXPORTS TO U.K.	EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
	\$	%	%	%
Newsprint	690	86	7	7
Wheat	446	3	34	63
Lumber	292	78	12	10
Wood Pulp	285	84	9	7
Uranium	277	95	5	—
Aluminum	222	44	31	25
Nickel	213	49	25	26
Copper	137	31	35	34
Aircraft	109	14	—	86
Iron Ore	108	72	15	13
Farm Machinery	94	93	—	7
Asbestos	91	53	9	38
Barley	78	21	60	19
Crude Oil	73	100	—	—
Fish	71	98	—	2
Whisky	70	92	—	8
Wheat Flour	69	—	33	67
Zinc	55	66	24	10
Machinery	47	32	—	68
Fertilizer	46	86	—	14
Flaxseed	45	—	41	59
Pulpwood	35	86	8	6
TOTAL EXPORTS .. 4,830		59	16	25

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

FOREIGN TRADE

Canada's foreign trade in 1959 strongly reflected the business recovery experienced at home and in her principal market, the United States — to which exports for the year increased by 10% to a new record of \$3,207 million. Total exports for the first time reached nearly \$5.2 billion, an increase of 5% over 1958, with the whole of the increase and more — \$292 million — accounted for by the United States. Increased exports to the U.S. offset an \$8 million decrease in Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries other than Britain, and a \$49 million decrease in exports to other countries. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by \$16 million to total \$797 million in 1959.

Increases in exports of newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, iron ore, asbestos, uranium, iron and steel, aluminum, nickel, oil, farm implements and beverages

LEADING CANADIAN IMPORTS

Ranked by Value — 1958*

TABLE II
IMPORTS
FROM OTHER
COUNTRIES

	VALUE IN MILLIONS	IMPORTS FROM U.S.A.	IMPORTS FROM U.K.	IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
	\$	%	%	%
Machinery	533	85	7	8
Crude Oil	279	—	—	100
Automobile Parts	241	97	2	1
Electrical Apparatus ..	240	78	14	8
Rolling Mill Products ..	147	79	9	12
Automobiles	142	37	38	25
Internal Combustion Engines	121	81	16	3
Tractors	117	95	5	—
Aircraft	94	77	22	1
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings ..	88	73	22	5
Farm Implements	81	97	—	3
Bituminous Coal	67	100	—	—
Cotton Fabrics	66	75	6	19
Fuel Oil	65	41	—	59
Paperboard and Paper Products	65	93	—	7
Sugar	59	—	—	100
Coffee	55	—	—	100
Synthetic Plastics	55	95	—	5
Raw Cotton	45	65	—	35
Chemicals	42	84	9	7
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,192	69	10	21

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

were more than enough to offset weaknesses in sales of wheat, and fishery products. Beef exports to the United States were less than the previous year, and Canadian sales of aircraft abroad were down due to the completion in 1958 of non-recurring contracts for military aircraft to NATO countries.

Imports in 1959 reached \$5.7 billion. The larger increases included industrial machinery and equipment, automotive goods, rolling mill products, farm implements and consumer durable goods. Tables I and II, above, show the magnitude of Canada's foreign trade by product categories for the year 1958, the latest year for which figures are available.

More than 78% of Canada's imports were in the form of fully manufactured goods, while approximately 65% of our exports were in raw materials or semi-processed goods.

The United States was again Canada's best customer and principal supplier. In 1959 the United States took 62% of Canada's total commodity exports, compared with 59% in 1958. Nearly 70% of imports came from the United States. The United Kingdom remained Canada's next best trading partner, accounting for approximately 15% of exports and 10% of imports.

Canada's purchase of goods and services from other countries in 1959 exceeded Canada's sales to other countries by a record \$1,460 million, up almost 35% over the previous year's total of \$1,085 million and slightly higher than the 1957 peak of \$1,424 million. This high adverse balance in Canada's trade resulted from an increase in merchandise imports, income transfers and other payments for services.

Canada's net indebtedness to other countries, due to inflows of capital and to accumulated earnings on international investments, totalled \$15,400 million at the end of 1959, \$1,900 million higher than the 1958 total.

More than one-half of this increase in the Canadian deficit was due to the enlarged imbalance on merchandise account, a deficit which rose from \$170 million in 1958 to \$386 million in 1959, as imports climbed more rapidly than exports. Canada's imbalance on non-merchandise items, transactions such as tourist expenditures, freight and shipping charges, interest and dividend payments to non-residents, and corporate profits to non-residents from Canadian subsidiary companies, has continued to increase, and reached \$1,074 million in 1959, compared with \$915 million in 1958.

More than one-half of this deficit is directly related to Canada's indebtedness abroad and subject to the effects of her continued growth. Total interest and dividend payments by Canadians to other countries rose to a record \$656 million in 1959, from \$586 million in the previous year. Other forms of investment income added \$100 million of related payments, and there were also larger payments by Canadian subsidiaries to parent companies for services.

Usually deficits in the balance of trade between Canada and other countries, the United States in particular, have been more than balanced by the inflow of American capital with the result that the Canadian dollar has been selling at a premium. The rising strength of the Canadian dollar, which increased steadily from a premium of under 3% in January to more than 5% in the last four months of 1959, has been an inhibiting factor to Canada's exporting industries, tending to give our competitors in world markets a distinct advantage, while also strengthening competition in the domestic market by lowering the cost of imported goods.

However, while movements of capital into direct investment, portfolio stocks and bonds, official loans and long-term investments were larger in 1959, their growth failed to keep pace with Canada's rising deficit on current account. For this reason they financed only 71% of the deficit on current account during the year, compared with 93% the year before.

A notable feature of international trade in 1959 was the clearly marked trend toward the removal of long-standing restrictions against imports of dollar goods. The United Kingdom, Australia, other Commonwealth nations, Japan and a number of countries in Western Europe all acted to permit easier access of goods from Canada and the United States. However, the easing of import curbs had little effect in improving Canada's sales abroad, largely because of the high price of the Canadian dollar. In fact, countries which lifted restrictions on dollar goods practically all bought fewer goods from Canada in 1959 than in the previous year. Japan was an exception, importing one-third more from Canada, to a total of \$140 million.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND EXPANSION

New capital continually flowing into the Canadian economy has been responsible for the phenomenal growth of both the manufacturing and resource industries in post-war years, and has, as well, provided employment in the construction, resource, manufacturing, and, indirectly, the service industries. While being essential to Canada's rapid rate of development, it has, in fact, continued to finance our trade deficit. Foreign investment in Canada in 1959 is expected to total an approximate \$21 billion.

Total new Canadian capital investment in 1959 reached \$8,411 million, or upward from the \$8,321 million forecast at the year's outset. Investment in 1959 was up from \$8,364 million spent in 1958, though slightly less than the record \$8.7 billion of 1957. Sectors of the economy reporting larger expenditures than in 1958 were agriculture, mining, construction, finance, forestry and the service industries, including institutions and governments. Capital investment in manufacturing utilities, trade and housing all registered declines from 1958 figures. Housing starts are estimated to have reached the 141,000 mark, compared with 164,000 recorded in 1958, Canada's peak year in residential construction.

Other sectors of the construction industry enjoyed one of the best years on record. Latest figures indicate that \$5.8 billion, or nearly 70% of total Canadian investment in 1959, was spent on construction with another \$1.3 billion spent on construction repairs and maintenance. In addition, over \$2.6 billion was estimated to have gone into new machinery and equipment.

Industrial building permits in the latter part of the year gained 18% over the similar period in 1958. As indicated in the section "The Year Ahead — 1960" elsewhere in this Review, new capital investment in manufacturing in 1960 is expected to equal \$1,196 million, compared with \$1,074 million in 1959 and \$1,095 million in 1958.



WORKSHOP OF THE NATION

AS CANADA'S most important producing area, accounting as it does for more than 42% of Canada's total net value of commodity production, Ontario in 1959 contributed in large measure toward the nation's recovery from the 1957-1958 recession. Producing more than 50% by value of Canada's manufacturing output, Ontario's economy moved ahead in 1959 to share heavily in the country's continued growth and prosperity, while reflecting current Canadian economic trends.

Increased consumer spending, a large capital investment programme, growing domestic demand for manufactures and world demand for raw materials all served to push the economy of the Province into new high ground. The manufacturing and mining industries enjoyed their biggest years on record, while forestry production was ahead over 1958. Construction activity and agricultural production slightly declined from 1958 levels.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Ontario's primary strength lies in the growth of its manufacturing industries. Manufacturing in Ontario produced a record volume of goods, with factory shipments estimated at \$11.6 billion. This was 5% above the previous high of \$11.1 billion established in 1957, and 9% above the 1958 value.

The manufacturing industry recovered strength in the final quarter of 1958, and went on to register continued advances throughout 1959. Both durable and non-durable goods recorded gains over 1958. Major industries recording gains were the primary iron and steel industry, electrical apparatus and supplies, motor

vehicles and parts, rubber products, pulp and paper, the oil refining industry and petroleum products.

Table III on page 28 clearly indicates the heavy concentration of the nation's manufacturing production in Ontario. (Twenty leading industries in Canada and Ontario, 1957, the latest year for which figures are available.) In terms of finished product, and industries engaged in the manufacture of parts and supplies, as well as service industries, Ontario continues to have far greater variety and diversity than other Canadian provinces. The combination of raw materials, power and available markets has drawn many of Canada's most important industries to the Province. Ontario manufacturers produce 98% of the nation's output of automotive vehicles and parts, and agricultural equipment; over 90% of heavy electrical machinery; 82% of rubber products; 79% of tele-communication equipment; 77% of primary iron and steel products; 67% of fruit and vegetable preparations and approximately 60% of both industrial machinery and equipment and chemical products.

In addition to leading the nation in manufacturing output, Ontario in 1959 continued to lead in value of annual output in the mining industry, the construction industry and agriculture.

Ontario's value of mineral production in 1959, by preliminary estimates, was the highest on record — climbing 22% over 1958, or from \$790 million to \$963 million. The 1959 value of Ontario's mineral output represented more than 40% of the Canadian total, compared with only 37% in the previous year. Almost 59% of Canada's metal production came from Ontario, as did 42% of the country's structural materials.

Uranium, nickel, copper and iron ore all registered impressive gains and were the most important dollar earners in the Ontario mining industry. Uranium, with production valued at \$263 million, led all other minerals in Ontario in 1959 in value of production; followed by nickel (\$240 million); copper (\$110 million); iron ore (\$48.5 million); natural gas (\$6.4 million) and crude oil (\$3.3 million). Other minerals registering gains were zinc, platinum, silver, asbestos, gypsum and salt. Ontario continued to produce about one-half the world's supply of platinum. Gold production, at \$89.5 million, was slightly down, though accounting for three-fifths of Canada's production. Ontario remained the only Canadian producer of platinum, and such rare metals as palladium, iridium, and rhodium.

Despite a decline in residential building in 1959, Ontario's lumber industry enjoyed a good year due to strong demand in other construction activity and exports. The 1959 cut is estimated at approximately 700 million board feet, compared with 640 million feet in 1958. Output of Ontario's pulp and paper industry was up 3% over the previous year.

During 1959 new capital expenditures in Ontario amounted to an estimated \$2,923 million, down 6% from the \$3,104 million spent the previous year. While expenditures on construction declined, there was a small increase in outlays for new machinery and equipment. It has been estimated that 67% of all new capital

TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO AND CANADA 1957*

BY VALUE OF PRODUCTION

INDUSTRY	TABLE III		
	CANADA (\$ millions)	ONTARIO (\$ millions)	ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
Motor Vehicles -----	949	937	99
Motor Vehicles Parts -----	315	298	95
Heavy Electrical Machinery -----	301	273	91
Rubber Products -----	326	266	82
Iron and Steel Mills -----	705	545	77
Telecommunication Equipment --	218	168	77
Iron Foundries -----	276	193	70
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations	265	180	68
Sheet Metal Products -----	309	183	59
Industrial Machinery -----	363	214	59
Brass and Copper Products -----	182	105	58
Aircraft and Parts -----	424	232	55
Furniture -----	307	150	49
Printing and Publishing -----	314	151	48
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting & Refining -----	1,280	611	48
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus	381	179	47
Slaughtering & Meat Packing ----	907	348	38
Butter and Cheese -----	470	170	36
Pulp and Paper Mills -----	1,412	443	31
Refined Petroleum Products ----	1,377	365	27

*Latest year for which statistics are available.

investment, or \$1,954 million, was spent on construction in 1959, with the remaining \$968 million spent on new machinery and equipment. In addition, substantial sums were spent on repair. Repair expenditures on construction amounted to \$468 million, and those on machinery and equipment amounted to \$564 million. Estimates indicate that expenditures in 1960 on construction as well as machinery and equipment will exceed the totals of 1959.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Gross value of Ontario's agricultural production was nearly \$19 million less than the 1958 total of \$1,188 million due to adverse weather conditions. However, value of farm cash income was up over 1958, establishing a new record at \$867 million compared with \$863 million in 1958, and representing almost one-third of total farm cash income in Canada. Net income was down from \$381 million in 1958 to \$345 million in 1959. Improvement in livestock production and dairy products helped to offset the loss in output of other crops.

Fruit output was down 30% from 1958, largely due to heavy frost hitting the fruit belt. Winter wheat and tobacco harvests also declined due to adverse weather conditions.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

A rapidly expanding population in Ontario has provided ample labour as well as a ready market for the Province's manufacturing industries. Population climbed during the year by 153,000, rising from 5,887,000 at the end of 1958 to 6,040,000 at January 1, 1960. This represented a 50% increase in population since 1946, and a faster rate of growth than for the nation as a whole. Today, more than 34% of the Canadian population live in Ontario.

Immigration was down for the second consecutive year, with approximately 56,000 immigrants settling in the Province, compared with an approximate 64,000 in 1958. More than 50% of all immigrants entering Canada in the post-war years have consistently settled in Ontario. This influx of families into the Province has continued to increase the demand for consumer goods, housing, schools, roads, transportation, and a variety of services. This expanding domestic market has, in turn, reacted to expand production facilities and stimulate industrial expansion.

Natural population increase in Ontario has been accelerated in recent years, with the rise in the birth rate from 24.3 per thousand in 1950 to 27.0 per thousand in 1959, the highest birth rate on record. The death rate, at 8.7 per thousand in 1959, was very near its all-time low.

A study made in 1959 by the Ontario Department of Economics to analyze the age structure of Ontario's population, which is almost equally divided between male and female, found that more than 31% of the population was under age 15; 20.5% were between the ages of 15 and 29; 21.5% between the ages of 30 and 44; 15% were between the ages of 45 and 59; while 12% were 60 years and over. Thus three-quarters of the population are under 45 years of age, indicating the accent on youth in Ontario's current growth.

The labour force increased by 35,000, but as the number at work rose by 50,000 the average rate of unemployment in 1959 was 16% lower than in the previous year.

The manufacturing industry is the most important single employer in the Province, employing as it does approximately 30% of a total labour force of 2.3 million. Next in importance, though at a considerable distance, comes the service industries, accounting for over 20% of the total; followed by trade, which accounts for 17%. Other major segments of the labour force, including agriculture, mining, construction, forestry, utilities and finance, each account for less than 10% of the total.

HEARTLAND MARKET

With more than one-third of Canada's population and 40% of her personal income, Ontario is the largest and richest market in Canada. The Province accounted for 38% of all retail sales in Canada in 1959, or a total of \$6.2 billion. With this high level of personal income and expenditure, the living standards of Ontario families have risen sharply. Automobile registration has jumped nearly 80% since 1950, and represents 40% of Canadian registration. In 1959 nearly 99% of Ontario homes were electrified; more than 96% had electric or gas refrigeration; nearly 90% were equipped with telephones and had electric washing machines; 95% enjoyed radios and nearly 85% had television. High incomes, when coupled with projected increases in Ontario's population, will lead to a market force which deserves the attention of every manufacturer.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Ontario absorbed approximately 45% of Canadian manufacturing investment in 1959.

During 1959, Ontario gained 146 new manufacturing industries, while 55 Ontario manufacturers expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, and another 573 Ontario firms undertook major expansions at site. These figures relate only to the more important industrial expansion and do not include growth in commercial, retail and service business.

In tabulating the list of new industries establishing in Ontario in 1959, the Trade and Industry Branch has endeavoured to use as its yardstick only those firms employing 10 or more people and/or which use 5,000 square feet or more in their operations. A list of these new manufacturing establishments, with their various products, is outlined on page 58.

The names of the 55 Ontario manufacturers that opened new branch plants, with their locations, are given on page 64; names of industries expanding at site are listed on page 66.

Canadian companies accounted for 79 of the total 146 new manufacturers locating here last year, followed by United States firms, which accounted for 56 of the total. West Germany accounted for 3 new industries and the United Kingdom for 2. Six new industries came here from Western Europe, one each from Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland and Portugal.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1950

During the ten-year period, 1950-1959, countries of origin of the major manufacturers* opening new plants in Ontario were: Canada, accounting for 44% of the total; the United States, a close second, accounting for 40%; the United Kingdom with 10% of the total; West Germany, 3%; and other countries, almost entirely from Western Europe, also representing 3%.

The best source of new industries in Ontario since 1956 has been Canada itself. Most of these new Canadian industries opening operations in Ontario were new firms initiated by Canadian interests and Canadian capital, a certain sign of domestic business faith, initiative and enterprise in Ontario's expanding economy. Some have been branch plants of Canadian companies in other provinces establishing in Ontario for the first time. Table IV, below, outlines the number of major new industries locating in Ontario which have been recorded by the Trade and Industry Branch annually since 1950.

*Based on increment of new industries recorded by the Trade and Industry Branch since 1950 — see Table IV below, also see "Origin of New Manufacturing Establishments", page 33.

TABLE IV
MAJOR NEW INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO
1950-1959*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1950	105	1957	117
1951	101	1958	86
1952	132	1959	146
1953	137		
1954	103		—
1955	128	TOTAL	1,199
1956	144		—

*The Trade and Industry Branch in tabulating new industries locating in Ontario since 1950 has only recorded the larger industries and those commencing manufacturing in the Province for the first time. Hence the above figures do not compare with the total of 5,143 given in Tables V, VI and VIII, which outline the number of new manufacturing establishments, 1950-1958, by industry, employment size group by industry, and country of origin by industry, all of which were especially prepared for this Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are published here for the first time. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures include all manufacturing establishments setting up business during the period 1950-1958 regardless of size, and also include branch plants of already established industry, which the Trade and Industry Branch has annually listed separately, and which for the year 1959 appear elsewhere in this Review. D.B.S. has also included certain operations which the Trade and Industry Branch has classified as service industry and not industrial expansion.

While the number of new industries originating from the United Kingdom have decreased in recent years, undoubtedly, a sign of European economic recovery, the fact remains that there has been stepped-up United Kingdom investment in Canadian manufacturing through amalgamation, merger and outright purchase of "going" Canadian concerns, as well as an increased trend on the part of British companies to enter the Canadian market through manufacturing arrangements, sales subsidiaries and agency arrangements. Interest in Canada, especially from West Germany, remains high. Also, American businessmen have continued to be consistently attracted to Ontario by its expanding market opportunities in an economic climate of political stability, and by the Province's abundant supply of readily accessible and vital resource materials.

GROWTH BY INDUSTRY

Table V on page 34 indicates by industry that 5,143 new manufacturing establishments located in the Province during the period 1950-1958, or an average of some 570 per year. This Table was especially prepared for the Trade and Industry Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is published here for the first time. It should be noted that these DBS figures differ from the Trade and Industry Branch's tabulations (see footnote to Table IV on page 31 — Major New Industries in Manufacturing in Ontario, 1950-1959), since DBS have recorded all manufacturing establishments setting up operations during the period regardless of size, and have included branch plants of industry already established in the Province. The Trade and Industry Branch have consistently recorded only the major industries locating in the Province, and have annually listed branch plants of established industry separately as expansions.

It is interesting to note that of the nearly 17,500 new manufacturing establishments set up in Canada during the 1950-1958 period, some 30% were in Ontario. Since Ontario has continued to produce 50% by value of Canada's total manufacturing output, it is apparent that Ontario establishments are, however, larger than the average for Canada, and thus produce more goods and employ more people per establishment.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Table VI on page 36 gives the employment size group by various sectors of industry for the period 1950-1958. This Table, also especially prepared for the Branch, is published here for the first time. It is interesting to note that in total the new establishments are numerically dominated by small plants. This Table indicates that actually 61% of the new establishments employ 4 people

or less; 23% employ between 5 and 14; 7% employ between 15 and 24; 5% employ from 25 to 49; 2% employ from 50 to 99; while another 2% employ 100 people or more.

Hence it is apparent that nearly 85% employ 14 people or less. However, although small, these firms constitute important employers. If we assume that for each size group the average employment is near the mid-point of the range indicated, then we can assume that the small manufacturing establishments, those employing 14 people or less, by sheer numbers make a sizeable contribution to employment, or roughly in excess of 21,000, or 40% of the total.

Nevertheless, the contribution of the larger firms, those employing 15 or more people, is obvious, accounting as they do for 60% of estimated employment in Ontario's new manufacturing establishments during the period, while numerically representing only 16% of new establishments.

If 1959 is taken into account, the estimated employment figure by new manufacturing establishments in Ontario during the decade would likely rise to 58,000, a figure approximating the 63,000 increase in manufacturing employment in Ontario during the 1950's.

THE LARGE EMPLOYERS

Table VII on page 37 gives estimated employment by size group by industry. The five large industrial sectors accounting for some 60% of employment in manufacturing during the period 1950-1958 were iron and steel products; wood products; food and beverages; clothing and miscellaneous manufacturing.

ORIGIN OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Table VIII on page 37, again especially prepared for the Branch by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows the country of origin of new manufacturing establishments in Ontario, 1950-1958. Of the total of 5,143, 91% or 4,667, were of Canadian origin. The United States accounted for 389 new industries, or 7.6% of the total. Next came the United Kingdom, with 60 new industries, representing 1% of the total, and other countries, mostly from Western Europe, 27, or less than 1%. In all categories but one, namely tobacco and tobacco products, Canadian totals far exceeded those of non-Canadian origin.

Here, it should be noted that while the number of new manufacturing establishments of Canadian origin during the period greatly outnumbered plants established with foreign origin, the bulk of Canadian industry is relatively small in size; hence numbers alone do not bear any relationship to the total volume and value of output of Canadian-owned industry compared to foreign-owned industry.

NUMBER OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	1950	1951
Foods and Beverages -----	113	81
Tobacco and Tobacco Products -----	—	—
Rubber Products -----	1	2
Leather Products -----	11	2
Textile Mills -----	7	17
Clothing -----	36	30
Wood Products -----	68	99
Paper Products -----	6	5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries --	16	48
Iron and Steel Products -----	40	50
Transportation Equipment -----	9	13
Non-Ferrous Metal Products -----	8	9
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies -----	5	5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products -----	15	17
Products of Petroleum and Coal -----	2	1
Chemicals and Allied Products -----	11	20
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ----	33	60
TOTAL -----	381	459

In terms of number, the five most important growth industries of Canadian origin were wood products, food and beverages, iron and steel products, printing and allied trades, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Together, they accounted for 70% of the Canadian total.

The five most important growth industries of United States origin in terms of number during the period, and accounting for 76% of the American total, were iron and steel products; electrical apparatus and supplies; chemicals and allied products; non-ferrous metal products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Industries originating from the United Kingdom and other countries (together accounting for less than 2% of the total) were thinly spread through most categories. The most important in the group, and accounting for 70% of the combined total from the United Kingdom and other countries, were nevertheless identical to the industrial categories originating from the United States.

1950 - 1958

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TABLE V

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTALS
67	73	145	133	69	57	816
—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	2	3	3	3	1	18
9	12	10	19	7	10	90
18	15	25	24	18	20	158
28	36	65	52	53	42	374
55	90	97	142	115	82	830
3	3	5	7	8	8	50
40	47	85	54	58	39	417
66	103	146	150	122	98	889
9	13	18	28	23	12	138
9	22	29	24	26	20	156
20	34	31	35	20	14	184
27	53	45	50	35	19	287
1	3	—	2	2	3	18
22	21	24	29	24	19	194
42	52	115	83	36	34	523
117	579	843	835	620	478	5,143

ANNUAL TOTALS OF NEW ESTABLISHMENTS

1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958

NUMBER OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1950 - 1958
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VI

INDUSTRY	100						Totals
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-49	50-99	and over	
Food and Beverages	584	165	30	24	9	4	816
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rubber Products	8	5	1	1	1	2	18
Leather Products	38	23	11	11	4	3	90
Textile Mills	98	36	14	6	3	1	158
Clothing	200	90	40	27	11	6	374
Wood Products	577	170	48	25	8	2	830
Paper Products	20	15	3	4	5	3	50
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	336	64	8	6	1	2	417
Iron and Steel Products	478	231	87	54	22	17	889
Transportation Equipment	63	29	13	17	8	8	138
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	87	42	10	11	2	4	156
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	54	56	26	22	5	21	184
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	158	85	23	8	6	7	287
Products of Petroleum and Coal	7	3	2	3	1	2	18
Chemicals and Allied Products	113	45	15	12	6	3	194
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	329	123	31	31	7	2	523
Total	3,150	1,182	362	262	99	88	5,143

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE GROUP BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VII

INDUSTRY						100	Totals
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-49	50-99	and over	
Food and Beverages	1752	1650	450	888	675	400	5815
Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Rubber Products	24	50	15	37	75	200	401
Leather Products	114	230	165	407	300	300	1516
Textile Mills	294	360	210	222	225	100	1411
Clothing	600	900	600	999	825	600	4524
Wood Products	1731	1700	720	925	600	200	5876
Paper Products	60	150	45	148	375	300	1078
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1008	640	120	222	75	200	2765
Iron & Steel Products	1434	2310	1305	1998	1650	1700	10397
Transportation Equipment	189	290	195	629	600	800	2703
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	261	420	150	407	150	400	1788
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies ..	162	560	390	814	375	2100	4401
Non-Metallic Mineral Products ..	474	850	345	296	450	700	3115
Products of Petroleum and Coal ..	21	30	30	111	75	200	467
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	339	450	225	444	450	300	2208
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	987	1230	465	1147	525	200	4554
Total	9,450	11,820	5,430	9,694	7,425	8,800	52,619

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY INDUSTRY

TABLE VIII

INDUSTRY	FOREIGN ORIGIN				TOTALS
	U.K.	U.S.A.	OTHER	CANADA	
Food and Beverages	5	8	1	802	816
Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	—	—	1	—	1
Rubber Products	1	7	—	10	18
Leather Products	—	5	—	85	90
Textile Mills	3	5	—	150	158
Clothing	—	4	—	370	374
Wood Products	3	12	2	813	830
Paper Products	—	8	2	40	50
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	—	8	1	408	417
Iron and Steel Products	15	118	7	749	889
Transportation Equipment	3	21	—	114	138
Non-Ferrous Metal Products ..	7	19	—	130	156
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	6	69	1	108	184
Non-Metallic Mineral Products ..	3	12	1	271	287
Products of Petroleum and Coal ..	—	3	—	15	18
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	9	50	5	130	194
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5	40	6	472	523
Total	60	389	27	4,667	5,143



PREVIEW OF THE 1960's

"Though man lives in the present, which in an instant becomes the past, he devotes the majority of his efforts and thoughts to the future. It is the future which judges man's deeds and profits from his achievements. The swift rush of technological change, which carries all else before it, bears both the hope of the future and a deadly fear of destruction."

—S. M. BLACK.

"Ten years ago Ontario's population formed 32.6 per cent of the Canadian total; now we have 34.2 per cent of the nation's population. That is a very significant change. For the last decade we have been growing more rapidly than the rest of Canada. Despite the spectacular development of other parts of Canada, Ontario still accounts for half the nation's manufacturing output, as well as 40 per cent of its mineral production, 30 per cent of its agricultural output and one-third of its pulp and paper. Thirty-seven per cent of Canada's capital investment takes place in this Province and thirty-eight per cent of all retail and consumer sales. These are striking facts. They help to explain why by far the largest proportion of capital and industries from abroad locate in Ontario and why over half of all the immigrants to Canada settle in this Province. People like to settle in Ontario where things are happening. Here is an educational system of the highest order. Here are diversified occupations and industries. Here is a secure environment for capital investment. We are the heart of Canada's domestic market and we border on eight states with a population in excess of 65 million people. Given proper incentives and sound management we are assured of continuing growth and expansion."

—The Ontario Budget Statement, February 25, 1960



THE YEAR AHEAD 1960

CANADIANS stepped into the new decade of the 1960's optimistic over the healthy 6% increase in the Gross National Product achieved in 1959, and anticipating another healthy increase in 1960 which may well equal last year's gain. While the year 1960 was predicted to be the biggest in the nation's history in terms of industrial production and total capital investment in all sectors of the economy, the prevalent mood among leaders of Canada's business community was one of sober optimism, tempered by a realistic self-assessment.

Although markets at home and abroad had strengthened since mid-year 1959, causing production and operating levels of Canadian industry to move upward, and thus creating new interest in expansion, there were adjustments to be made. Of primary concern was a mounting adverse trade balance and the consequent need for Canadian industry, in order to meet growing foreign competition at home and abroad, to reduce unit costs of manufacturing and become more determined salesmen in world markets. Thus the new year of a new decade opened with a new emphasis on the need for a rising rate of productivity, certainly in sharp contrast to the earlier emphasis on physical growth in the fifties. Here appears the real challenge of the 1960's for Canadian manufacturers and businessmen.

Canadian business activity as a whole is expected to enjoy vigorous expansion throughout 1960, with the total capital investment programme in all sectors of the economy anticipated to reach an all-time high of \$8.8 billion, or a 4% increase over 1959. This exceeds last year's new capital investment total by nearly \$360 million, and is \$53 million higher than the former peak of \$8.7 billion established in 1957.

Of particular importance is the resurgence in business investment anticipated this year, predicted to be 6% over 1959, reversing the decline in the past two or three years. On the other hand, outlays for housing and social capital are likely to be a somewhat smaller part of the total investment programme this year.

As Table IX on page 45 illustrates, the most important contribution to the overall increase in business investment will be provided by a sharply increased rate of spending by the resource based industries. Outlays in the forest and mineral products industries are likely to be about 20% above those of 1959. This includes a substantially higher rate of spending in the base metal mining and primary iron and steel industries and in the forest product industries.

Mining alone anticipates an increase of \$62 million in capital spending, up 18% from last year.

The manufacturing industry will lead the way in total value of increased capital spending over 1959 as secondary industries expand and modernize their production facilities. Total new capital investment in manufacturing is expected to increase by more than 11%, rising from \$1,074 million to \$1,196 million, or an increase of \$122 million. The manufacturing industry will spend some 17% more on new machinery and equipment this year. Industries spending considerably more on capital equipment this year include paper products, rubber products, electrical apparatus and supplies, iron and steel and chemicals.

Institutional services expect an increase of \$95 million in capital spending, up 18% over 1959. Financial institutions anticipate an increase of \$55 million, up an impressive 23% over last year. While total investment intentions by utilities remained at a high level, a modest \$13 million decline is foreseen.

Capital spending by government, in total, will only slightly exceed the 1959 level, or will be up \$23 million over 1959 expenditures of \$1,312 million, despite pressing needs for public utilities and capital works particularly at the municipal and provincial levels. A number of factors influencing this moderating level of expenditures by government for all kinds of social capital works include, — a desire on the part of all levels of government to live within their income, heavy pressures to keep down taxes and to balance budgets, the high cost of borrowing money, and finally, the declining need for government to spend money on make-work programmes as the economy expands and absorbs the labour force.

Construction outlays are anticipated to be slightly above those of last year and the largest on record. A 5% increase in spending for non-residential construction, particularly in commercial and institutional building, will somewhat offset the \$63 million drop anticipated in housing activity. It is estimated that the number of new housing units started this year will be 10% to 15% fewer than the 141,000 starts of 1959. However, with 82,000 units under construction at the start of the year completions are expected to be close to last year's total of 146,000.

As shown by the accompanying Table X on page 44, some \$5,942 million of the total \$8,770 million of anticipated capital expenditure this year will be spent on new construction, with the remaining \$2,824 million to be spent on new machinery and equipment. In addition, another \$2,815 million will be spent on repair: \$1,374 million on construction repair and \$1,441 million on repair of machinery and equipment.

Total capital and repair expenditures in 1960 will reach an estimated \$11,585 million, up from \$11,160 million a year ago.

World trade is expected to expand in 1960 as the volume of production rises in Europe, the United States and other areas. This year Canada hopes for an increased share of international trade, stimulated by the removal of dollar and other import restrictions by Commonwealth countries and many European countries throughout 1959. However, Canadians are concerned that the new

trading blocs may prove "trade creating and trade diverting". It is hoped that the Inner Six and Outer Seven European nations will not establish reciprocal tariff and quota concessions to accommodate each other to the exclusion of other trading nations. Canada's chief responsibility on the home front will be to guard against rising costs of production in order to meet the competition of lower cost economies selling similar wares in world markets.

The growth of the United States, where new production and prosperity are expected to break all previous records in 1960, will remain of immense importance to Canadian prosperity. An anticipated sharp increase in business capital spending in the United States could well step up the inflow of investment funds from American concerns with subsidiaries in Canada. Also, given that country's increasing dependence on Canada's natural resources, it should mean that Canada's resource industries in 1960 will be further favourably affected. However, in terms of inflow of American capital, Canada could well be adversely affected by the growing movement of United States investment overseas to protect their position in the European Common Market.

Immigration will contribute to the growing domestic market. Canada will, however, continue to compete with other countries for new citizens, and with European recovery now a fact, Canada will experience more difficulty in attracting the same number of newcomers as she was able to do in the earlier post-war years.

On condition that prices remain relatively stable, disposable personal income is expected to enjoy a greater advance in 1960 than in 1959, which will increase spending on all kinds of consumer goods and services, particularly durables. Personal savings, at record levels throughout 1959, plus an increased level of personal income, will provide the Canadian public with more buying power than at any time in its history. Retail sales are expected to climb 5% to 6% over the all-time high established in 1959.

ONTARIO — 1960

Ontario enters the 1960's as it did the 1950's — in a mood of confidence and on a strong growth trend. Ontario will participate to a marked degree in the growth anticipated for Canada during the current year. The Province in recent years has continued to account for approximately 37% of the nation's total new capital investment, while growing foreign demand for Ontario's natural resources of mine and forest will stimulate production.

Table XI on page 44 shows capital and repair expenditures anticipated in Ontario during 1960. Total capital expenditures on both construction and new machinery, as well as repair expenditures, are expected to increase and reach \$4,183 million, up nearly 6% from \$3,954 million spent in 1959.

Table XII, opposite, gives anticipated capital expenditures by type of enterprise, including major manufacturing sectors, for 1960, and compares expenditures with those of a year ago. Total capital expenditure estimated at

\$3,135 million is up 7% from \$2,923 million in 1959. Ontario enterprises anticipating larger capital expenditures this year than last include primary industries, manufacturing, utilities, trade, finance and commercial services, institutional services and government departments.

Of particular interest are estimated capital expenditures in manufacturing which are expected to increase by 18% — rising from \$470 million in 1959 to \$555 million by the end of 1960. Ten of the fifteen manufacturing industries shown in Table XII anticipate larger investment programmes in 1960, with considerable gains over 1959 anticipated in food and beverages, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products, and chemical and allied products. A confident economy with a growing domestic market should see total manufacturing output in Ontario in 1960 break a new record.

TABLE XII

NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ALL SECTORS

ONTARIO — 1960*

(millions \$)

	1959	1960
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES	266.3	270.0
MANUFACTURING		
Foods and Beverages	57.1	67.0
Rubber Products	10.1	14.3
Textile Products	8.3	11.6
Clothing	3.3	3.2
Wood Products	11.3	8.2
Paper Products	41.7	34.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied		
Industries	11.6	14.3
Iron and Steel Products	103.4	145.9
Transportation Equipment	29.6	39.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	14.7	24.3
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	20.0	22.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	26.6	23.5
Products of Petroleum and Coal	17.0	14.1
Chemical Products	43.6	57.4
Other Manufacturing	71.7	75.0
Sub-total	470.0	554.9
UTILITIES	594.4	613.0
TRADE, FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL		
SERVICES	288.8	320.5
HOUSING	643.7	641.0
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES AND		
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	659.8	735.9
TOTAL	2,923.0	3,135.3

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL AND REPAIR INVESTMENT
ONTARIO — 1960*
(millions \$)

TABLE XI

	1959	1960
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,954.5	2,062.6
Machinery & Equipment	968.5	1,072.7
Total Capital Expenditures	2,923.0	3,135.3
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	467.7	483.3
Machinery & Equipment	563.6	564.4
Total Repair Expenditures	1,031.3	1,047.7
CAPITAL & REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	2,422.2	2,545.9
Machinery & Equipment	1,532.1	1,637.1
Total Capital & Repair Expenditures	3,954.3	4,183.0

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL AND REPAIR INVESTMENT
CANADA — 1960*
(millions \$)

TABLE X

	1959	1960
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	5,798	5,942
Machinery & Equipment	2,613	2,828
Total Capital Expenditures	8,411	8,770
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,329	1,374
Machinery & Equipment	1,420	1,441
Total Repair Expenditures	2,749	2,815
CAPITAL & REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	7,127	7,316
Machinery & Equipment	4,033	4,269
Total Capital and Repair Expenditures	11,160	11,585

*Preliminary Estimate.

NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ALL SECTORS CANADA — 1960*

TABLE IX

(millions \$)

	1959	1960
Agriculture and Fishing -----	555	571
Forestry -----	46	63
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells -----	344	406
Manufacturing -----	1,074	1,196
Utilities -----	1,848	1,835
Construction Industry -----	183	187
Housing -----	1,759	1,696
Trade — Wholesale and Retail -----	333	364
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate -----	244	299
Commercial Services -----	182	192
Institutional Services -----	531	626
Government Departments -----	1,312	1,335
TOTAL -----	8,411	8,770

*Preliminary Estimate.



THE SHAPE OF THE 1960

"The breakthrough accomplished in the Fifties in weapons, in space research, in every type of scientific advance; the political breakthrough of a third of humanity hungering for economic growth — all these forces will expand explosively to make the Sixties a period of challenge and change unequalled in human history." — BARBARA WARD.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN . . .

ACCCELERATION in the rate of change will be the mainstream in Canada's economic life of the 1960's. Canada since World War II has built an economy with an industrial base, with its manufacturing axis and hub in Ontario. Canada has committed herself as a middle power and, today, despite her relatively small numbers, exerts a major influence in international affairs. The St. Lawrence Seaway has further opened the plains of the interior to world shipping. Our Arctic shores reach out to those of Russia, and along our 49th parallel we live side by side with our long-established neighbour to the south. Advances made in only the last decade in every field of communication — by air, by sea and submarine, particularly by nuclear power and by every kind of tele-communications and electronic device — have drawn Canada into the web of world affairs as never before in the nation's history. Known as a hardy breed, her stock consisting of many nationalities and cultures, and accustomed to inhabiting a great land of fields, plains and mountains, a land stretching 5,780 miles in an arc from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, Canadians have but in the short period of a decade suddenly realized that they actually live in a very small world. With this realization has grown the accompanying acknowledgment that Canada's economy and prosperity — her very destiny — is tied inescapably to the tide, whims and fortunes of events and developments on a global basis.

The great and noble goals for the decade ahead may well belong to science and medicine, to education and social reform, and to international diplomacy. But nevertheless the high hopes and best intentions of Western culture would

crumble in the next ten years without the bedrock of economic prosperity and growth.

On the other hand, survival of Western culture in the nuclear age and the hopes of Canadians — and, indeed, all peoples of the world — for the future, rest on the willingness of the great powers, and all nations, not only to co-exist politically and economically, but to join together in resolving some of the specific problems that plague mankind. All told, the United States and Russia, are today spending more than \$100 billion a year on armaments, or more than the combined national incomes of all the nations of Asia and Africa in 1959.

While the so-called "white minority" is predicted to possess more than two-thirds of the world's wealth at the end of the 1960's (which at present has been estimated at twenty times as much real income per capita as the average Asian), the white man's hold on this wealth is apt to become more precarious. Prime Minister Diefenbaker, in an address to the Economic Club of Detroit, has recently warned: "I believe that in the interest of survival and to meet the Communist world offensive for the hearts of men, the United States and Canada and the other nations of the Free World with vast resources of material potentialities must extend economic aid for the under-developed areas of the world so as to assure development in those countries and to raise standards everywhere. In doing this we will manifest the spiritual foundations of democracy and meet the challenge of Communism which promises material benefits for the moment to hungry and needy human beings."

While the world's population in the sixties increases from its present 2.9 billion peoples to nearly 3.5 billion, — an increase equivalent to 33 times Canada's present population, or more than three times the present population of the United States — scientists and the clergy and the public will debate about methods for combatting the increase and providing food for the new masses, already a pressing problem in many of the underdeveloped countries. If this problem is adequately met by the nations concerned, and with the assistance of the wealthier nations of the world, and the invention of the hydrogen bomb should finally prove to dictate an end to world war, then the increased population augurs well for stepped up multilateral world trade in which Canada can enjoy an ever-increasing share.

Man's achievements in satellite and rocket technology during the past decade have been a major stimulus to thought and activity in every field of scientific endeavour. Research in rocketry and space flight have constituted an advance never before approached in terms of scientific techniques and the rate of new discoveries applying to every scientific field. It has stepped up activity in every form of engineering, more especially the electronic, chemical and metal industries, for it demands new engines, new communications and control systems, new materials and new fuels. It has been a great stimulant to computer technology. It has intimately involved the biological sciences and psychology as man prepares to leap into space. The continued discovery and revelation of new facts about the universe are apt to cause a mental stir surpassing anything induced by former

discoveries, and would, perhaps, draw mankind closer together to live in a more peaceful co-existence.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE . . . CANADA AND ONTARIO

A chief stimulus to Canada's industrial growth throughout the sixties will be an ever-increasing domestic market. Canada's population is predicted to reach 22 million by 1970, or a 25% increase over 1959. This enlarged number of Canadians will produce a Gross National Product of \$55 billion in 1970*, estimated on the basis that Canada will continue to enjoy the same rate of expansion that she enjoyed in the 1950's, which could well be a conservative estimate. The large capital requirements to produce such a Gross National Product will continue to rely on considerable inflows of foreign capital, particularly in the manufacturing and mining industries.

Ontario's population is expected to increase by 1.7 million, rising from 6 million at the end of 1959 to 6.8 million by 1965 and 7.7 million by 1970. While currently Ontario represents 34% of Canada's population, Ontario's rate of population growth is expected to be slightly faster than the national growth, accounting for 35% of the total by 1970.

Growing productivity will enable the individual Canadian to enjoy a rising standard of living with higher personal disposable income, predicted to rise to a total of \$37 billion by 1970, compared with \$24 billion in 1959.

With the accent on increased industrial productivity throughout the sixties, which will enable higher incomes, there will undoubtedly be a decline in the work-week as an ever decreasing number of manhours will be required to produce a given unit. Growth of discretionary income and the shortened work-week will enable the average Canadian to enjoy a richer life and give more of his time to education and leisure pursuits, including recreation and other hobbies. Apart from the declining work-week, technological advances will give the average Canadian housewife more time of her own, when the markets of the sixties become flooded with a great variety of labour-saving devices for the home.

A flood of post-war babies entering their teenage years throughout the sixties will place a growing accent on youth and bring startling changes to Canadian life. Young Canadians between the ages of 10 and 19 years of age increased during the three-year period 1956-1959 by 265,000 to a total of 2,962,000, and it is estimated that by 1961 that number will have reached 3,316,000. By 1970, it is predicted that high-school enrollment will be double that of 1955. Total enrollment in universities, currently at 100,000, is also expected to double in ten years. This will place new demands on governments and universities to considerably increase expenditures on educational requirements. At the present time, the estimated expenditure in Canada annually for all education from kindergarten to

*In current 1959 dollars.

university has been estimated at \$1 billion, or only slightly more than 3% of the national income.

The Canadian economy will make strong advances after 1965 when an increasingly large number of the wartime and post-war babies arrive at adult status. Greatly increased numbers of native-born Canadians will be entering the labour force following 1965, and there will be an increase in marriages. The maturing of such a large proportion of the populace will mean a greatly enlarged market for new homes, food, clothing, transportation equipment, appliances and furniture, not to mention baby food, high chairs and playpens. Reliable sources predict that the short period 1971-1975 will see the formation of 605,000 new Canadian families. Hence the late sixties and early seventies will see a greatly enlarged volume of production by mines, forest industries, farms and factories, as well as a high level of investment maintained by the demand for new houses and schools and increased expenditure by government for social capital works.

THE CHANGING LABOUR FORCE

The labour force, expected to increase substantially throughout the sixties, will not grow at as fast a rate as the population. However, it will advance at an accelerating rate after 1970. This is explained by the fact that the population of children under 14 years of age will increase much more rapidly than the population as a whole — much more rapidly than the age group 25 to 65 from which the bulk of the labour force is drawn. Another important factor concerns the Canadian economy's increased need in the years ahead for more skilled workmen, who will require more intensive knowledge and training as the process of automation and scientific advances in every sphere of industry quickens. Hence young Canadians in the 15 to 24 age group will be placing greater emphasis on education to prepare themselves for the world they will live and work in. More universities and technical schools with a wider variety of specialized courses will be attended not only by larger numbers, but by a larger proportion of all age groups to learn new skills dictated by the forces of increased productivity in industry and the whole economy.

Employment in the finance, trade and service industries will proceed at a more rapid pace than employment in the product-making industries, if the recent trend in automation and increased productivity is to continue, as it must. The largest decline will be in agricultural employment; as farms grow larger, technology increases, and operations become more mechanized. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has predicted that by the year 2000, Ontario's present 80,000 bona fide farmers, who actually make their living off the land, might be reduced to half that number, yet they would be producing twice as much if trends established at the turn of the present century continue.

Utilities will expand, but they will have little effect on total employment since the number employed is relatively small.

While employment in manufacturing, mining and construction will be substantial, an important limiting factor will be capital investment designed to mechanize operations and reduce labour input.

The manufacturing and mining industries have made the greatest advances in eliminating manhours at various stages of the production process, and will continue to work toward this end in the sixties. Economies will be achieved in the construction industry by a more extensive use of labour-saving materials and methods of construction, including the use of prefabrication and off-site production techniques.

However, industries engaged in extensive paper work, including all manner of institutions, banks, finance and life insurance companies, who have been less successful in achieving automation in the office, are looking toward the introduction of further mechanization in the sixties made possible by the great advances achieved by computer and electronic technology. As the "Battle of Paper" shapes up in the decade ahead, employers will use a greatly increased range of more efficient equipment and computers to cut labour costs and cope with the rising volume of paper work. While clerical staffs and white collar workers will not increase at the same rate as in the past, more people will become more highly trained technicians — and more highly paid — to tend electronic machines and computers that will process paper work formerly requiring scores of clerks.

In retailing, the fifties witnessed the rapid spread of supermarkets, while the sixties may see increased emphasis on self-service with the introduction of a completely automated check-out system. Such systems, apt to be widely used throughout Canada by the mid-sixties, will provide the breakthrough for what has been the supermarket's biggest problem — the check-out bottleneck.

In transportation, piggy-back transport and self-loading and unloading equipment will be improved and more extensively used. Larger and more economical jet aircraft will be built, and even perhaps nuclear-powered ships. The materials handling and packaging industries will also introduce new and improved labour and time-saving equipment.

With the accent on greater productivity throughout the sixties, education and technical skill will become an increasing prerequisite for employment opportunities.



MORE INDUSTRIES NEEDED

Increased production alone will not ensure employment for a growing labour force unless the manufacturing industry, the most important single employer in Canada, continues to grow in number, diversity and size. To achieve this desired growth in manufacturing — a growth upon which the trade, finance,

service and transportation industries particularly are so vitally dependent — Canadians must in the 1960's increase Canadian labour content of our materials before export; create new products; and find more foreign markets for the materials that this country produces. Further, it is not enough to only increase production in existing industry and look for foreign markets solely for our raw materials without also giving much more attention to Canadian industry's fabrication gaps.*

Many Canadian operations defined as manufacturing operations could more properly be called "assembly operations", because so many have simply involved the putting together and assembly of imported parts. Wherever economic, parts should be made in Canada, and Canadians process their raw materials to a greater degree before exporting them — perhaps over simplified, but for illustration, paper and paper products, rather than pulp; pig iron and ingot, rather than iron ore. In the interests of Canadian labour, industry should, wherever it is economically feasible, manufacture an ever-widening variety of products. The build-up of an increasing variety of industry is Canada's only means to continue the rate of growth that the country deserves, and indeed must have in the sixties. Greater research activity is required by industry in the decade ahead to achieve the more rapid development of new and improved products, as well as the development of more efficient manufacturing and marketing techniques.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Canadian manufacturing industry in the sixties will considerably accelerate its rate of investment in research and development programmes, as well as in new machinery and equipment to keep product lines competitive in an era dominated by an increasing rate of mechanical obsolescence and foreign competition.

The population growth coupled with the requirements for an increasing variety of social capital works, including schools and hospitals; highways and roads for an ever increasing flow of motor traffic; water resources; the demand for housing; the redevelopment of city-centres; new airports and port facilities; power projects; roads to resources and the opening of new townships for big resource developments — all of these social capital works will tend to be a strain on the resources of federal, provincial and municipal governments throughout the expanding sixties.

The Gordon Commission's report on Canada's economic prospects warns that many of the claims and pressures to spend our increasing national wealth are, however, competing. "There will be plenty of ways to spend our increasing

*Write for a complimentary copy of "Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry", a booklet which suggests new manufacturing possibilities indicated by Canadian imports from 1955 to mid-year 1959.

national wealth. We will first have to meet the claims of defence and decide what we are prepared to pay as our contribution to the collective military force of the Western world designed to deter an atomic attack. . . . There will also be proposals for expenditures on projects to add ease and grace to our common life and on other projects that would contribute either directly or indirectly to our economic growth. But we must recognize that these claims are competing. At any one time we may have to decide that some of them are beyond our present means and have to be deferred. For if they were accepted indiscriminately and all superimposed on the normal operations of the economy, the result might well be an inflation that would bear cruelly on some groups in the community and that would price us out of some of the world markets in which we must compete. If that were to happen, we might wake up to find that our prodigality had cost us dear”.

However, the large capital investment programme envisaged for the decade ahead, particularly by the manufacturing and mining industries, as well as by the trade, commerce, finance and service industries in expanding operations to take care of the requirements of an expanding population and economy, will produce a Gross National Product anticipated to reach \$55 billion by 1970.



GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER SECTORS

It's almost impossible to fasten a convenient label on the new innovational push in Canadian industry since the end of World War II, because industrial growth has not been based on either one or two innovations, but rather a flood of them. Back of them all has been the impact of science and research and development. Hence the list of new products enjoying a fast rate of growth in the post-war period is almost endless.

Electronics undoubtedly has been a leader in the industrial field. It has not only been the world's fastest growing industry, but has been the force behind such headline innovations in the 1950's as automation, atomic reactors, hydrogen bombs, computers, jet transport planes, atomic submarines and earth satellites. As steam, steel, railroads, electricity and autos have been the motive power behind Canadian economic progress in the past, so will the role of research and development in industry generate similar motive power in the sixties in creating a host of new products.

New consumer demands of the past decade, springing from innovations in a variety of industries, with sales volume expected to climb even higher in the 1960's, include air conditioners, T.V. sets, tape recorders, clothes dryers, vitamin pills, synthetic detergents, and new automotive power devices. The growing popularity of boating by Canadians during the past five years will bring about a further boom in the boat-building industry with the introduction of new designs, materials and equipment.

Other sectors of Canadian industry that will enjoy an accelerated growth throughout the sixties are food and beverages (especially in increased sales of frozen, instant and prepared foods); telecommunications and other electronic equipment; domestic appliances; business equipment (particularly in the computer field); non-ferrous metals; pharmaceuticals and synthetic textiles—to mention but a few of the major growth industries.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Petrochemicals will continue to be one of the fastest growing industries in Canada throughout the sixties. Demand for petrochemicals is expected to double by 1965, or reach the 4.5 billion-lb. level, with production not far behind. By the mid-sixties plastics will become the most important outlet of petrochemicals in Canada. Through extension of application, plastics will have an increasingly important future in the roofing, ceiling, wall panelling, flooring, fixtures and even in the structural members of buildings. The transportation industry will also find many new applications for plastics. Plastics will be used more extensively in the packaging field, particularly polyethylene, which will continue to replace metal cans for food and detergent products.

The pace of expansion and diversification of Canada's chemical industry will pick up in the sixties. Nearly a dozen new plant projects are now under way or planned for construction in the early sixties, most of which represent first Canadian production of chemicals previously imported. While the projects are being planned from coast to coast, Canada's Chemical Valley at Sarnia, Ontario, is getting the closest look from several major producers.

World demand for synthetic rubber will continue to grow throughout the sixties, due to stable natural rubber production rates. Canada's big Crown-owned rubber producer, Polymer Corporation, at Sarnia, with export demand currently accounting for 65% to 70% of total output, plans to produce small quantities of the new synthetic rubber known as polybutadiene from a new pilot plant this year, which it hopes to introduce on the market in the mid-sixties.

TRANSPORTATION



Highway, water and air traffic will increase substantially across Canada in the sixties. Motor vehicle registration in Canada is expected to climb to 7.5 million by 1970, compared with less than 4 million in 1959, which augurs well for the growth of Canadian automotive industry, with 98% of production centred in Ontario. By 1970, Ontario's highways and roads will be carrying 3.5 million motor vehicles, and dual-lane, controlled access highways will be doubled to a total of 1,000 miles in service by that time. An indication of how road-building

needs have mushroomed with Ontario's explosive growth is the fact that 2,500 miles of paved highways have been added to Ontario's road network since 1950, while during the decade more than \$2 billion was spent on the construction and maintenance of the Province's roads and streets. Canadian annual expenditure on the construction of new roads and streets by 1970 will run about \$1.9 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion being spent currently.

Growth of the aircraft industry will also loom large in the jet age of the sixties, with an increasing obsolescence of present-day craft dictated by speed, range, new technology and design. Business executives in the sixties will employ a greater use of helicopters and other aircraft to save time between engagements. Manufacturers of railway rolling stock and equipment, faced with growing competition from truck transport and air cargo, are not likely to sustain the same advances in the sixties as they enjoyed in the past.

IRON AND STEEL

Basic to every industry, steel production has in modern times become the yardstick by which a nation's industrial potential and power is measured. Canadian mines today turn out 24.5 million tons of iron ore, of which 85% flow to furnaces outside of Canada, mostly the United States. A significant change may occur in the 1960's when new processes for the direct reduction of iron ore to steel will emerge from the pilot plant to the commercial stage, and thus make possible further fabrication of Canadian resources in Canada. Direct reduction of iron ore will also permit the use of natural gas in steel production, hitherto known as a coal-based industry.

Recent development of large iron ore deposits in the Ungava-Labrador district, already forecast to become one of the greatest iron regions of the world, along with rich deposits throughout northern areas of Ontario and Quebec, yet unexploited, assure future domestic self-sufficiency when these deposits are more fully developed or ripe for exploitation. By 1980, it is predicted that domestic production of iron ore will rise to 80 million tons, compared to 24.5 million tons produced in 1959. Some 60 million tons are expected to be exported to the United States in that year, while domestic consumption for iron ore at that time is estimated at 15 million tons.

ELECTRICAL POWER

Canada today is playing a leading role in the research and development of nuclear power reactors for the generation of electricity, particularly the heavy water, natural uranium nuclear reactors which Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Crown Corporation, states will be the most economical means of producing electrical power in the future.

In view of the long-term depletion of the world's known reserves of coal, oil and gas and the rising needs for energy, a growing interest in alternative power

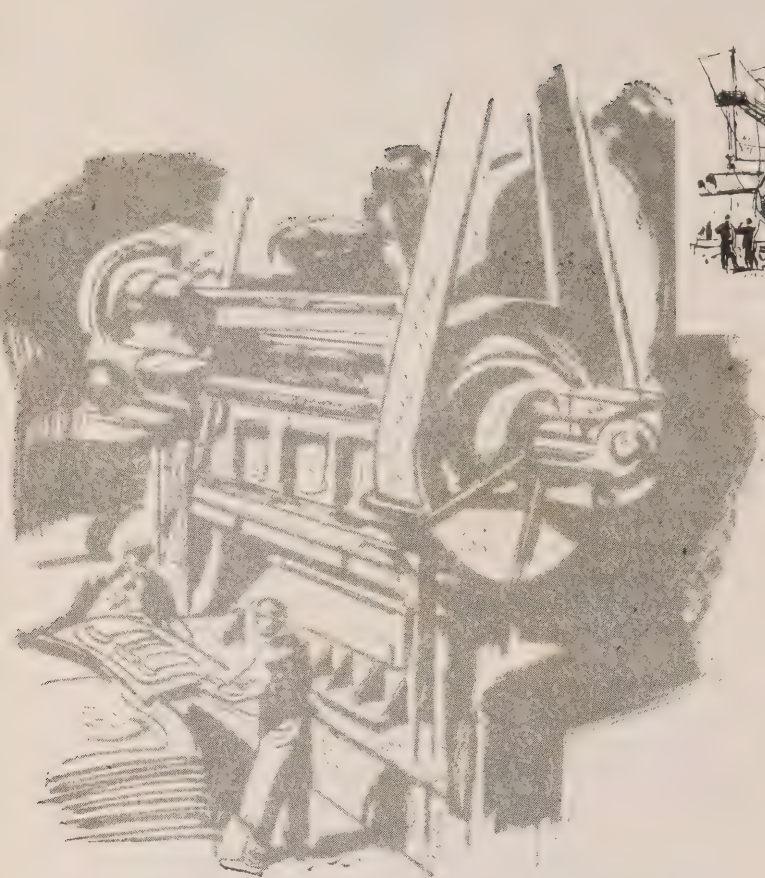
sources is manifest. Not only does nuclear energy offer enormous possibilities from a technical point of view, but it is rapidly nearing a stage where it will be effectively competing with the conventional sources of power. The uranium industry in the late sixties and seventies may be expected to play an important role in this development.

The Federal Government's scientific centre at Chalk River, Ontario, has highly contributed to the study and development of atomic reactors with the construction of the NRX reactor completed in 1947, and which is still regarded as the finest in the world, and the NRU reactor, completed in 1957.

Joint forces of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and Canadian General Electric Company are today building a test nuclear station near the Des Joachims Ontario-Hydro Station. This nuclear plant, called Nuclear Power Demonstrator (NPD), will develop some 20,000 kilowatts, and is expected to be completed and start operation in early 1961. Another 200,000 kilowatt station, to be called CANDU, and to which results obtained from the NPD will be applied, is expected to be completed in mid-1964. While CANDU will not initially produce electric power at rates competitive with hydraulic and thermal sources, Canadian scientists believe that this will be the best nuclear power plant in the world for base load use. A second plant like CANDU is planned for operation by 1967, and a third one by 1968. Cost of electricity in these latter two stations is expected to be reduced, making nuclear power more competitive with other sources of electricity. While construction of CANDU stations will be carried out alone by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Ontario-Hydro will co-operate in the projects and purchase the energy eventually produced.

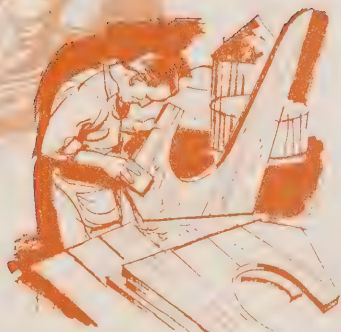
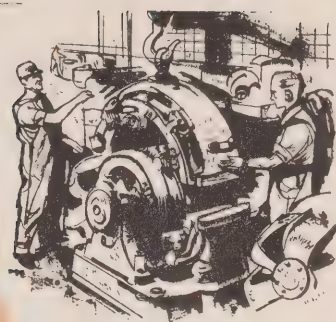
With the production of atomic energy for industrial use still in the experimental stage, it is generally agreed that nuclear energy will not be economical for industrial application until after 1970. In the meantime, Canadian manufacturers can expect to derive \$34,000,000 annually during the next five years from the production of nuclear power equipment.

Apart from nuclear power experimentation and development in the sixties, Ontario will spend vast sums on expanding hydro-electric and thermo-electric power facilities. Although much of Ontario's remaining water power potential in the North will be developed during the next two decades in conjunction with an extra-high-voltage transmission network to bring the power to the heavy load centres in southern Ontario, Hydro's biggest projects from now on will be thermal rather than hydraulic. A few miles west of Toronto, at Lakeview, the largest thermal-electric project in the world is well under construction. Scheduled to begin producing power in 1961, the Lakeview plant is expected to have a capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts by the mid-sixties — almost double the Ontario Hydro's share in the St. Lawrence development. Ontario's total electric power potential by 1970 is anticipated to reach 11.6 million kilowatts, or a 70% increase over the 1959 potential. This will ensure an adequate supply of low-cost electrical power for Ontario's continued industrial development in the decade ahead.



1959

**NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AND EXPANSIONS IN ONTARIO**



During 1959, Ontario gained 146 new manufacturing industries, while 55 Ontario manufacturers expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, and another 573 Ontario firms undertook major expansions at site.

The following pages list the new industries and manufacturing expansions alphabetically, giving the product lines of new industries and the manufacturer's country of origin. Where manufacturers have expanded to new locations by opening branch plants, the location of the head office is given as well as the location of the branch plant.

In tabulating the list of new industries establishing in Ontario each year through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises, the Trade and Industry Branch only records the more important producers, selecting these by using as its yardstick only those firms employing 10 or more people and/or which use 5,000 square feet or more in their operations.

An analysis of new manufacturing industry locating in Ontario since 1950 is given in the section "Ontario — 1959", commencing on page 30.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES — 1959

During 1959 the following 146 companies were amongst the more important establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Allied Building Supply Co. Ltd. Desks, office equipment, doors, windows, rolled edge kitchen counter tops	Ottawa	Canada
Apeco of Canada Limited Photographic solutions, photo copy & photo finishing	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Aqua Lung of Canada Limited Diver supplies	Hamilton	United States
Artistic Railing Company Metal fabrication	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Associated Truck Body Company Special truck bodies for dairy industry	Hamilton	Canada
W. & T. Avery (Canada) Limited Weighing & counting equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	U.K.
Avian Industries Limited Autogyros	Georgetown	Canada
Bermac Manufacturing Limited Screw machine parts	Windsor	Canada
Bermico Products Limited Bituminized fibre pipe	Hamilton	United States
Beta Products Limited Wood products	Richmond Hill	Canada
W. H. Brady Company (Canada) Limited Industrial Adhesive Products	Brampton	United States
Braun of Canada Equipment Limited Photographic equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Brillo Manufacturing (Canada) Limited Household cleaners	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Brockville Chemicals Limited Ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions, anhydrous ammonia and hydrogen	Maitland	Belgium
Bryan Donkin of Canada Limited Gas regulators	Woodstock	U.K.
Canabond Limited Adhesives	Prescott	Canada
Canadian Demag Limited Electric hoists	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Canadian Heat Treating Company Limited Heat treating of high alloys and other metals	Preston	Canada
Canadian Helmitin Company Limited Chemical adhesives from polymer for shoe and packaging industry	Metropolitan Toronto	West Germany
Canadian Home Products Ltd. Chef Boyardee Brand Foods	Niagara Falls	United States
Canadian Insulated Pipe Company Limited Insulated pipe	St. Thomas	United States
Canadian Library Supply Company Library furniture, bookbinding supplies	Owen Sound	Canada
Canadian Lift-Slab Company Limited Prefabricated concrete parts	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Canadian Neptune Pump Manufacturing Company Small horsepower pumps	Orillia	United States
Canadian Precast Terrazo Limited Builders supplies	Cornwall	Italy
Canadian Tyler Refrigeration Limited Refrigeration units	Tilbury	United States
Cataphote (Canada) Limited Glass highway marking spheres	Brantford	United States
Centurion Steel Construction Ltd. Tanks, structural steel, etc.	Welland	Canada
Cloudfoam Company Limited Sponge rubber products	Ajax	Canada
Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Limited Diesel-Gas Engines	Stratford	United States
Court Galvanizing Limited Hot Dip Galvanize	Guelph	Canada
Croven Limited Small electric components	Whitby	Canada
D.W. & W. (1959) Ltd. Weaving, dyeing, finishing	Hespeler	Canada
Danfoss Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Thermostatic radiator valves	Toronto Twp.	Denmark
Dole Valve Co. Valves	Trafalgar Twp.	United States
Dominion Sinks Ltd. Sinks	Petrolia	Canada
Dowell Co. of Canada Chemical cleaning process	Burlington	United States
The Drackett Co. of Canada Ltd. Household products	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dundas Producers Ltd. Poultry processing	Dundas	Canada
Durametallic Corp. Metal seals	St. Thomas	United States

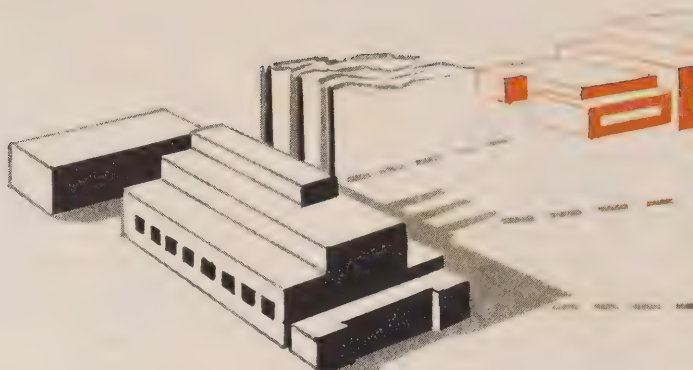
NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Eagle Precision Tool Ltd. Tools & jigs	Brantford	Canada
Economics Laboratory (Canada) Ltd. Dishwashing compounds	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Economy Forms Corp. Steel forms for concrete	Oshawa	United States
Economy Machinery Co. Custom manufacturers	Cobourg	Canada
Elgin Block & Cement Products Concrete blocks	St. Thomas	Canada
Embalmers' Supply Co. Ltd. Embalming materials	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Fanon Electronics of Canada Ltd. PAX intercom units for apartments (door answering units)	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Fiberez of Canada Wireclad process for plastic coating	Cornwall	Canada
Fingerhut International Ltd. Plastic seat covers	Cornwall	United States
Flex-O-Lite of Canada Glass beads for highway markers, etc.	St. Thomas	United States
Flow Controls Canada Sluice gates	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Flowline Manufacturing Co. Valves and fittings	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
A. J. Frank & Son Steel products	Hamilton	Canada
Fyr-Fyter Co. of Canada Fire protective devices & services	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Garnak Chemical Co. Rubber additives, anti-oxidents, special chemicals, solvents & plasticizers	Port Hope	Canada
Gibson Greeting Cards Ltd. Greeting cards	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Globelite Manufacturing Co. Batteries	Kingston	Canada
Glosta Manufacturing Co. Tool & cutter grinder services	Port Hope	Canada
Grimes Abrasives Ltd. Industrial abrasives	Newmarket	Canada
Hampson Paper Box & Printing Co. Manufacturing of printed folding cartons	Aurora	Canada
Jake Hanemaayer Home components	Kitchener	Canada
Hardifoam Products Ltd. Polyether foam	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Harper Everlasting Fastenings Ltd. Nuts, bolts, rivets, washers, etc	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Harriston Fertilizer Ltd. Fertilizer	Harriston	Canada
Hartman Metal Fabricators Ltd. Industrial & warehouse storage racks, portable lifts, fork trucks, industrial containers	Caledonia	United States
C. V. Hill & Co. Inc. Display refrigerators, store food refrigerators	Barrie	United States

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Homestead Furniture Furniture	Orillia	Canada
Howe Woodworking Furniture legs	Killaloe	Canada
Hull-Thompson Ltd. Automotive parts	Windsor	Canada
Hurlbut Auto Body Refrigerated auto bodies	Dunnville	Canada
Industrial Garnet Co. Ltd. Abrasives, roofing granules, pebbles for artificial stone, stucco, etc.	River Valley	Canada
Ironsides Resins Inc. Industrial lubricants	Oakville	United States
Iroquois Chemicals Ltd. Industrial lacquers	Cornwall	Canada
Ivers-Lee Co. (Canada) Ltd. Unit packaging service for pharmaceutical, cosmetics, foods & allied industries	Brampton	United States
Jamar Plywoods Ltd. Plywood Boards	Kirkland Lake	Canada
E. B. Kaiser Co. Steam piping systems	Oshawa	United States
Keystone Valve (Canada) Ltd. Butterfly valves	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Killark Electric of Canada Ltd. Conduits & fittings	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Komline-Sanderson Ltd. Sewage filters	Brampton	United States
Peter Kooi Drafting instruments	Ancaster	Canada
Kraus Carpet Mills Ltd. Carpets	Kitchener	Canada
L.C.R. Manufacturing Co. Radio & T.V. components	Lindsay	United States
Lakehead Culvert Ltd. Metal culverts	Port Arthur	Canada
Lanark Mills Ltd. Electric blankets	Perth	Canada
Lark Shoes Ltd. Shoes	Hamilton	Canada
LaSalle Plastics Plastics	Windsor	Canada
Lauman Golf Supply Golf balls & supplies	Kitchener	Canada
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corp. Limited Industrial gases	Ottawa	Canada
Lorain Products Corp. Telecommunications equipment	St. Thomas	United States
Lux Time (Canada) Ltd. Timing devices & clocks	Trafalgar Twp.	United States
Mason Boats Lapp Strake boats (mahogany)	Smiths Falls	Canada
McDonald Food Products Ltd. Potato chips	Hamilton	Canada

NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
McNicol Ropes Ltd. Synthetic rope	Brantford	Canada
Mechanical Rubber Products Ltd. Rubber, plastic and metal products	Mitchell	Canada
Memorial Bronze Company Limited Bronze memorial plaques	Milton	United States
Mid West Abrasives of Canada Ltd. Honing stones and other abrasives	Strathroy	United States
Miller Lubricator Co. of Canada Ltd. Journal box lubricators	Napanee	United States
Mitchell Shoes Ltd. Youths' & children's footwear	Mitchell	Canada
Muirhead Fromson Ltd. Heat exchangers for oil refinery and chemical industries	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Murawsky Chair Co. Ltd. Chairs	Kitchener	Canada
Muttart Builders Supplies (Ontario) Ltd. Pre-Fab homes	Brockville	Canada
New England Valve Corp. of Canada Forged steel valves	Port Credit	United States
Ontario Oxygen Ltd. Industrial products	Kitchener	Canada & U.S.A.
Ontario Turkey Growers Ltd. Processed turkeys	Ingersoll	Canada
Osmose Pressure-Treated Wood Products (Ontario) Ltd. Lumber products	Bancroft	Canada
Over the Road Equipment Co. Ltd. Transport trailers	Windsor	United States
Owens-Illinois Co. of Canada Ltd. Rigid plastic containers	Toronto Twp.	United States
Peninsula Power Equipment Ltd. Diesel trucks	St. Catharines	Canada
Perry-Hill Wood Industries Display cases	Richmond Hill	Canada
Plastic Welding & Fabricating Plastics	Richmond Hill	Canada
Power Fastener Co. Ltd. Stapling guns	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Precision Welder & Flexopress Corp. Welders & welded shapes	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Pyramid Mobile Homes Ltd. Mobile homes	Windsor	Canada
Ringball Ltd. Ball and roller bearings	Metropolitan Toronto	Switzerland
Robotron Corp. Electronic controls	Windsor	United States
Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Canada Ltd. Truck and trailer axles	Tilbury	United States
St. Clair Chemical Ltd. Anhydrous alum. chloride	Sarnia	United States
Screencraft Processors Advertising signs	Dundas	Canada
Shakespeare Co. Reels for fishing rods	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

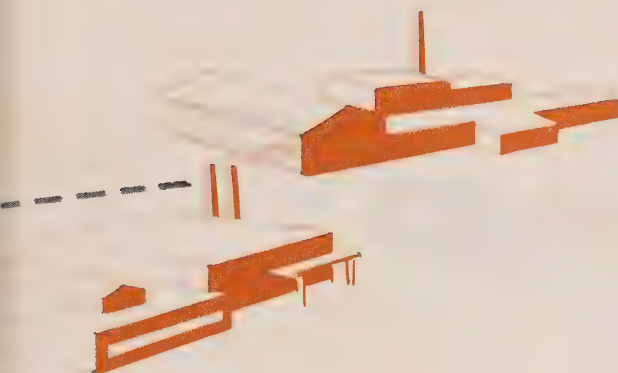
NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	ORIGIN
Shell Lake Boats of Canada Ltd. Glass reinforced polyester boats	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Sherbrook Metallurgical Co. Ltd. Zinc smelter & refiner — sulphuric acid	Port Maitland	United States
Sherman Laboratories Pharmaceuticals & biologicals	Windsor	United States
Sihi Pumps Ltd. Pump mfgs. rotary, sump, vacuum and self-priming	Guelph	The Netherlands
Standard Industrial Compounds Co. Metal working compounds	Burlington	United States
Techno Tool & Die Tools & dies	Windsor	Canada
Tek-Hughes Brushes Ltd. Tooth and hair brushes	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Temiskaming Wood Products Ltd. Plywood	New Liskeard	Canada
Textiles of Renfrew Blankets	Renfrew	Canada
Thames Valley Poultry Co. Ltd. Poultry processing	Chatham	Canada
Tilbury Heat Treating Ltd. Heat treating	Windsor	United States
Towne Neckwear Ltd. Men's neckwear	Hespeler	Canada
Trailer Products Ltd. Bulk tank trailers & parts	Woodstock	United States
Tru Forge Ltd. Precision forgings of alloy metals for aircraft missiles & rockets	Preston	Canada
United Finishes Canada Ltd. Cellulose finishes	Cobourg	United States
Universal Record Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Records	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Upright Scaffolds Inc. Scaffolding	Oshawa	United States
Uxbridge Brass Foundry Co. Castings	Uxbridge	Canada
Uxbridge Tannery Ltd. Leather & shearlings	Uxbridge	Canada
Valumat Manufacturing Company Carpets	Collingwood	Canada
Vanstone-Antunes Ltd. Tin	Oshawa	Portugal
Waterloo Textiles Ltd. Cotton & blended yarns	Hespeler	Canada
Wavemaster Boats Limited Boats	Waterdown	Canada
Western Lock Manufacturing Company Locks	New Hamburg	United States
Willys of Canada Limited Jeeps and other vehicles	Windsor	United States
Y.W. Small Parts Company Precision radar parts	Vaughan Twp.	Canada
Zoll Steel Works Structural steel	Kitchener	Canada

EXPANSIONS — 1959



During 1959 the following 55 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

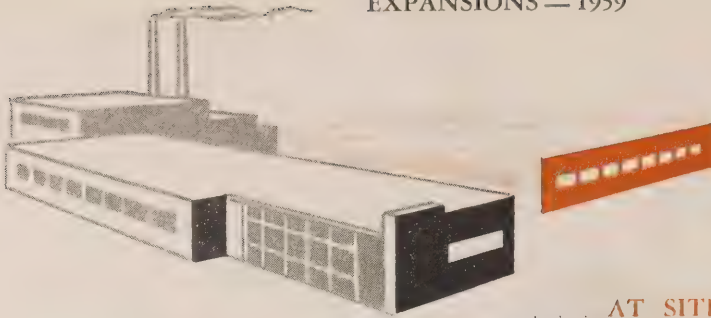
NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
Adco Paper Products Ltd.	Toronto	Hespeler
Agricultural Chemicals Ltd.	Port Hope	Orangeville
Anthes Imperial Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines	Trafalgar
Cameron-McIndoo Ltd.	Toronto	Orillia
Campbell Soup Co. Ltd.	New Toronto	Listowel
Canada Pipe Prefabricators Co.	Toronto	Uxbridge
Canadian Art Needlework Ltd.	Toronto	Oshawa
Canadian Tampax Corporation Ltd.	Brampton	Barrie
Capital Concrete Products	Thorold	Matilda Twp.
Casco Electric Products (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Chemesco Ltd.	Sarnia	Hamilton
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Ltd.	Cooksville	Ottawa
Continental Yacht Sales	Scarborough	Oshawa
Crawford & Sickels Ltd.	Burlington	Grimsby
Dustbane Manufacturing Co. Limited	Ottawa	Hamilton
Eugene Tittler Canada Ltd.	Bobcaygeon	Palmerston
General Products Manufacturing Corp. Ltd.	London	Orillia
B. Greening Wire Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	Midland
B. Greening Wire Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	New Hamburg
Knight Industries Ltd.	Hamilton	Dundas
London & Petrolia Barrel Co.	London	Tilbury
Maple Leaf Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor	Forest
Master Feeds	Toronto	Prescott
McKee Door of Canada Ltd.	Toronto	Toronto Twp.
McKinney Skillcraft Ltd.	Toronto	Toronto
Maxwell Ltd.	St. Catharines	Tilbury
Modern Caster Company Ltd.	St. Mary's	Vaughan Twp.
Myers Cotton Products Ltd.	Thornhill	Oshawa
	Toronto	



AT NEW LOCATIONS

NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
Nash Aluminum Ltd.	Oshawa	Orillia
National Oxygen	St. Catharines	Trafalgar Twp.
Nelson Wood Products Ltd.	Wheatley	Bracebridge
Niagara Cream Confections Ltd.	Niagara Falls	Hamilton
Northern Electric Co. Ltd.	Montreal	Westminster Twp. (London)
Perth Shoe Co. Ltd.	Perth	Alexandria
Post Paper Box Ltd.	Windsor	Aurora
The Ralston Purina Co. of Canada Ltd.	Woodstock	Clarkson
Reliance-Reeves Master	Welland	Stratford
Regal Toy Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Robertsteel (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton	Kingston
Sangstercraft Eastern Ltd.	Etobicoke	Clarkson
Savage Shoes Ltd.	Preston	Galt
Schofield Aluminum Products	Oshawa	Lindsay
Schultz Die Casting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Wallaceburg	Lindsay
Seaway Foods Ltd.	Thornbury	Colborne
Standard Products (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor	Georgetown
Star Bedding Co.	Toronto	Etobicoke
Stauffer-Dobbie Ltd.	Brantford	Preston
The Steffan Brush Factory	Holyrood	Teeswater
R. G. Tamlyn Paper Box Ltd.	Toronto	North York
Thermovolt Instruments Ltd.	Toronto	Etobicoke
United Co-operatives of Ontario	Weston	Kingston
Universal Cooler Co. Ltd.	Brantford	Barrie
Vacation Trailers Ltd.	Toronto	Morrisburg
Victor Adding Machine Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Galt	Toronto
Woodcraft Manufacturing Co.	Waterdown	Burlington

EXPANSIONS — 1959



AT SITE

During 1959 the following 573 Ontario manufacturing plants were amongst the more important making additions to their existing facilities.

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

A.P.V. (Canada) Equipment Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Abco Box & Carton Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Accurate Mould Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Adams Brands Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Adanac Door Manufacturing Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Addison Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Agricultural Chemicals Limited	London Twp.
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Allan Candy Company Limited	Burlington
Allen-Bradley Canada Limited	Galt
Allen-Ritchie Co., Limited	Brantford
Alliance Paper Mills Limited	Georgetown
Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Allied Electric Manufacturing	Toronto Twp.
AlSCO Products of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Aluminum Co. of Canada Limited	Kingston
Amchem Products Inc.	Windsor
American BrakebloC Div.	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Brake Shoe Company Limited	
American Can Company of Canada Limited	Hamilton
American Sterilizer of Canada, Limited	Brampton
Ampeco Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ampex American Corporation	Metropolitan Toronto
Anaconda American Brass Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Andrew Antenna Corporation Limited	Whitby
Ardelt Industries of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Argus Printing Inks Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Argus Steel Construction Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Armalite Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Armet Industries Limited	Guelph
Arrow Tools Ltd.	Windsor
Artex Woollens Limited	Hespeler
Atlantic Paper Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Atlas Polar Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Atwell Fleming Printing Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
B. & W. Heat Treating Company	Kitchener
B. & K. Roller Die Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
B.M.V. Manufacturing Co.	Fergus
Bach-Simpson Limited	London
Baetz Bros. Furniture Limited	Kitchener

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Bancroft Lumber Ltd.	Bancroft
Barco Mfg. Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
Barton Tubes Limited	Burlington
Barrett Bros. Lumber Limited	Ottawa
Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited	Trenton
The Bauer Bros. Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Brantford
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Limited	Midland
Begwaco Meters (Canada) Limited	Chatham
Berry Door Co. Ltd.	Wingham
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. of Canada Limited	Niagara Falls
G. S. Blakeslee & Co., Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Boese Foods Limited	St. Catharines
The Borden Co. Limited	Windsor
Borden Metal Products (Canada) Ltd.	Beeton
Robt. Bosch (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Bowes "Seal Fast" Company Ltd.	Hamilton
Brandon Caskets Limited	Mount Forest
Brantford Coach & Body Limited	Brantford
Brantford Moulded Plastics Limited	Brantford
Brantford Oven & Rack Co., Limited	Brantford
Brantford Washing Machines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brenner Packers Ltd.	Windsor
British American Oil Company Limited	Toronto Twp.
British American Oil Company Limited	Clarkson
The British Drug Houses (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Brooks Marble & Tile Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Charles Bruning Company (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Bryant Pattern & Mfg. Co. Limited	Windsor
Brydon Brass Mfg. Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Builders Flooring & Millwork Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
The Burlington Steel Co. Limited	Hamilton
C & M Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Calvert Distillers Limited	Amherstburg
Camesco Medical Supplies Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Barrels & Kegs Limited	Waterloo
Canada & Dominion Sugar Co. Limited	Wallaceburg
Canada Dry Bottling Company (Windsor) Limited	Windsor
Canada Electric Castings Limited	Orillia
Canada Packers Limited	Mount Forest
Canada Packers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Printing Ink Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canada Spool & Bobbin Co. Limited	Walkerton
Canada Veneers Limited	Pembroke
Canada Vitriified Products Limited	St. Thomas
Canadian Applied Research Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Bank Note Co. Limited	Ottawa
Canadian Bridge, Division of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited	Windsor
Canadian Business Machines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Cannners Limited	Dresden
Canadian Cannners Limited	Exeter
Canadian Felling Zinc-Oxide Limited	Milton
Canadian Fine Color Co. Limited	London
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	Cobourg
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	Peterborough
Canadian Gypsum Co. Limited	Hagersville
Canadian Industries Limited	Cornwall
Canadian International Paper Co.	Hawkesbury
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Port Credit

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Port Union
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Kodak Co. Limited	Weston
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Oil Companies Limited	Sarnia
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Limited	London
Canadian Scale Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Seating Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Steel Strapping Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Thermos Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Wilbur B. Driver Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Canest Brushes Limited	London
Carter Bros. (Waterloo) Ltd.	Waterloo
Centralab Canada Limited	Ajax
Chateau-Gai Wines Limited	Niagara Falls
Chocolate Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited	Windsor
Cities Service Oil Co. Ltd.	Trafalgar Twp.
Clarke Screen Arts	Hamilton
Clemmer Welding & Manufacturing Limited	Waterloo
W. Cockram & Company Limited	Paris
Colgate-Palmolive Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Collett-Sproule Boxes Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Columbia Records of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Columbian Carbon (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Commercial Truck Bodies Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Consumers Glass Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Limited	Cooksville
Cornwall Brass & Iron Foundries Ltd.	Cornwall
Cotton Felts Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited	Oshawa
Courtaulds (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Crane Packing Co. Limited	Hamilton
Crawford Fittings (Canada) Limited	Niagara
Creative Display Advertising Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cromac Chemical Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Crowe Foundry Limited	Hespeler
Curvply Wood Products Ltd.	Orono
Cweco Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	Niagara Falls
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	Welland
John Dale (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Dahmer Sheet Metals Limited	Kitchener
The Dare Co. Limited	Kitchener
Daymond Company Limited	Chatham
Dearborn Steel Tubing (Canada) Ltd.	Goderich
Deerfield Plastics Limited	Newmarket
Delta Chemicals Limited	Brantford
Delta Electronics Limited	Clarkson
De Vilbiss (Canada) Limited	Barrie
Walter Dickinson & Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	Kitchener
Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited	Hamilton
Dominion Glass Co. Limited	Wallaceburg
Dominion Glass Co. Limited	Hamilton
Dominion Lightning Rod Co. Limited	Dundas
Dominion Milton Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited	Goderich
Dominion Rubber Co. Limited	Guelph

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Dominion Welding Engineering Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Doughty Concrete Products Ltd.	Peterborough
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	Sarnia
Dowty Equipment of Canada Ltd.	Ajax
Dresser Electric Limited	Windsor
Dryden Paper Co. Limited	Dryden
Dunlop Canada Limited	Whitby
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Prescott
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Maitland
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Kingston
Dyck Leather & Felt Specialties Ltd.	Kitchener
Eberhard & Shrives Limited	London
Edo (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Elan Tool & Die Ltd.	Chatham
Electric Reduction Company of Canada Limited	Port Maitland
Electronic Craftsman Ltd.	Waterloo
Embree Industries Limited	Hamilton
Emco Limited	London
George W. Endress Co. Limited	Ajax
Wm. Engel Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Engineering Industries Co. Limited	Orillia
Engineering Industries Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Erie Resistor of Canada Limited	Trenton
Essco Stamping Products Limited	Windsor
Essex Cabinet Makers Ltd.	Windsor
Essex County Cannery Ltd.	Windsor
Ethyl Corporation of Canada Limited	Sarnia
H. B. Etlin Company Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Everingham Brothers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Exolon Co. Inc.	Thorold
The Fanner Electrical Products Limited	Hamilton
Farquharson-Gifford Ltd.	Stratford
Felder Truck Body & Trailer Co.	Kitchener
Ferranti-Packard Electric Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Fiberglas Canada, Limited	Guelph
J. G. Field Co. Limited	Tavistock
Fine Chemicals of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	Hamilton
Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited	Stratford
Fisher & Ludlow (Canada) Limited	Hamilton
Fleury-Bissell Implements Ltd.	Elora
Flintkote Company of Canada Limited	Brantford
(Plymouth Tool & Stampings Ltd.)	
Forbes Products Corporation	Metropolitan Toronto
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Limited	Oakville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Limited	Trafalgar
Foreman Marine & Pump Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Fram Canada Limited	Stratford
Frontier Pattern Works Ltd.	Windsor
Fuller Brush Co. Limited	Burlington
G.M.T. Toys Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Galt Chemical Products Limited	Galt
Galt Malleable Iron Limited	Galt
General Controls Company (Canadian) Limited	Guelph
General Equipment Corp. Ltd.	Peel Village
General Foods Limited	Windsor
General Impact Extrusions Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
General Motors of Canada Limited	Oshawa
General Spring Products Limited	Kitchener

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

General Steel Wares Limited	London
General Wire & Cable Company Ltd.	Cobourg
Gilbert Bros. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
W. & A. Gilbey (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Gillies Bros. & Co. Ltd.	Braeside
Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited	Guelph
Goderich Manufacturing Co. Limited	Goderich
B. F. Goodrich Chemicals Company	Port Robinson
Goodwinn Glass Industries Limited	Windsor
Gould-National Batteries of Canada Ltd.	Fort Erie
Graham Metal Products Limited	Preston
Great Lakes Forgings Ltd.	Windsor
Great Star Flour Mills Limited	St. Mary's
Green Giant of Canada Limited	Tecumseh
Grinnell Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Gro-Cord Rubber Company of Canada Limited	Tillsonburg
Gryphon Laboratories Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Guelph Elastic Hosiery Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Guelph Paper Box Co. Limited	Guelph
Gypsum Lime & Albastine Canada Limited	Hespeler
H.M.H. Manufacturing Company	Preston
Hall Foundry Co. Limited	Hespeler
Hambley's Beverages (Oshawa) Limited	Oshawa
Hankscraft (Canada) Limited	Ajax
Hanson Machines	Woodstock
W. C. Hardesty Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Harding Carpets Limited	Brantford
Harding Carpets Limited	Guelph
Harding Trini Gravure Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Hardley Foundry, Div. of London Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd.	Brantford
Hauserman of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
M. A. Henry Ltd.	Dundas
Hercules Powder Company (Canada) Limited	Burlington
Harold H. Hill	Windsor
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Philip Hoffman & Sons Ltd.	Kitchener
Hollywood Cards (Canada) Ltd.	London
Holman Luggage Limited	Guelph
Holmes Foundry Limited	Sarnia
Honderich Furniture Co. Limited	Milverton
Honeycomb Construction Services Ltd.	Meaford
A. C. Horn Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Hostess Food Products Limited	Preston
Howards & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.	Cornwall
James Howden & Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Huron Steel Products Company Limited	Windsor
Ideal Vendors Limited	Deseronto
Iko Asphalt Roofing Products Limited	Brampton
Imco Container (Canada) Limited	Toronto Twp.
Imperial Poultry Ltd.	Watford
Imperial Refractories & Equipment Limited	Waterloo
International Business Machines Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
International Parts (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
International Tools Limited	Windsor
Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Jacuzzi Universal (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Jaeger Machine Co. of Canada Ltd.	St. Thomas

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Johnson Wheel Chair Manufacturing Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Jordan Wines Limited	St. Catharines
K V P Company Limited	Espanola
Kayson Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	Preston
KeepRite Products Limited	Brantford
Kelvin-Thompson Company Limited	Ajax
Kemball, Bishop & Co. (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
William Kennedy & Sons Limited	Owen Sound
Kent Metal Industries	Tilbury
Kist Canada Limited	Mount Hope
Kitchener Electronic Industries Ltd.	Kitchener
Kitchen Installations Ltd.	Ajax
Kool-Lite Aluminum Awning Co. Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Korlin Limited	Stratford
Kralinator Limited	Preston
Lac-Mac Limited	London
La France Fire Engine and Foamite Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Laing Industries Ltd.	Cooksville
Lakehead Industries Ltd.	Kingsville
Lake Ontario Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	Pictou
Ledco Limited	Kitchener
Leepo Machine Products Limited	Windsor
Lepages Inc.	Metropolitan Toronto
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Limited	Chatham
Lido (Canada) Reg'd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Lilo-Rail of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lindsay Antenna & Specialty Products Limited	Lindsay
Line & Cable Accessories Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Linread Canada Limited	Guelph
C. Lloyd & Son Limited	Wingham
Lloyd Bag Co. Limited	Chatham
Lloyd Register & Grille Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
S. W. Loach & Son Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Lofthouse Brass Manufacturing Co.	Whitby
London Hosiery Mills Limited	Listowel
London Shoe Co. Ltd.	London
London Winery Limited	London
MacIntyre Wood Products	Smiths Falls
MacMillan Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Malach Roofing & Flooring Ltd.	Windsor
Macotta Co. of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Manning Maxwell & Moore of Canada Limited	Galt
Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited	Marathon
Markel Electric Products Limited	Fort Erie
Marshall Specialty Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Marsland Engineering Limited	Waterloo
Massey-Ferguson Limited	Brantford
A. McGillivray Chemicals Limited	Paris
L. J. McGuinness & Co. Ltd.	Mimico
McKee Bros. Limited	Elmira
McLarens Limited	Hamilton
Mechron Engineering Products Ltd.	Ottawa
Meikar Roofing Ltd.	Windsor
Metal Atomizing and Processing Corporation Ltd.	Trafalgar Twp.
Metalbestos Manufacturing Company	Brockville
Metal Shapes Ltd.	Woodstock
Metropolitan Metal Spinning Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Milltronics Limited	Peterborough
Miracle Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Monarch Knitting Co. Limited	Ajax

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Montgomery Metal Products Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Moore Business Forms Ltd.	Fergus
Moore-Thompson-Clinger Ltd.	Hamilton
Morganite Carbon Products Canada, Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Herbert Morris Crane & Hoist Co. Limited	Niagara Falls
N. V. Morrison Ltd.	London
Morton-Parker Limited	Trenton
Morval Products Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Mosler-Taylor Sales Ltd.	Brampton
Mother Parker's Tea and Coffee Limited	Trafalgar Twp.
H. E. Mott Co. Limited	Brantford
Mueller Limited	Sarnia
Muffler Corporation of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Murray-Brantford Limited	Brantford
"Na-Churs" Plant Food Company (Canada) Limited	London
Nack Industries Company Limited	Richmond Hill
National Cellulose of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Cutlery Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Gypsum (Canada) Ltd.	Princeton
National Knitting Mills Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Masonry Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
National Slag Limited	Hamilton
National-Standard Co. of Canada Limited	Guelph
National Starch and Chemical Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
National Textiles Limited	Welland
Naugatuck Chemicals, div. of Dominion Rubber Co. Limited	Elmira
William Neilson Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Nestle (Canada) Ltd.	Chesterville
Niagara Brand Chemicals, Div. of F.M.C. Machinery & Chemicals Ltd.	Burlington
Niagara Concrete Pipe Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Niagara Paint & Chemical Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Nickleson Tool & Die Company Ltd.	Windsor
R. Noble & Sons Truck Body Manufacturing	Shallow Lake
Noma Lites Canada Limited	Owen Sound
Norfolk Equipment Manufacturing Limited	Delhi
Nortex Products Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Northern Electric Co. Limited	Belleville
Northern Electric Co. Limited	Ottawa
Northern Pigment Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Northern Plywoods Ltd.	Twp. of Nipigon
Norton Company of Canada Limited	Chippawa
Oakville Wood Specialties Limited	Ruthven
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited	Keewatin
Omega Manufacturing Co. Limited	Windsor
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Limited	Fort Frances
Ontario Paper Co. Limited	Thorold
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Chatham
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Ontario Terrazzo Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Ornamental Moulding & Carving Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Page-Hersey Tubes Limited	Welland
Pakfold Continuous Forms Limited	Niagara
Pannill Veneer Company Ltd.	Kitchener
Parkhill Machinery Co. Limited	Parkhill
Parkinson-Cowan Limited	Chatham
Parmatic Engineering Limited	Mimico
Payne Metal Enterprises Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Peek Frean (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Perkins Glue Company of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Phillips Electrical Co. Ltd.	Brockville
Phoenix Paper Products Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Pividor Limited	Weston
Plate & Structural Steel Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Polybottle Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Polymer Corporation Limited	Sarnia
Poly-Mol-Lite Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Polyresins Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Porcelain and Metal Products Limited	Orillia
Porter-Cable Power Tools (Canada) Ltd.	Kingston
H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Limited	Acton
Powerlite Devices Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Powers Regulator Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Prescott Paper Products Ltd.	Prescott
Presswood Bros. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Prestole Corporation of Canada	Metropolitan Toronto
Preston Steel Products — Division of Frank-Wells Limited	Preston
Procter & Gamble Company of Canada, Limited	Hamilton
Protective Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Proto Tools of Canada Ltd.	London
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Provincial Paper Limited	Port Arthur
Pyramid Cannery Ltd.	Leamington
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited	Peterborough
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited	Trenton
Quality Craft Showcase Co. Ltd.	Peel Village
Queen City Bedding Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rainbow Chemicals Limited	Tilbury
Ratcliffs (Canada) Limited	Richmond Hill
Ray Plastics Limited	Newmarket
Raytheon Canada Limited	Waterloo
Redifit Wood Specialties Limited	Ajax
Regal Die Casting Company Limited	Brampton
Regent Equipment Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Regent Refining (Canada) Limited	Port Credit
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Renfrew Electric Limited	Renfrew
Richardson, Bond & Wright Limited	Owen Sound
John Ritchie Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rockwell Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Canada Ltd.	Tilbury
Rohm & Haas Company of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Roller Die Company	Metropolitan Toronto
Romac Products Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Ronalds Lithographers & Printers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rosedale Plastics International Limited	Lindsay
Rotary Lift Company of Canada Limited	Chatham
Roto-Cam Piston Manufacturing Co.	Windsor
Rotor Electric Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rowe Bros. & Co. (Canada) Limited	Ajax
Rowntree Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Royal Canadian Art Pottery	Hamilton
Royalite Metal Furniture Co. Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited	Cooksville
E. L. Ruddy Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rudolph-McChesney Lumber Co. Ltd.	Timmins
Rudy Mauherz Woodworking Shop	Windsor
H. P. Ruggles Co. Ltd.	Hamilton

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Runnymede Steel Construction Limited	Toronto Twp.
Russel-Hipwell Engines Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Rust Craft Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
S K D Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Amherstburg
St. Lawrence Cement Co.	Toronto Twp.
St. Lawrence Starch Company Limited	Port Credit
St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
St. Mary's Cement Co. Limited	St. Mary's
Salada-Sheriff-Horsey Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Sampson Matthews Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Scepter Manufacturing Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
J. M. Schneider Limited	Kitchener
Scott & McHale Ltd.	London
Seabreeze Manufacturing Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Service Dredge Mach. Ltd.	Peel Village
Shallow Lake Brick & Tile Mfg.	Shallow Lake
Shamrock Chemicals Ltd.	London
Francis Shaw (Canada) Limited	Burlington
W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. of Canada Limited	Goderich
Shulton of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Shur Pack Products Ltd.	Guelph
Sifto Salt Limited	Goderich
Silknit Ltd.	Hespeler
Simplicity Products Ltd.	Hespeler
Simplex Textiles Limited	Prescott
Smiles'n Chuckles Limited	Kitchener
Smith & Stone Ltd.	Georgetown
Snyder's Ltd.	Waterloo
Spaulding Fibre of Canada Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Spinrite Yarns & Dyers Ltd.	Listowel
Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. Limited	Kapuskasing
Stacey Bros. Ltd.	Mitchell
Staebler & Baker Limited	Gananoque
Stamped & Enamelled Ware Limited	Hespeler
Standard Brass & Aluminum Foundry	Guelph
Standard Tube & T.I. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Standard Wire & Cable Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Stauffer-Dobbie Limited	Galt
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Brantford
Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
Sterling Drug Mfg. Ltd.	Aurora
The Sterling Varnish Co. of Canada Limited	St. Catharines
G. F. Sterne & Sons Limited	Brantford
Stone Straw Corp. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Storm Seal Aluminum Limited	Brantford
Stratoflex of Canada Inc.	Metropolitan Toronto
Strubb Bros. Co. Ltd.	Dundas
Sunshine Uniform Supply Co. Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Super Oil Mfg. Co. Limited	Brantford
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Stratford
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Wyoming
Switson Industries Limited	Welland
Taylor Electric Mfg. Co. Limited	London
Tek Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Temuss Products Canada, Limited	Ajax
Tenatronics Limited	Newmarket
Thayer Perfumer Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
John Thompson-Leonard Ltd.	London

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

Thompson Printing	Paris
Thomson (Canada) Rivet Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Tilco Plastics Limited	Peterborough
Tillings Windows Ltd.	Pickering Twp.
Topnotch Feeds Limited	Seaforth
Toronto Cast Stone Company Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Elevators, Limited	Johnstown (Prescott)
Toronto Plastics Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Steel Fabricators	Metropolitan Toronto
Torrington Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Trafalgar
Trane Co. of Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Traveler Manufacturing Company Limited	Peterborough
Triangle Conduit and Cable (Canada) Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
W. S. Tyler Co. of Canada Limited	St. Catharines
Union Carbide Canada Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Union Metal Mfg. Company of Canada Ltd.	Brampton
The United Co-operatives of Ontario	Tillsonburg
Universal Sections & Mouldings Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Uxbridge Beverages Ltd.	Uxbridge
Valeriot Electronics (Guelph) Ltd.	Guelph
Valley City Manufacturing Co. Limited	Dundas
Vampco Aluminum Products Ltd.	London
Van-Wilson Limited	Burlington
Varian Associates of Canada Ltd.	Georgetown
Vendomatic Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Victor Heating Co.	Metropolitan Toronto
Viking Pump Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
John C. Virden Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Visking Company div. of Union Carbide Canada Ltd.	Lindsay
Vulcan Containers Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Hiram Walker & Sons Limited	Windsor
The Walker Press Limited	Paris
The Waltham Press Limited	Ottawa
Waterloo Electronics Supply Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited	Waterloo
Weatherguard Awning Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wedlock Paper Bag Co. Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wellington-Hathaway Limited	Prescott
Welwyn Canada Limited	London
West Bend Aluminum Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Barrie
Weston Bakeries Limited	Kitchener
Wheatley Manufacturing Limited	Windsor
White Die Casting Co.	Dundas
Whitehall Laboratories Ltd.	Toronto Twp.
Williams Shoe Limited	Brampton
Wilson Plastic Signs Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Alex Wilson Publications Ltd.	Dryden
Wix Corporation Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolf Electric Tools Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolfe Transmission Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
Wolverine Tube Co., Div. of Calumet & Hecla of Canada Limited	London
Woodbridge Moulded Products Limited	Metropolitan Toronto
E. J. Wright Utilities	London
Wylie Press Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
York Knitting Mills Limited	Hamilton
York Knitting Mills Limited	Woodstock
York Metal Spinning & Specialties Ltd.	Metropolitan Toronto
York Woodcraft Limited	New Hamburg
William Young Co. Limited	Hespeler

THE TRADE & INDUSTRY BRANCH INVITES ENQUIRIES . . .

Industrial enquiries from manufacturers who are expanding or considering doing business in Canada, the Ontario Market, or are studying plant location should be directed to the Trade and Industry Branch.

The Branch maintains offices in Toronto, Chicago, New York and London, England, which are especially equipped to provide up-to-date information concerning markets and materials, labour, power, transportation, taxation, municipalities, available industrial sites and premises, manufacturing arrangements and vital statistics relating to Ontario's expanding economy.

These services are provided without cost and in confidence. You are invited to contact the nearest Branch office listed below.

TORONTO

Trade & Industry Branch, 454 University Avenue.

NEW YORK

Trade & Industry Branch, Suite 1307, Canada House, 680 5th Avenue.

CHICAGO

Trade & Industry Branch, Suite 882, 33 South Clark Street.

LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND

Trade & Industry Department, Ontario House, 13 Charles II Street.

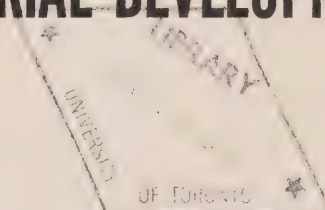


Ontario Industrial Review
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ANNUAL REVIEW OF ONTARIO'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



1960

Prepared by Industrial Development Branch
Department of Commerce and Development



ONTARIO is the largest industrial Province in Canada, accounting for more than 40 per cent of all goods produced in the country.

Within the confines of the Province natural resources are found in abundance — water power, minerals, rich agricultural land and vast forests. These resources, coupled with the initiative and foresight of the people, have resulted in Ontario becoming the leading producer of manufactured goods, minerals and agricultural products.

Ontario's location near the centre of the North American market has fostered the development of many industries designed to serve the export as well as domestic market. The combination of these favourable factors has resulted in Ontario developing the largest and richest consumer and industrial markets in the country as well as the largest and most diversified industrial complex.

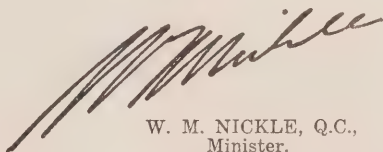
The government of Ontario has fostered this industrial development in many practical ways. It has provided a network of modern highways which assure industry of a rapid flow of both raw materials

and finished products. Through development roads, including the government - operated Ontario Northland Railway, resource rich areas have been opened for industrial development. The government has assured the adequate supply of low-cost electricity and has, in addition, helped to underwrite the introduction of natural gas to the Province.

Mindful of the needs of industry, the government, amongst many other services, has guaranteed a skilled labour force expanding and diversifying the numerous educational institutions of the Province.

By providing the amenities essential to a modern industrial community and by providing a stable political framework, the government has supplied an environment wherein capital, both foreign and domestic, can be safely and profitably invested.

Given its many advantages, Ontario will remain in the forefront of Canadian industrial expansion. In the future, as in the past, the government of Ontario will adopt all practical means to ensure the pre-eminent position of the Province.



W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.,
Minister.



A REVIEW PREPARED BY
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
DEVELOPMENT

454 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

W. M. NICKLE, Q.C.
Minister

F. J. LYLE
Director

1960 ONTARIO'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ONTARIO — The Leader —

W. M. Nickle, Q.C., Minister 1

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SERVICES

industrial development branch

"The Industrial Development Branch formulates plans to create, assist, develop and maintain productive employment and to develop the human and natural resources of the Province of Ontario."

The Industrial Development Branch, formerly known as the Trade and Industry Branch, Department of Commerce and Development, was formed by the Government of Ontario in 1945, in recognition of the import-

ance of the manufacturing industry to the economy of the Province.

The Branch's responsibilities are divided into five main categories: Industrial Development, Products Research, Regional Development, Municipal Development, and Economic Research and Information.

The Industrial Development Division provides a consultation service for foreign manufacturers interested in establishing new industries in Ontario and for existing Canadian manufacturers interested in expanding their operational scope by the establishment of new branch plants in the Province. Information and service is supplied on markets, raw materials, labour, transportation, industrial location and other factors pertaining to manufacturing in Ontario.

Through the Branch offices in New York, Chicago and Ontario House, London, assistance is given Canadian companies desiring to further develop their export markets.

Primary function of the Products Research Division is to assist domestic manufacturers procure new products for fabrication through licensing arrangements with foreign industrialists who are now exporting to the Canadian market. The feasibility of manufacturing entirely new products for domestic and foreign sale is also studied.

The replacement of imports by domestic producers serves to stimulate employment, increase production facilities and result in a greater demand in the Province for Canadian raw materials.

Close co-operation with the Ontario Research Foundation is necessary in order to determine the feasibility, from a technical point of view, of certain commodities being produced by

presently established provincial industry.

The Industrial Development Branch assists in the balanced economic development of the Province as a whole. It is the liaison between the Regional Development Associations and the several government departments involved in this programme. It also makes grants in support of the work of the Associations which co-ordinate the interests of municipalities and business organizations.

An educational and advisory field service is provided to encourage and assist municipalities carry out a planned municipal industrial development programme. This is accomplished by consultations, meetings and conferences and the distribution of pertinent factual information.

All divisions of the Industrial Development Branch are supplied with official statistics and economic reports for each division's individual requirements by the Economic Research and Information Division. These include information on all factors relating to industrial development.

Statistical booklets are compiled, edited and published by this division for distribution to domestic and foreign businessmen interested in the economic status of the Province of Ontario.

A grant from the Ontario government, made through the Industrial Development Branch, supports the work of the Ontario Research Foundation. The Branch also sponsors the Department of Industrial Research Services of the Foundation which provides scientific and technical information, based on laboratory research, to industries in the Province.

ONTARIO

workshop of the nation

Total production by Ontario's leading industries was maintained at a very high level during 1960. Mining, for example, broke into new high ground producing more last year than ever before. Farm cash income was higher than a year earlier. Operations in the woods were at a high level due to strong demand for pulp and paper products. Construction activity and manufacturing production were at or near previous peaks.

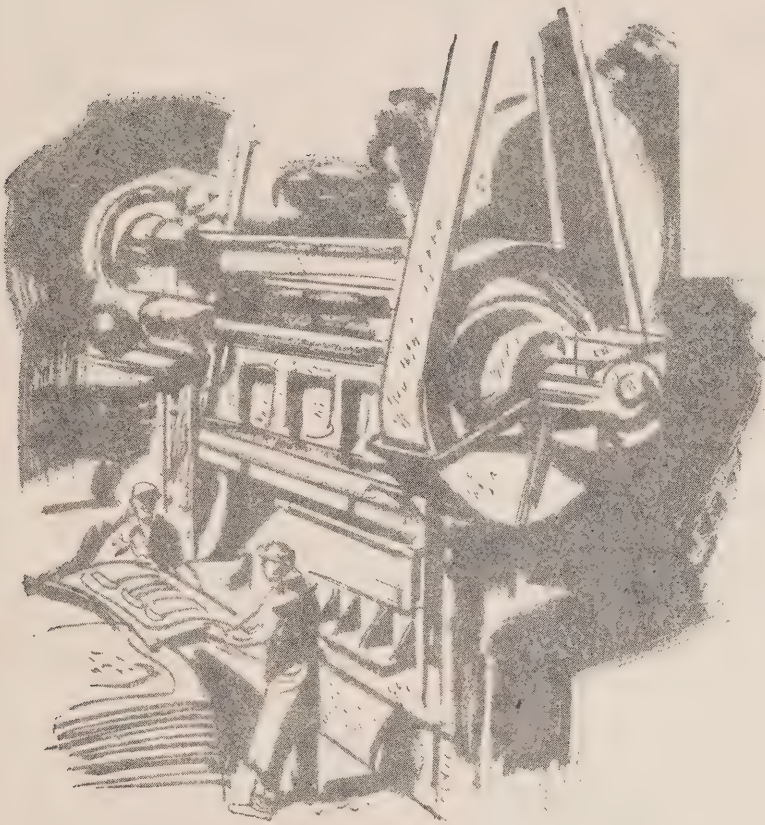
When trade, finance, service and other non-commodity producing activities are taken into account, it can be said that the economy of Ontario produced more than at any time in its history.

Ontario's population increased by 131,000 during 1960 to 6.2 million up two per cent from 1959. This is

slightly more than one-third of the entire Canadian population of 18.02 million. Of the 104,000 persons who immigrated to Canada in 1960, some 54,000, more than 50 per cent of the total, selected Ontario in which to locate. While the rate of Ontario's population did not expand as rapidly in 1960 as it did in recent previous years, the rate was still higher than that for the country as a whole.

By December of 1960 Ontario's labour force had risen to nearly 2.4 million up 65,000 from a year earlier. While more people were employed during the year than ever before, job opportunities did not rise as quickly as had been expected. However, employment conditions in Ontario were more favourable than for the nation.

The manufacturing industry con-



tinued to be, as it has for many years, the most important segment of Ontario's economy. During the year, value of manufacturing shipments approximated the high of \$11.7 billion established in 1959.

Certain manufacturing industries were affected by the changing pattern of consumer spending. A greater per-

centage of the consumer dollar was spent on services as against goods in 1960 than in 1959 and comparatively more was spent on non-durables than on durables. Despite this changing pattern, some durables producing industries had a considerably better year. The automotive industry (99 per cent of which is located in

TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO AND CANADA — 1958*

(By Value of Production)

	ONTARIO (\$ MILLIONS)	CANADA (\$ MILLIONS)	ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
Motor Vehicles	836	847	99
Primary Iron and Steel	457	590	77
Pulp and Paper	447	1395	32
Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining	427	1136	38
Slaughter and Meat Packing ..	396	1050	38
Petroleum Products	393	1369	29
Motor Vehicle Parts	280	296	95
Rubber Goods, including Footwear	253	308	82
Aircraft and Parts	247	462	53
Machinery, Heavy Electrical ..	221	245	90
Sheet Metal Products	198	333	59
Machinery Industrial	197	311	63
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations	188	277	68
Butter and Cheese	185	523	35
Telecommunication Equipment ..	181	238	76
Castings, Iron	174	253	69
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus and Supplies ...	167	348	48
Printing and Publishing	159	328	48
Printing and Bookbinding	150	258	58
Furniture	149	309	48

*Latest year for which figures are available.

Ontario) produced seven per cent more vehicles than in the previous year. A higher level of production over 1959 was maintained by many of the export oriented industries, including pulp and paper, smelting and refining.

The above table lists the twenty leading manufacturing industries in Ontario for 1958, the latest year for which figures are available.

The table also reveals that many of Canada's major industries are concentrated in this Province. Among these industries, and their percentage of the total Canadian production out-

put, are: the motor vehicle industry 99 per cent, the motor vehicle parts industry 95 per cent, heavy electrical machinery and equipment 90 per cent, aircraft and parts 53 per cent, primary iron and steel 77 per cent and telecommunication machinery 76 per cent. The list of producer as well as consumer oriented industries, in which Ontario is the leader, could be considerably extended. Ontario's manufacturing industry is the most diversified in the country with regard to finished products as well as parts and materials used in further fabrication.

During 1960 the Province's value of mineral production reached a peak

of \$984 million, an advance from the 1959 total of \$971 million. Ontario produces some 40 per cent of all Canada's mineral, indicative of the Province's rich endowments of natural resources.

Domestic and foreign demand for many of Ontario's minerals remained at a high level during 1960, sufficient to offset sharp declines in the shipments of uranium and its concentrates.

In 1960 cash income received by Ontario farmers from the sale of farm products reached \$883 million, the highest point yet achieved. An improvement in cattle sales and larger crops of such fruits as strawberries, raspberries and grapes plus increased

tobacco sales offset declines in the production of apples, cherries and peaches.

The Ontario forestry industry enjoyed a good year in 1960 despite a decline in residential building which adversely affected the demand for lumber. Other construction activities and exports were sufficient to maintain the lumber cut at a high level, although the amount is not expected to equal the 1959 cut of 700 million board feet. Pulpwood cutting in the Province was at its highest level because of the strong demand for pulp and paper which the Province supplies in large quantities for the domestic and foreign markets.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN ALL SECTORS ONTARIO — 1960*

(Millions \$)

	1959	1960
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES	237.9	228.7
MANUFACTURING		
Food and Beverages	62.6	69.0
Rubber Products	10.6	11.7
Textile Products	7.9	9.6
Clothing	3.8	3.4
Wood Products	11.1	9.6
Paper Products	41.6	30.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	13.5	13.4
Iron and Steel Products	110.1	158.4
Transportation Equipment	37.9	24.5
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	13.4	20.0
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	20.0	20.7
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	29.0	22.3
Products of Petroleum and Coal	18.7	13.6
Chemical Products	44.7	61.3
Other Manufacturing	77.5	81.7
Sub-total	502.4	549.3
UTILITIES	589.2	556.5
TRADE, FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES	296.8	289.9
HOUSING	662.7	557.2
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	611.3	653.6
TOTAL	2,900.3	2,835.2

*1959—Actual Expenditures

1960—Preliminary Actual

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES ONTARIO — 1960*

(Millions \$)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:	1959	1960
Construction -----	1,904.5	1,850.7
Machinery and Equipment -----	995.8	984.5
Total -----	2,900.3	2,835.2
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction -----	487.7	489.4
Machinery and Equipment -----	599.8	580.6
Total -----	1,087.5	1,070.0
CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction -----	2,392.2	2,340.1
Machinery and Equipment -----	1,595.6	1,565.1
Total -----	3,987.8	3,905.2

*1959—Actual Expenditures
1960—Preliminary Actual

New capital expenditures in Ontario reached \$2,835 million in 1960, a decrease of some 2 per cent from 1959. Higher capital expenditures for the year in manufacturing and institutional services and government departments were not enough to balance declines recorded by the primary industries, construction, utilities, trade, finance and commercial services and housing. Housing starts equalled 42,282 compared to 54,158 in 1959 while completions equalled 46,982 compared to 54,281 one year earlier.

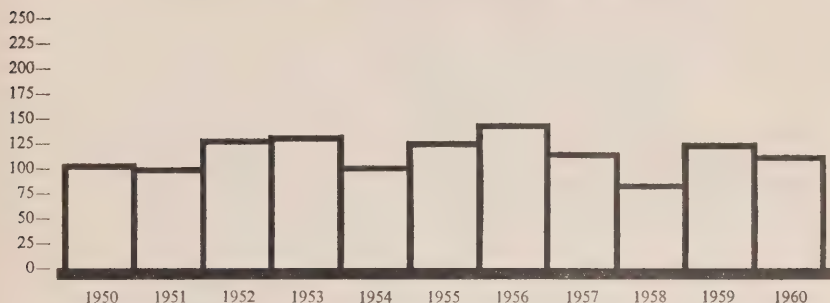
The increase in investment in

manufacturing was particularly gratifying, indicative as it is, of the continuing faith of both domestic and foreign manufacturers in the present and future economic prospects of Ontario. Between 1959 and 1960 capital expenditures in manufacturing rose by more than 9 per cent from \$502 million to \$549 million. The advance was on a broad front and many industries participated including food and beverages, rubber products, textile products, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and supplies, chemical products and other manufacturing.

MAJOR NEW INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO — 1950 - 1960

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1950 -----	105	1954 -----	103	1958 -----	86
1951 -----	101	1955 -----	128	1959 -----	146
1952 -----	132	1956 -----	144	1960 -----	113
1953 -----	137	1957 -----	117	TOTAL -----	1,312

ANNUAL TOTALS OF NEW ESTABLISHMENTS



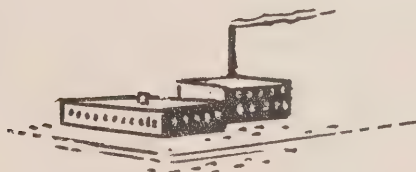
In addition to 1960 capital expenditures, \$1,070 million was earmarked for repair expenditure, with \$489 million being spent on construction and \$581 million on machinery and equipment.

During 1960, Ontario gained 113 major new manufacturing industries. In addition 29 Ontario manufacturers expanded to new locations by opening branch plants. Major expansions at site were undertaken by 561 firms. These figures relate only to the more important manufacturing expansions and do not include growth in com-

mercial, retail and service businesses.

In tabulating the list of new industries establishing in Ontario in 1959, the Industrial Development Branch has used as its yardstick only those firms employing 10 or more people and/or which use a minimum of 5,000 square feet in their operations. A list of these new manufacturing establishments and their products is outlined on page 20.

The names of the 29 Ontario firms which opened branch plants, with their location, is given on page 43. Companies expanding at site are listed on page 29.



CANADA

the national economy

In the early months of 1960, it was anticipated that the Canadian Gross National Product would exceed that of 1959 by some six or seven per cent. As the year progressed, however, it became obvious that the increase would be in the more modest range of between two and three per cent above the \$34.6 billion of 1959. During the year prices rose with the result that the advance in volume terms was not as high as that indicated by the value figure.

Net national income rose during the year and exceeded the \$26.3 billion of 1959. Principal reason for the rise was the increase in labour income resulting from an expansion of the labour force and higher wages and salaries earned. Consumer spending again proved to be an important support to the national economy. Personal expenditures for consumer

goods and services advanced several percentage points above the \$22.3 billion of 1959. A decline in expenditures for durable goods was more than balanced by purchases of food, clothing and other non-durable commodities as well as services. Further support to the economy was given by government expenditures on goods and services as well as the new gross fixed capital expenditures of business, both of which remained at a very high level.

The Canadian population reached 18,020,000 on December 1, a rise of 370,000 or 2.1 per cent over the same date in 1959. An estimated 104,000 people immigrated to Canada during 1960, slightly off from the 1959 immigration total of 107,000. The 1960 figure on immigration is the lowest since 1950 and far below the peak year of 1957 when 282,000 persons entered the country.



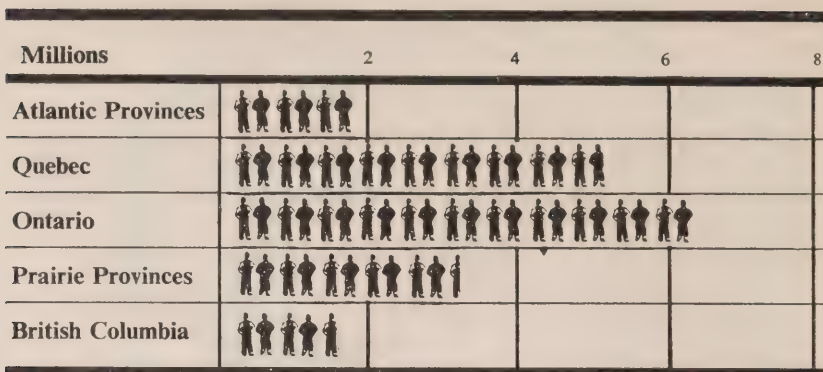
Despite declining immigration in recent years, Canada's population has increased by nearly two million, or 12 per cent, since 1956. This expanding population has resulted in a growing market for numerous goods and services.

In December 1960 the Canadian labour force had grown to 6,430,000, up nearly 200,000 from a year earlier. This represents an increase of 3.2 per

cent which is a higher rate of growth than the long-term average.

More people were employed in Canada in 1960 than ever before. Increased employment in trade, finance and services more than compensated for a decline in the commodity producing industries. However, the labour force grew more rapidly than job opportunities with the result that unemployment figures increased. By

Population as at December 1st — 1960



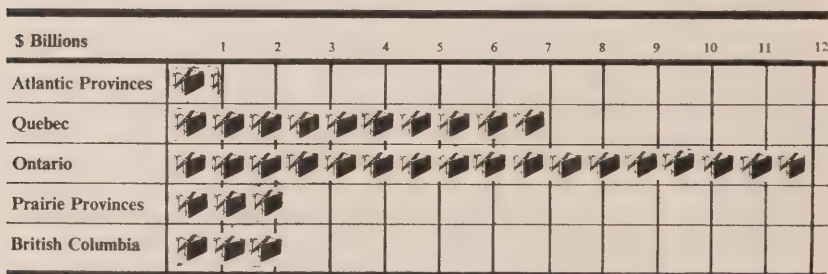
the end of 1960 growing concern was evident regarding the employment situation and the three levels of government undertook various programmes in an effort to stimulate employment in the nation.

In the early part of 1960 the manufacturing industry forged ahead on the crest of the mild boom which began in the latter months of 1959. There was evidence of a recovery and the promise of new production highs for the year. The promise of the early part of the year was but barely ful-

filled with manufacturers' shipments reaching an all-time high of \$23.46 billion, up fractionally from the \$23.35 billion a year earlier. Inventories showed a tendency to be higher than last year and the ratio of inventory owned to shipments rose. During the latter months of the year unfilled orders were lower than for the corresponding months of 1959.

Growth has varied greatly from industry to industry. During 1960 the following industries showed evidence of greater strength than in the preced-

Estimated value of manufacturing shipments — 1960



Estimates of retail sales — 1960



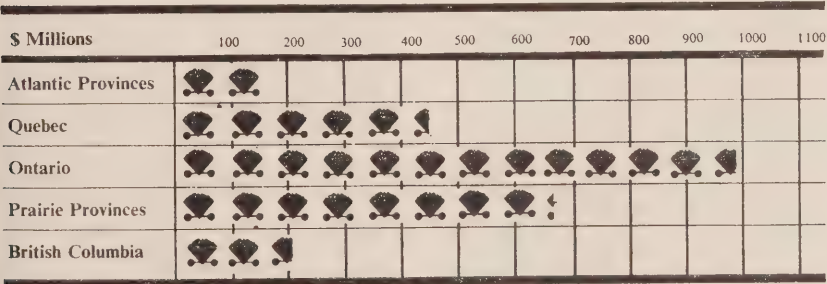
ing year: paper and paper products, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts and non-ferrous metal products. Non-durables were, in the main, stronger than durables. Considerable of this strength came from industries which are primarily oriented toward the export market.

Last year Canada achieved a new peak in mineral production thanks mainly to a strong export market. During 1960 some \$2.5 billion worth of minerals were produced, a gain of \$62 million over the previous high established in 1959. Metallics, non-

metallics and fuels were all ahead of last year while structural materials declined slightly. Declining production of such important minerals as iron ore, lead, uranium and concentrates was more than compensated for by enlarged production of nickel, copper, asbestos, natural gas and petroleum as well as others.

Canadian farmers had a slightly better year in 1960 than in 1959. Total cash returns (including supplementary payments to Prairie farmers) from their farming operations rose to \$2,861 million. This figure, a near

Value of mineral production — 1960



record, was slightly exceeded in 1952 and 1958. Declines in income from sales of hogs and barley were offset by increased income from wheat, fruits, potatoes, cattle, tobacco and dairy products. The index of farm prices of agricultural products advanced moderately during the year. The relatively high level of farm cash income is reflected in the increased

British Columbia, whose lumber production was curtailed substantially by work stoppages and strikes in 1959, had a five per cent increase in volume in 1960 which more than compensated for declines in other provinces.

Due to strong domestic and foreign demand for pulp and paper the pulp wood cut last year was Canada's largest with nearly all provinces show-

LEADING CANADIAN EXPORTS

Ranked by Value 1959*

	VALUE IN \$ MILLIONS	% EXPORTS TO U.S.A.	% EXPORTS TO U.K.	% EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
Newsprint -----	722	86	7	7
Wheat -----	442	3	33	64
Lumber -----	324	84	9	7
Uranium -----	312	89	11	—
Wood Pulp -----	311	82	8	10
Aluminum -----	231	35	30	35
Nickel -----	227	50	20	30
Copper -----	159	43	32	25
Iron Ore -----	158	75	14	11
Asbestos -----	110	50	8	42
Farm Machinery -----	110	96	—	4
Whiskey -----	78	92	—	8
Crude Oil -----	75	100	—	—
Fish -----	67	99	—	1
Barley -----	66	24	55	21
Wheat Flour -----	65	—	35	65
Zinc -----	55	65	29	6
Rolling Mill Products --	54	72	4	24
Fertilizer -----	49	84	—	16
Machinery -----	48	40	4	56
Flaxseed -----	41	—	44	56
Engines and Boilers ----	41	61	—	39
Total Exports -----	5,061	61	16	23

*Latest year for which figures are available.

large outlays by farmers for new machinery and equipment which were higher than during 1959.

The forestry industry also had a better year in 1960 with exports holding up well. Despite greatly reduced residential construction both in Canada and the United States more sawn lumber was produced in Canada during 1960 than in the previous year.

ing gains over the previous year.

Canada's total import-export trade amounted to \$10.9 billion in 1960, up two per cent from a year earlier. The gap between imports and exports narrowed appreciably giving the country its most favourable import balance since 1954.

One of the brightest aspects of the economy in 1960 was the export trade.

Canada exported a record \$5.4 billion worth of goods during the year, up five per cent over 1959. This strength came exclusively from overseas markets because exports to the United States were down by reason of a lower level of economic activity in that country. Economic conditions in other parts of the world were, however, more buoyant. Exports to the

synthetic rubber and copper. Increases in the foregoing products offset declines in such products as wheat, fishery products, uranium and its concentrates.

Imports, on the other hand, at \$5.5 billion showed a slight decrease from the 1959 total. Imports from the United Kingdom were virtually the same as a year earlier. Imports from other Commonwealth countries in-

LEADING CANADIAN IMPORTS

Ranked by Value 1959*

	VALUE IN \$ MILLIONS	% IMPORTS FROM U.S.A.	% IMPORTS FROM U.K.	% IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
Machinery	585	87	7	6
Automobile Parts	289	97	2	1
Crude Oil	277	—	—	100
Electrical Apparatus	269	72	19	9
Automobiles	200	31	43	26
Tractors	172	91	8	1
Engines and Boilers	135	78	21	1
Rolling Mill Products	131	61	17	22
Farm Implements	102	96	—	4
Fuel Oil	78	32	—	68
Aircraft	77	77	21	2
Cotton Fabrics	70	73	6	21
Paperboard and Paper Products	68	93	—	7
Bituminous Coal	65	100	—	—
Apparel, Textile	62	28	19	53
Synthetic Plastics	61	92	—	8
Sugar	57	—	—	100
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings	55	64	22	14
Rubber	52	50	—	50
Coffee	50	—	—	100
Total Imports	5,654	68	10	22

*Latest year for which figures are available.

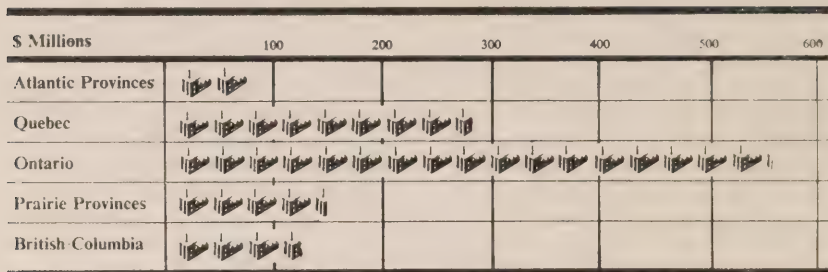
United Kingdom increased by 16 per cent and by over 20 per cent to other Commonwealth countries. Exports to all other countries rose by almost 25 per cent.

The latest available figures indicate the following major commodities were shipped in greater quantities in 1960 than a year earlier: newsprint, wood pulp, lumber, nickel, aluminum, resins,

creased moderately while imports from the United States and all other countries declined slightly. An important effect of the rise in exports and the decline in imports was the reduction of Canada's adverse balance of payments on merchandise account to \$100 million in 1960 from nearly \$370 million the previous year.

While balance on non-merchandise

New capital investments in manufacturing — 1960



trade improved, adverse balance on non-merchandise transactions is expected to be somewhat greater during 1960.

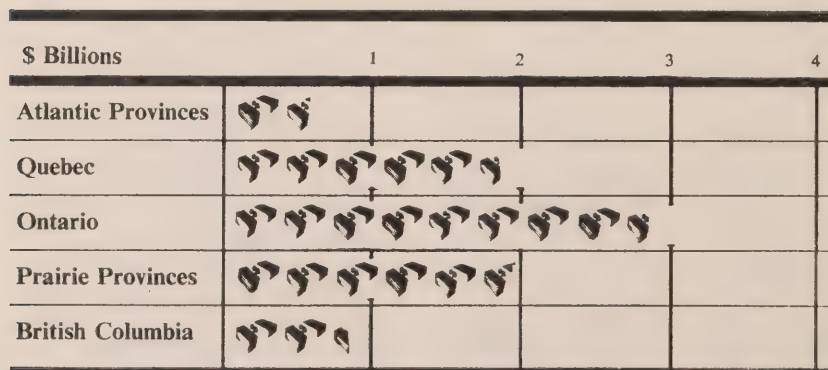
A capital investment programme of \$8.20 billion took place in Canada during 1960, off 6 per cent from the all-time high of \$8.72 billion spent in 1957.

Total business capital expenditures lagged slightly behind the 1959 level. The only gain in this sector went to forest and mineral products where

expenditures were 13 per cent higher than during 1959. Trade, finance and commercial services new investment declined in excess of 5 per cent from the previous year. Manufacturing investment strengthened rising to \$1,192 million from \$1,144 million in 1959.

Despite a sharp drop in residential construction, housing and social capital expenditures were, in total, only 5.3 per cent lower than in 1959, due to increased spending by government and institutional services. With

Total new capital investment — 1960



NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN ALL SECTORS **CANADA — 1960*** (Millions \$)

	1959	1960
Agriculture and Fishing	539	548
Forestry	48	52
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	342	382
Manufacturing	1,144	1,192
Utilities	1,842	1,759
Construction Industry	145	137
Housing	1,752	1,489
Trade — Wholesale and Retail	363	348
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	267	250
Commercial Services	203	190
Institutional Services	536	576
Government Departments	1,236	1,277
TOTAL	8,417	8,200

*1959—Actual Expenditures
1960—Preliminary Actual

regard to residential construction, 108,858 starts were made in 1960 compared to 141,345 in 1959. Completions were down to 123,757 from 145,671.

Capital investment by sectors for the years 1959 and 1960 are shown

in tables on this page.

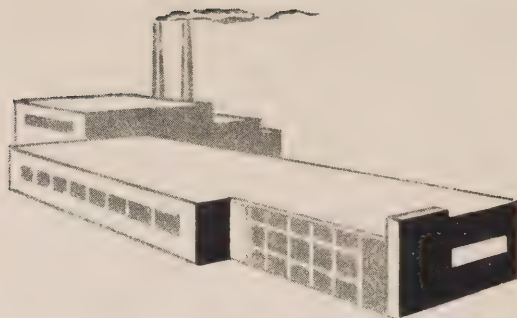
Combined capital and repair expenditures reached a total of \$11.1 billion in 1960, off slightly from the 1959 total of \$11.3 billion. A detailed break-down of these expenditures appears on these pages.

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES **CANADA — 1960***

(Millions \$)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:	1959	1960
Construction	5,709	5,487
Machinery and Equipment	2,708	2,713
Total	8,417	8,200
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,367	1,400
Machinery and Equipment	1,514	1,518
Total	2,881	2,918
CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	7,076	6,887
Machinery and Equipment	4,222	4,231
Total	11,298	11,118

*1959—Actual Expenditures
1960—Preliminary Actual



NEW INDUSTRIES

in province of Ontario

During 1960 the following 113 companies were amongst the more important establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
ALBERTO-CULVER OF CANADA LTD. Hairdressing products	Oshawa	United States
ALLIED SALES High frequency welded plastic goods — vinyl covers for phone books	Newmarket	Canada
AMCO PRODUCTS (CANADA) LTD. Chrome furniture	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
AMERICAN MOTORS (CANADA) LTD. Automobiles	Brampton	Canada
ARMALUX GLASS INDUSTRIES LTD. Insulated glass units	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
AVCO TOOL & DIE Tools and dies	Greater Windsor	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
— B —		
BALDWIN GARMENTS LTD. Towels and Linens	London	Canada
BALDWIN PIANO CO. (CANADA) LTD., THE Electronic organs	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
BEAUTYLINK FENCE & WIRE LTD. Plastic covered chain link fencing	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
BELWOOD APPLIANCE CO. LTD. Refrigeration products	Fergus	Canada
BENSON & HEDGES (CANADA) LTD. Cigarettes	Brampton	Canada and United States
BORDER PATTERNS LTD. Metal and wood patterns	Greater Windsor	Canada
BOURNS (CANADA) LTD. Potentiometers	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
BRIGHTON VALVE CO. Valves	Brighton	Canada
BURDICK METAL INDUSTRIES LTD. Display equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada

— C —		
CAL-DAK CANADA LTD. Folding TV Tables and Metal items such as shipping carts, golf carts, etc.	Cooksville	United States
CAMPBELLFORD PULP CO. LTD. Pulp Mill	Campbellford	Canada
CANADIAN ARMSTRONG ELECTRONICS LTD. Coils and electronic components	Toronto Twp.	United States
CANADIAN EXTRUDERS LTD. Plastic extrusions	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
CANADIAN SEAL-KAP CORP. LTD. Paper converted products	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
CARRINGTON DISTILLERS (ONTARIO) LTD. Bottling Plant	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
CLEAR-VAC CO. LTD. Display packaging	Niagara Falls	Canada
COLUMBIAN CARBON (CANADA) LTD. Carbon Black	Hamilton District	United States
COPELAND REFRIGERATION CO. Commercial refrigeration equipment	Brantford	United States
CORNELIUS CO. OF CANADA LTD. Beverage dispensing equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
COURTAULDS CARPETS LTD. Carpets of viscose staple fibre	Cornwall	Canada
COURTAULDS PLASTICS CANADA LTD. Expanded styrene for building insulation	Cornwall	Canada
— D —		
DAVID BROWNE-FOOTE GEARS LTD. Speed reducers and gear products	Metropolitan Toronto	United Kingdom and United States
DAYSTROM LTD. Electrical measuring equipment	Cooksville	United States
DICK, R. J., LTD. Industrial belting	Burlington	United Kingdom
DOMINION SCHOOL LIFE SERVICES LTD. Photo finishing	Whitby	United States
DORIC DOOR LTD. Wood doors	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
— E —		
EL CHEM ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING CO. Acid-Alkali proof cements and coatings	Burlington	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
ELLTON WELDING CO. Iron fabricating	Newmarket	Canada
ERIE MANUFACTURING CO. Water softener fittings and gas timer valves	Ballantrae	United States
— F —		
FLEER LTD. Bubble gum	Metropolitan Toronto	United States and Canada
FLUID POWER LTD. Pneumatic and Hydraulic equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
FOWLER, J. H., LTD. Tools — dies	St. Thomas	Canada
FRANCE PACKING CO. LTD. Industrial packing for pumps	Brantford Twp.	United States
FREEZER QUEEN LTD. Frozen pizza pies	Fort Erie	United States
FRITO CO. OF CANADA LTD. Potato chips and corn chips	Toronto Twp.	United States
— G —		
GABRIEL OF CANADA LTD. Shock absorbers and other automotive equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States and Canada
— H —		
HANES HOSIERY MILLS CO. Seamless hosiery	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
HART BATTERY CO. (1957) LTD. Storage batteries	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
HERSHEY CHOCOLATE CORP. Chocolate	Smiths Falls	United States
HOGANAS OF CANADA LTD. Tile, brick and clay pipe	Metropolitan Toronto	Sweden
HYDRAULEX LTD. Hydraulic power units	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
— I —		
I.B.L. INDUSTRIES Automotive stampings	Hamilton District	Canada
IMPAC CONTAINERS LTD. All plastic hot-drink cups	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada

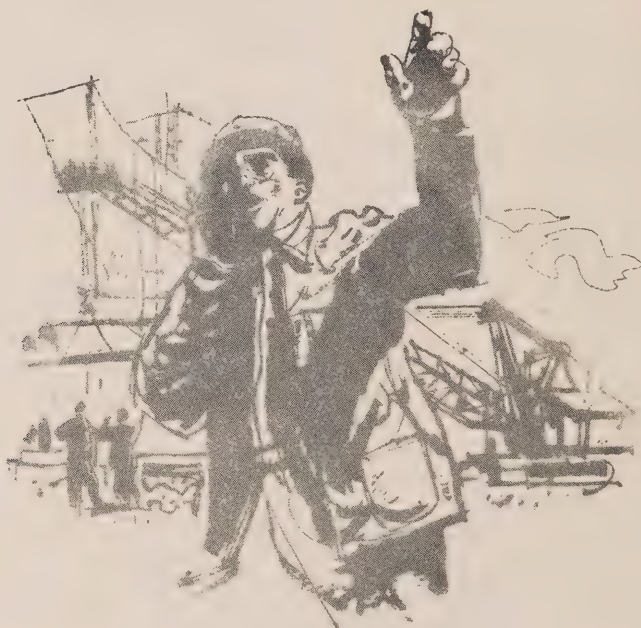
COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
IMPERIAL EASTMAN CORP. (CANADA) LTD. Brass fittings	Barrie	United States
INDUSTRIAL RADIANT HEATING LTD. Drying ovens and radiant heat applicators	Barrie	Canada
— K —		
KENMORE MACHINE PRODUCTS INC. Refrigerant products	Clinton Twp.	United States
KIMBALL & RUSSELL (ONTARIO) LTD. Wooden windows and doors	Greater Windsor	United States
KING APEX MANUFACTURING CO. Window frames	Richmond Hill	Canada
KOLBE, IRWIN, LTD. Fresh and frozen fish, processing	Port Dover	Canada
— L —		
LAC SEUL LUMBER CO. LTD. Sawmill	Hudson	Canada
LOMA LINDA FOOD CO. Meat substitutes	Oshawa	United States
LONG LIFE PLANT FOOD PRODUCTS (CANADA) LTD. Plant food	St. Thomas	United States
LOOMIS ROOT (CANADA) LTD. Garage equipment	Dundas	United States
LUBRI-LOY CANADA LTD. Oil additives for autos	St. Catharines	United States
— M —		
MAREMONT-ACME LTD. Mufflers, tail and exhaust pipes	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
MASON'S BEVERAGES LTD. Canned soft drinks	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
MATHESON CO., THE Compressed gasses	Whitby	United States

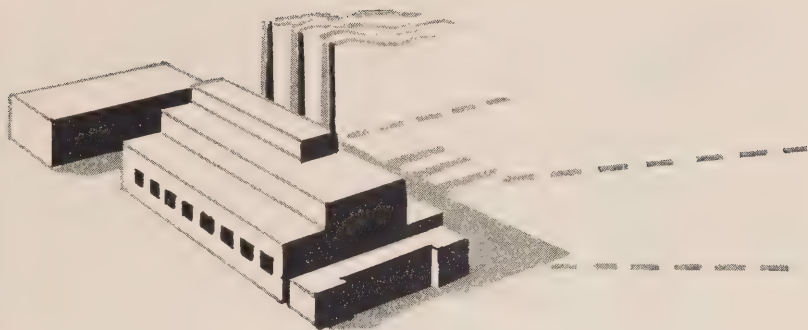
COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
MEINGAST, H. M., & SONS Hydraulic and pneumatic equipment	Owen Sound	Canada
MILMAC COLONIAL LTD. Dresses	Guelph	Canada
MODERN ALBUM OF CANADA LTD. Phonograph record jackets	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— N —		
NATIONAL BANNERS & PENNANTS CO. LTD. Banners and Pennants	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
NORTH AMERICA ARMS CORP. Sporting arms	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
— O —		
ONTARIO TREE FRUITS Fruit packing and some processing	Milton	Canada
ORTHO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL LTD. Agricultural chemical sprays	Trafalgar Twp.	United States
— P —		
PEELLE CO. Freight elevators, dumb waiters, escalators	Toronto Twp.	United States
PEJAY PACKING CO. LTD. Fish filleting and packing	Erieau	Canada
PENINSULA FITTINGS LTD. Perimeter heating fittings	St. Catharines	Canada
PENZER PRODUCTS LTD. Steel products for electrical use	St. Catharines	Canada
PERTH KNITTING MILL LTD. Men's dress socks	Perth	Canada
PNENUVEYOR SYSTEMS LTD. Pneumatic conveyors	Woodstock	Canada
PRECISION PLATING LTD. Plating	St. Catharines	Canada
PREPOST CO. LTD. Fabricating structural steel	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
PRESTON HEAT TREATING CORP. All types of heat treating of metals	Preston	Canada
PRITCHARD X-RAY LTD. X-Ray equipment	Richmond Hill	Canada
PRODON INDUSTRIES LTD. Toilet goods	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
— R —		
REESE CANDY CO. Candy	Smiths Falls	United States
RENOLD CHAINS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. Chains	Brantford	United Kingdom
REXDALE WOOD PRODUCTS LTD. Particle board	New Liskeard	Canada
RHODES, M. H., INC. Timing devices	Ottawa	United States
RICHARDS-WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO. Material handling equipment conveyors	Brampton	United States
ROMI FOODS LTD. Macaroni, spaghetti and instant sauces	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
ROYAL CROWN COLA LTD. Soft drinks	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— S —		
ST. CLAIR CHEMICAL LTD. Anhydrous aluminum chloride	Sarnia	United States
SABRE MOBILE HOMES OF CANADA LTD. Travel trailers	Brighton	Canada
SAILFISH SPORTSCRAFT LTD. Sailboats and boat kits	Toronto Twp.	United States
SANDRA INSTANT COFFEE CO. LTD. Private label instant coffee	Toronto Twp.	Canada
SEAL-SPOUT CORP. OF CANADA LTD. Closures and spouts	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
SEAWAY PLATE & STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. LTD. Welding and structural steel fabricating	Welland	Canada
SMITH, A. O., INTERNATIONAL Commercial water heaters	Stratford	United States
SMITH, J. HUNGERFORD, CO. Flavours and syrups	Metropolitan Toronto	United States and Canada
SOLA BASIC PRODUCTS LTD. Transformers and current regulators	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
STANDARD FITTINGS (CANADA) LTD. Steel pipe fittings	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
STANDARD INSTRUMENT (CANADA) LTD. Heating controls	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
STANTON PIPES (CANADA) LTD. Pipe	Hamilton District	United Kingdom
STEELWELD LTD. Steel fabrications	Brantford Twp.	Canada
STERILON OF CANADA LTD. Blood transfusion and intravenous feeding equipment	Niagara Falls	United States
SULLIVAN, F. C., INDUSTRIES LTD. Plywood finishing	Cobourg	Canada
— T —		
TOKHEIM OF CANADA LTD. Gasoline pumps and service station equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— U —		
UHRDEN INCORPORATED (CANADA) LTD. Materials handling equipment	Kitchener	United States
UNION CITY BODY CO., THE Assembly of truck bodies	Oshawa	United States
UNITED FINISH CO. OF CANADA, THE Special finishes for leather trade	Cobourg	United States

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION	ORIGIN
— V —		
VICEROY ALUMINUM LTD. Aluminum doors and windows	Guelph	Canada
— W —		
WALDEC OF CANADA LTD. Wall paper	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
WARDCO OF CANADA LTD. Hydraulic cylinders	Fort Erie	United States
WELLAND CHEMICAL CO. LTD. Industrial chemicals and metals	Port Colborne	United States
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORP. Cleaning compounds	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— Z —		
ZEUS MANUFACTURING CO. Materials handling equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada





EXPANSION

addition at present site

During 1960 the following 561 Ontario manufacturing plants were amongst the more important making additions to their existing facilities.

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

A.M.F. ATOMICS (CANADA) LTD.
 ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO. LTD.
 ACADIAN PLATERS LTD.
 ADMIRAL CORP.
 AEROCIDE DISPENSERS LTD.
 AERO MARINE INDUSTRIES LTD.
 AIR-MASTER OF CANADA LTD.
 ALEX WILSON PUBLICATIONS LTD.
 ALGOMA STEEL CORP. LTD.
 ALLIED CIRCUIT TECHNIQUES LTD.
 ALLIED ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING
 ALMAG ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM LTD.
 ALUMINUM CO. OF CANADA LTD.
 AMERICAN CAN CO. OF CANADA LTD.
 AMERICAN STERILIZER CO. OF CANADA LTD.
 ANDERSON, J. W., CO. LTD.
 ANGELSTONE LTD.
 APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.
 ARMALUX GLASS INDUSTRIES LTD.
 ARTEX WOOLLENS LTD.

Port Hope
 Pembroke
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Port Credit
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Oakville
 St. Thomas
 Dryden
 Sault Ste. Marie
 Oakville
 Port Credit
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Kingston
 Hamilton District
 Brampton
 Dundas
 Hamilton District
 Hamilton District
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Hespeler

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
ARTHUR, T., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
AULT & WIBORG CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
AVIAN INDUSTRIES LTD.	Georgetown

— B —

B. & E. FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
B. F. & G. PLASTIC MANUFACTURING CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
B. & K. ROLLER DIE CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
B.M.V. MANUFACTURING CO.	Milverton
B. & W. HEAT TREATING LTD.	Kitchener
BACH-SIMPSON LTD.	London
BAKELITE CO. (DIV. OF UNION CARBIDE CANADA LTD.)	Belleville
BALL PLANING MILLS LTD.	Barrie
BARBER DIE CASTING CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
BARKER-THORNE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BARTLEY MANUFACTURING CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
BARTON TUBES LTD.	Burlington
BATA SHOE CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Batawa
BAUER BROS. CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Brantford
BAY MILLS LTD.	Midland
BAY STATE ABRASIVE PRODUCTS CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Brantford
BAYVIEW MEMORIAL WORKS	Burlington
BEATTIE MANUFACTURING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BEAUCRAFT GREETING CARDS	Metropolitan Toronto
BEAUTY INDUSTRIES LTD.	Hamilton District
BEAUTYWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.	Coboconk
BECK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BELL, P. GRAHAM, ASSOCIATES	Georgetown
BENN IRON FOUNDRY LTD.	Wallaceburg
BERRY DOOR CO. LTD.	Wingham
BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Niagara Falls
BLAKESLEE, G. S., & CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BOGDON AND GROSS FURNITURE CO. LTD.	Walkerton
BOMAC STEEL CO. LTD.	Toronto Twp.
BONAT OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BOND-BOYD & CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BORDEN CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BORDEN CHEMICAL CO. (CANADA) LTD.	West Hill
BOWMANVILLE FOUNDRY CO. LTD.	Bowmanville
BRADSHAW'S LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BRANT BEVERAGES LTD.	Brantford
BRANTFORD COACH & BODY LTD.	Brantford Twp.
BRANT LITHO LTD.	Brantford

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
BRAYSHAW STEEL LTD.	Port Arthur
BRENNER PACKERS LTD.	Greater Windsor
BRIDGE & TANK CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Hamilton District
BRIDGEWATER MACHINE (CANADA) CO. LTD.	Brantford
BRIGHT, T. C., & CO. LTD.	Niagara Falls
BRILL SHIRT & NECKWARE LTD.	Hamilton District
BRITE-LITE PRODUCTS CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BROOKS ROTAMETER OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BROWN, DREW, LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BROWN, M., & SONS LTD.	Kitchener
BRUNNER MOND CANADA LTD.	Amherstburg
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Toronto Twp.
BRYDON BRASS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
BURLINGTON BRICK CO. LTD.	Burlington
BURLINGTON BUILDERS SUPPLY LTD.	Burlington

— C —

CAMESCO LIGHTING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADA CABINETS & FURNITURE LTD.	Waterloo
CANADA FOILS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADA PACKERS LTD.	Chatham
CANADA PACKERS LTD.	Fort William
CANADA PACKERS LTD.	Harriston
CANADA VARNISH LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADA VINEGARS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN ALLIS-CHALMERS LTD.	St. Thomas
CANADIAN ANILINE & EXTRACT CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
CANADIAN BLUE BIRD COACH LTD.	Brantford Twp.
CANADIAN BROOMWADE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN CANNERS LTD.	Dresden
CANADIAN CANNERS LTD.	Exeter
CANADIAN CONTROLLERS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN D. A. STUART OIL CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN FILTERS LTD.	Chatham
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD.	Peterborough
CANADIAN FOLDING CARTONS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN GYPSUM CO. LTD.	Guelph
CANADIAN HUSKY OIL LTD.	Fort William
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LTD.	Cornwall
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LTD.	Hamilton District
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. LTD.	Timiskaming
CANADIAN LIQUID AIR CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
CANADIAN-MARIETTA (ONTARIO) LTD.	Chatham
CANADIAN NAMEPLATE CO. LTD.	Midland
CANADIAN OHIO BRASS CO. LTD.	Niagara Falls

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LTD.	Sarnia
CANADIAN PIPE COIL FABRICATORS	Uxbridge
CANADIAN RADIATOR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN ROCKWELD LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN SKF CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANADIAN SALT CO. LTD., THE	Toronto Twp.
CANADIAN VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING LTD.	Hamilton District
CANADIANA TEXTILE PRINTING WORKS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANBAR MARINE CO.	Waterloo
CANEUROPE MANUFACTURING CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
CANNON ELECTRIC CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Ottawa
CAPO POLISHES LTD.	Burlington
CAPRIN LTD.	Brampton
CARLING BREWERIES LTD.	Waterloo
CARNATION CO. LTD.	Alexandria
CENTRE TOOL & MOLD CO. LTD.	Greater Windsor
CENTRAL STORE FIXTURES & FURNITURE MANUFACTURING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CHATEAU-GAI WINES LTD.	Niagara Falls
CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CHRISTIE BROWN CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CHRISTIE, J. G., PACKAGING LTD.	Cooksville
CHRISTIES BREAD CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
CHROMALUX (CANADIAN) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CITIES SERVICE OIL CO. LTD.	Trafalgar Township
CITY FOUNDRY CO.	Greater Windsor
CLARK, W., LTD.	Harrow
CLEAVER-BROOKS OF CANADA LTD.	Stratford
CLOVERLEAF BEDDING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Kitchener
COBO MINERALS LTD.	Coboconk
COCA-COLA LTD.	Kingston
COLLETT-SPOULE BOXES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
COMPCO MIRACLE PRODUCTS (CANADA) LTD.	Tilbury
CONTROLS CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Cooksville
COOKE, J., CONCRETE BLOCKS LTD.	Burlington
COOKSVILLE LAPRAIRIE BRICK LTD.	Toronto Twp.
COOPER-WEEKS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
COPACO FOOD PRODUCTS	Barrie
CRAWFORD FITTINGS LTD.	Niagara Falls
CRESCENT TOOL & DIE LTD.	Greater Windsor
CRUSH INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
CURVPLY WOOD PRODUCTS LTD.	Orono
CYANAMID OF CANADA LTD.	Niagara Falls

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

— D —

D.H.I. LTD.	Brampton
DAHMER SHEET METALS LTD.	Kitchener
DAISY MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Preston
DANFOSS MANUFACTURING LTD.	Port Credit
DARE FOODS LTD.	Kitchener
DECEDAR METAL CO.	Wallaceburg
DEERFIELD PLASTICS LTD.	Newmarket
DeLONG HOOK & EYE CO. OF CANADA LTD.	St. Marys
DELORO STELLITE (DIV. DELORO SMELTING & REFINING CO.)	Belleville
DE VILBISS (CANADA) LTD.	Barrie
DEXION (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
DICK, A. B., OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
DILL MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
DOMINION BRAKE SHOE CO. LTD.	Brantford
DOMINION CORRUGATED PAPER	Metropolitan Toronto
DOMINION ELECTROHOME (DIV. OF DEILCRAFT)	Kitchener
DOMINION FABRICS LTD.	Dunnville
DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LTD.	Hamilton District
DOMINION GLASS CO. LTD.	Wallaceburg
DOMINION LAMINATIONS LTD.	Kitchener
DOMINION MALTING (ONTARIO) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
DOMINION PLYWOODS LTD.	Southampton
DOMINION RUBBER CO.	Kitchener
DOMINION WOOD HEEL CORP. LTD.	Streetsville
DOON TWINES LTD.	Kitchener
DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA LTD.	Sarnia
DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
DRESSER ELECTRIC LTD.	Greater Windsor
DREW, E. F., AND CO. LTD.	Ajax
DUKE LAWN EQUIPMENT LTD.	Burlington
DUMONT ALUMINUM PRODUCTS	Hamilton District
DUO-TEMP (NIAGARA) LTD.	Merriton
DUPONT CO. OF CANADA LTD.	West Ferris Twp.
DUPONT CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Maitland
DYCK LEATHER & FELT SPECIALTIES LTD.	Kitchener

— E —

E.D.A. ASSOCIATES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
EAGLE PRECISION TOOL LTD.	Brantford
EDWARDS OF CANADA LTD.	Owen Sound
EGRY CONTINUOUS FORMS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
EILER PRODUCTS LTD.	South Dumfries
ELDER PACKING CO. LTD.	Streetsville
ELECTRIC REDUCTION CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Port Maitland

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
ELECTROLYSER CORP. LTD., THE	Metropolitan Toronto
ELECTRO METALLURGICAL CO. (DIV. OF UNION CARBIDE CANADA)	Welland
EL-MET PARTS LTD.	Dundas
ELORA FURNITURE CO. LTD.	Elora
EMARD, LOUIS, PETROLEUM CO.	Cornwall
EPLETT, S. D., & SONS LTD.	New Liskeard
ESSEX CANNERS LTD.	North Ridge
ETHYL CORP. OF CANADA LTD.	Sarnia
EXOLON CO.	Thorold
— F —	
F.W.D. CORP (CANADA) LTD.	Kitchener
FABRICATED METALS & STAMPING LTD.	Oshawa
FABRICATED STEEL PRODUCTS (WINDSOR) LTD.	Greater Windsor
F. W. FEARMAN CO. LTD.	Burlington
FEDERAL BOLT & NUT CORP.	Metropolitan Toronto
FEDERAL PACIFIC ELECTRIC OF CANADA	Metropolitan Toronto
FENWICK AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
FERRANTI PACKARD ELECTRIC LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
FERRO ENAMELS (CANADA) LTD.	Oakville
FIBERGLASS CANADA LTD.	Sarnia
FIELD POWER CORP.	Stratford
FINGERHUT INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Cornwall
FIRESTONE ENTERPRISES	Metropolitan Toronto
FISHER GAUGE WORKS LTD.	Peterborough
FLEET-LINE PRODUCTS LTD.	Waterford
FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Oakville
FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Greater Windsor
FORD SMITH CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
FORMFIT CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
FORSYTH, JOHN, LTD.	Kitchener
FORTUNE FOOTWEAR LTD.	Hamilton District
FOUNDRY SERVICE (CANADA) LTD.	Guelph
FRANCE PACKING CO.	Brantford
FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Galt
FULLER, J. C., MANUFACTURING CO.	Burlington
FURLONG PLASTICS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
— G —	
G. & M. FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GAGE, W. J., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GATES RUBBER OF CANADA LTD.	Brantford
GAUTH ELECTRIC CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CORP. (CANADA) LTD.	Greater Windsor
GENERAL FOODS LTD.	Cobourg

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LTD.	Oshawa
GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Smithville
GENERAL SMELTING CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Hamilton District
GILBERT STEEL LTD.	Toronto Twp.
GILLIES BROS. & CO. LTD.	Braeside
GLASTIC PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GOODRICH, B. F., CANADA LTD.	Welland
GOODRICH, B. F., CANADA LTD.	Kitchener
GRAHAM METAL PRODUCTS LTD.	Preston
GRANT, STANLEY A., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GREAT LAKES PAPER CO. LTD.	Fort William
GREEN GIANT OF CANADA LTD.	Tecumseh
GREETHAM INDUSTRIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
GRENVILLE CASTINGS LTD.	Merrickville
GYPSUM LIME AND ALABASTINE (CANADA) LTD.	Caledonia

— H —

HAGER HINGE CANADA LTD., THE	Waterloo
HAMBLY'S BEVERAGES LTD.	Oshawa
HAMILTON-KENT OF CANADA LTD.	Toronto Twp.
HAMILTON RULING & BINDERY LTD.	Hamilton District
HAMILTON SPECTATOR	Hamilton District
HAMPSON PAPER BOX AND PRINTING CO.	Aurora
HARDIFOAM PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
HARDING CARPETS LTD.	Brantford
HART BATTERY CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
HART MANUFACTURING (CANADA) LTD.	Aurora
HART PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Guelph
HASTINGS MACHINE TOOLS LTD.	Niagara Falls
HELFRICH LABORATORIES OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
HERCULES POWDER CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Burlington
HIGGIN HOMESHIELD LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
HILKRON STEEL WORKS CANADA LTD.	Toronto Twp.
HINDE & DAUCH LTD.	Peterborough
HIRAM WALKER & SONS LTD.	Greater Windsor
HOFFMAN, P., & SONS LTD.	Kitchener
HALOPHANE CO. LTD., THE	Metropolitan Toronto
HONEYCOMB CONSTRUCTION SERVICES LTD.	Meaford
HOSTESS FOOD PRODUCTS LTD.	Preston
HOWARDS & SONS (CANADA) LTD.	Cornwall
HUSSMANN REFRIGERATOR CO. LTD.	Brantford
HYDRA-CLENE CORP. OF CANADA LTD.	Cornwall
HY-TROUS CO. OF CANADA (1959) LTD.	Cornwall

— I —

IDEAL VENEER CO.	Deseronto
IDEAL WOODWORKING CO.	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
IKO ASPHALT ROOFING PRODUCTS LTD.	Brampton
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.	Sarnia
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
IMPERIAL SCHOOL DESKS LTD.	Petrolia
INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Kitchener
INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
INDUSTRIAL MACHINE FABRICATING WORKS	Cornwall
INTERLAKE TISSUE MILLS LTD.	Merritton
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
INTERNATIONAL FORMED TUBES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER OF CANADA LTD.	Hamilton District
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Port Colborne
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Copper Cliff
INTERNATIONAL TOOLS LTD.	Greater Windsor
INTERNATIONAL WAXES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
— J —	
J. & J. TOOL AND MOLD CO.	Greater Windsor
JAMAR PLYWOODS LTD.	Kirkland Lake
JEMCO INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.	Richmond Hill
JOYCE & SMITH LTD.	Hamilton District
JUNIOR FOOTWEAR LTD.	Markdale
— K —	
KAYSER, JULIUS, & CO. LTD.	London
KELLOGG CO. OF CANADA LTD.	London
KELVINATOR OF CANADA LTD.	London
KEMBALL BISHOP CANADA — DIV. PFIZER CORP.	Cornwall
KENDAL CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
KENNEDY, WILLIAM, & SONS LTD.	Owen Sound
KEYSTONE VALVE (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
KING SEAGRAVE LTD.	Woodstock
KINGSMILL FOODS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
KINGSWAY MONUMENT WORKS LTD.	Toronto Twp.
KITCHENER ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD.	Kitchener
KITCHENER PACKERS CO. LTD.	Kitchener
KNIGHT LUMBER CO. LTD.	Guelph
KOLBE, W. F., & CO. LTD.	Port Dover
KRAUS CARPET MILLS LTD.	Kitchener
— L —	
L C N CLOSERS OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
LABATT, JOHN, LTD.	London
LAKEHEAD MONUMENT LTD.	Fort William
LAKESHORE DIE CASTING LTD.	Trafalgar Twp.
LANG, JOHN A., & SONS LTD.	Kitchener
LARSEN & SHAW LTD.	Walkerton

COMPANY NAME

LOCATION

LAST MINUTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
LAUMAN GOLF SUPPLY LTD.
LED CO LIMITED
LEPPER, F., & SONS LTD.
LIBBY McNEIL & LIBBY OF CANADA LTD.
LIGHTFOOT, S., & SON LTD.
LIGHTNING FASTENER CO. LTD.
LAUDER BRASS LTD.
LONDON PURE MILK CO. LTD.
LOWE, JOE, CORP.
LUFKIN RULE CO. OF CANADA LTD.
LUSTER CORP. OF CANADA LTD.

St. Catharines
Kitchener
Kitchener
Metropolitan Toronto
Wallaceburg
Clarkson
St. Catharines
Metropolitan Toronto
London
Metropolitan Toronto
Barrie
Wallaceburg

— M —

MACOTTA CO. OF CANADA LTD.
MAGCOA LTD.
MAGICURE MANUFACTURING LTD.
MAGNETIC COIL CO., THE
MAJESTIC UPHOLSTERING CO.
MANNESMANN TUBE CO. LTD.
MANSFIELD RUBBER (CANADA) LTD.
MAPLE LEAF MILLING CO. LTD.
MAPLE LEAF VENEER CO. LTD.
MAPLE MACHINE & TOOL CO. LTD.
MARSLAND PRECISION EQUIPMENT LTD.
MASTER BRICK LTD.
MASTEX INDUSTRIES LTD.
MATHIEU, JAMES, LUMBER LTD.
MEAD JOHNSON OF CANADA LTD.
MILL PAPER STOCK LTD.
MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING OF
CANADA LTD.
MOCZIK TOOL & DIE WORKS CANADA LTD.
MODEL DAIRY
MODERN CONTAINERS LTD.
MOLDEX LTD.
MONAHAN SUPPLY CORP. LTD.
MONARCH PLASTICS CO. LTD.
MONARCH PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO.
MORVAL PRODUCTS CO. LTD.
MOYER SCHOOL SUPPLIES LTD.
MUELLER FURNITURE LTD.
MUFFLER CORP. (CANADA) LTD.
MUNRO GAMES LTD.
MURPHY, A. J., CO. LTD.
MURRAY-BRANTFORD LTD.
MURRAY PRINTING & GRAVURE LTD.

Metropolitan Toronto
Metropolitan Toronto
Simcoe
Kitchener
Port Credit
Sault Ste. Marie
Barrie
Port Colborne
Durham
Metropolitan Toronto
Waterloo
Richmond Hill
Brampton
Sapaw
Belleville
Brantford
London

Chatham
Sault Ste. Marie
Metropolitan Toronto
Barrie
Metropolitan Toronto
Greater Windsor
Hamilton District
Kitchener
Metropolitan Toronto
Toronto Twp.
Metropolitan Toronto
Burlington
Latchford
Thorold
Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
MYERS COTTON PRODUCTS LTD. AND CANADIAN ART NEEDLEWORK LTD.	Oshawa
McCARTHY MILLING CO. LTD.	Toronto Twp.
McKECHNIE, JAMES A., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
McKENZIE CANNERS LTD.	Colborne
McKINNEY-SKILLCRAFT LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
— N —	
NABISCO FOODS LTD.	Niagara Falls
NATIONAL HARDCHROME PLATING CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
NATIONAL HARDWARE SPECIALTIES LTD.	Dresden
NATIONAL SLAG CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
NATIONAL-STANDARD CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Guelph
NATIONAL TABLE CO. LTD.	Owen Sound
NATIONAL TOOL DISTRIBUTORS LTD.	Preston
NATLIE KNITTING MILLS LTD.	Hamilton District
NAUGATUCK CHEMICALS (DIV. OF DOMINION RUBBER CO. LTD.)	Elmira
NEWCASTLE CEMENT BLOCK CO.	Newcastle
NEW ENGLAND VALVE CORP. OF CANADA LTD.	Toronto Twp.
NEW HOLLAND DIV. OF SPERRY RAND CORP.	Ottawa
NIAGARA BRAND CHEMICALS (DIV. OF F.M.C. MACHINERY & CHEMICALS LTD.)	Burlington
NIAGARA FOOD PRODUCTS LTD.	Hamilton District
NICHOLSON, A. S., & SON LTD.	Burlington
NOMA LITES (CANADA) LTD.	Owen Sound
NORDEN BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
NORFOLK EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Saltfleet Twp.
NORTHERN PIGMENT CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
NORTHERN PLYWOODS LTD.	Nipigon
NUTRIPRODUCTS LTD.	Whitby
— O —	
OAK STAMPING CO.	Greater Windsor
OLD CHERRY HILL CHEESE HOUSE — DIV. OF PET MILK CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
OMARK INDUSTRIES LTD.	Guelph
OMSTEAD FISHERIES LTD.	Wheatley
ONTARIO CANDLE MANUFACTURING CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
ONTARIO CULVERT & METAL PRODUCTS LTD.	Waterloo
ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	Chatham
ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	Gananoque
OTIS ELEVATOR CO.	Hamilton District
— P —	
PAKFOLD CONTINUOUS FORMS LTD.	Niagara Falls
PAR KNIT HOSIERY LTD.	Clinton
PATERSON SPRING SERVICE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
PATHEX MANUFACTURING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PAYNE METAL ENTERPRISES LTD.	Bolton
PEEK-FREAN (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PERFECT GLASS CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
PERMALI (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PERTH SHOE CO. LTD.	Pertth
PETERBORO LUMBER CO. LTD.	Peterborough
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PHIPPS REPRODUCTIONS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PILKINGTON BROS. (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PLASTENE CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
PLASTIGLIDE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PLASTOID OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PLAX CANADA LTD.	Georgetown
PLAXTON, JOHN, CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PNEUMA-SERVE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
POLYBOTTLE, 1960, LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
POLYCOATING & FILMS LTD.	Kitchener
POLYMER CORP. LTD.	Sarnia
POLYRESINS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PORTER, H. K., CO. (CANADA) LTD. (THERMOID DIV.)	Acton
PORTER PRODUCTS	Kitchener
POWELL & GOWERS LTD.	St. Catharines
POWERLITE DEVICES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PRECISION WELDER & FLEXOPRESS (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Hamilton District
PROTECTIVE PLASTICS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
PROVINCIAL PAPER LTD.	Thorold
PROVINCIAL PAPER LTD.	Georgetown
PURE SPRING CO.	Hamilton District
PYKE, BERT, LTD.	Oshawa
— Q —	
QUAKER OATS CO. OF CANADA LTD. (POULTRY DIV.)	Brampton
QUEEN CITY BEDDING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
— R —	
RADIO CONDENSER CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
RALPH'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS	Hamilton District
RALSTON PURINA CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Toronto Twp.
RALSTON PURINA CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Woodstock
REFRATORIES ENGINEERING & SUPPLIES LTD.	Bronte
REGENT REFINERY CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Port Credit
RENFREW AIRCRAFT & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.	Renfrew
RENFREW ELECTRIC CO. LTD. (I R C RESISTORS DIV.)	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
RESIN TEX LTD.	St. Catharines
REX MOTOR PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
RICE TOOL AND DIE CO.	Burlington
RICHARDSON BOND & WRIGHT LTD.	Owen Sound
ROBERTS CO. CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
ROBINSON, E. S. & A., (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
RODDIS LUMBER & VENEER CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Korah
ROHM & HAAS CO. OF CANADA LTD.	West Hill
ROMAT ORNAMENTAL IRON LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
ROTRONIC CORP. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
ROWNTREE CO. LTD., THE	Metropolitan Toronto
ROYAL KNITTING CO. LTD.	Guelph
RUDOLPH-McCHESNEY LUMBER CO. LTD.	Timmins

—S—

S. & C. ELECTRIC CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
ST. LAWRENCE PAPER CORP.	Red Rock
ST. MARY'S CEMENT CO. LTD.	St. Mary's
ST. WILLIAMS PRESERVERS LTD.	Simcoe
SALADA-SHERRIFF-HORSEY LTD.	Alliston
SAV-OIL CURING SYSTEMS LTD.	Otterville
SAWYER STOLL LTD.	Tweed
SCARFE & CO. LTD.	Brantford
SCHAUERS SASH & DOOR FACTORY	Cobden
SCHNEIDER, J. M., LTD.	Kitchener
SCHUNEMANN, C., CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SCOTT & McHALE LTD.	London
SCREENCRAFT PROCESSORS	Hamilton District
SEALED POWER CORP. OF CANADA LTD.	Stratford
SEAWAY FOODS LTD.	Colborne
SECURITY PRODUCTS LTD.	Wallaceburg
SHAW, FRANCIS, (CANADA) LTD.	Burlington
SICKLES, F. W., OF CANADA LTD.	Waterloo
SILKNIT LTD.	Hespeler
SIMCOE LEAF TOBACCO CO.	Simcoe
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SIMPLICITY PRODUCTS LTD.	Hespeler
SKLAR FURNITURE LTD.	Oshawa
SLAZENGERS CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SLIMLITE SIGNS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SMITH BEVERAGES LTD.	Oshawa
SNYDERS LTD.	Waterloo
SOLA ELECTRIC (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SOLAR MANUFACTURING & PLASTICS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SONCO STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	Brampton

COMPANY NAME

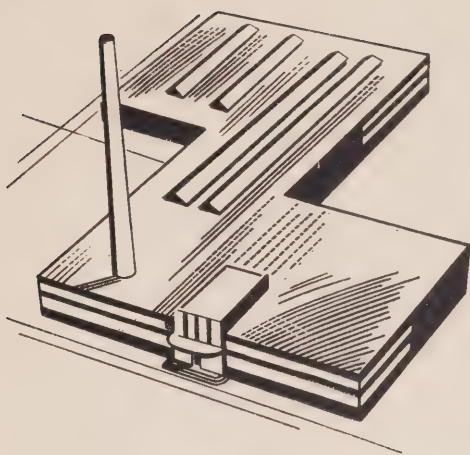
LOCATION

SPAE-NAUR PRODUCTS LTD.	Kitchener
SPARLING TANK CO. LTD.	Oakville
SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER CO. LTD.	Kapuskasing
STAMPED & ENAMELLED WARE LTD.	Hespeler
STANDARD INSTRUMENTS (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
STANDARD TUBE & T.I. LTD.	Woodstock
STAR EXPANSION INDUSTRIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
STEEL CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Gananoque
STEEL CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Hamilton District
STEELS WIRE SPRINGS LTD.	Guelph
STERICLOTH PRODUCTS CO. LTD.	Brantford
STEVENS-HEPNER CO. LTD.	Port Elgin
STEWART, JAMES, MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Penetanguishene
STRATEGIC-UDY METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL PROCESSES LTD.	Niagara Falls
STUART BROS. CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
STUART, D. A., OIL CO.	Metropolitan Toronto
SULLY CASTINGS LTD.	Richmond Hill
SUN OIL CO. LTD.	Sarnia
SUNRAY PRODUCTS LTD.	Durham
SUN TOOL & STAMPING CO. LTD.	Greater Windsor
SUPREME ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
SUPERIOR BOX CO. LTD.	Kitchener
SUPREME STEEL & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.	Richmond Hill
SWITSON INDUSTRIES LTD. (PENINSULA TRUCK DIVISION)	Welland

— T —

T. C. F. OF CANADA LTD.	Cornwall
TANZER, F. S., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
TAYLOR ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	London
TAYLOR, T. H., CO. LTD.	Chatham
TENCO LTD.	Ajax
TEXACO CANADA LTD.	Port Credit
THERMOVOLT INSTRUMENTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
THOR INDUSTRIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
THOROLD CONCRETE PRODUCTS LTD.	Hamilton District
THUNDER BAY BEARINGS LTD.	Fort William
TITANIA ELECTRIC CORP. OF CANADA	Gananoque
TOKHEIM OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
TONE-CRAFT PAINT & VARNISH CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
TORONTO ART LAMP LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
TRAVELER MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Peterborough
TRILATE LUMBER CO. LTD.	Kenora
TRIMFIT OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
TUCKETT TOBACCO CO. LTD.	Hamilton District
TURNBULL ELEVATOR CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto

COMPANY NAME	LOCATION
— U —	
UNION CARBIDE CANADA LTD. (LINDE GASSES DIVISION)	Sault Ste. Marie
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY	Metropolitan Toronto
UPIJOHN CO. OF CANADA	Metropolitan Toronto
USARCO LTD.	Hamilton District
— V —	
VACUUM METALLIZING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
VALLEY CITY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Dundas
VANNETTER, H. E., LTD.	Wallaceburg
VAN WILSON CO. LTD.	Burlington
VARCUUM CHEMICALS CORP. (CANADA) LTD.	Lindsay
VICEROY ALUMINUM LTD.	Guelph
VINYLCOTE LTD.	Aurora
VIRDEN, JOHN C., LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
VOLTAGE REGULATOR LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
VULCAN CONTAINERS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
— W —	
WADE, NORMAN H., CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WALKER PRESS LTD.	Paris
WALLACEBURG BRASS LTD.	Wallaceburg
WASCO PRODUCTS (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WATER SOFTENING EQUIPMENT LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WAYNE FORGE & MACHINE CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WEBER COSTELLO OF CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WELLINGTON-WALKER LTD.	Prescott
WEST BEND ALUMINUM CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Barrie
WHITEHALL LABORATORIES LTD.	Cooksville
WIENS SCREW PRODUCTS LTD.	Burlington
WILLIAMS GOLD REFINERY CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Fort Erie
WILSON-JONES CO. (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WILSON, J. A., LIGHTING & DISPLAY LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WINDSOR DAILY STAR	Greater Windsor
WINDSOR MATCH PLATE LTD.	Greater Windsor
WINDSOR TOOL & DIE LTD.	Greater Windsor
WIX CORPORATION LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto
WOODBIDGE CO. LTD., THE, (OSHAWA TIMES GAZETTE)	Oshawa
WOODBIDGE MOULDED PRODUCTS LTD.	Woodbridge
WRIGHT, J. M., LTD.	Widdifield
— Z —	
ZETTEL MANUFACTURING LTD.	Kitchener



EXPANSION

branch plants

During 1960 the following 29 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
ACTON HOMEBUILDERS' SUPPLIES LTD.	Hamilton District	New Hamburg
ALLIED CHEMICAL CANADA LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Amherstburg
ATLAS STEELS LTD.	Welland	Greater Windsor
AVERY, W. T., (CANADA) LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Hamilton District

COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	NEW LOCATION
BROWN SHOE CO. OF CANADA LTD., THE	Perth	Alexandria
CANADIAN MONORAIL CO. LTD.	Galt	Brampton
CANADIAN TRAILMOBILE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Greater Windsor
CONCRETE PIPE LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	London
ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO. OF CANADA LTD. and	St. Catharines	} Scarborough
JOHN INGLIS CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	
FISHERS BREAD LTD.	Galt	Preston
FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.	Oakville	Niagara Falls
HOME ECONOMICS FOOD & FREEZER CO.	Hamilton District	Burlington
LANARK MANUFACTURING CO., THE	Perth	Dunnville
LINDE CO.	Metropolitan Toronto	Trafalgar Twp.
LINE & CABLE ACCESSORIES LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Newmarket
MANNING BISCUIT CO. OF CANADA	Metropolitan Toronto	Orangeville
MONARCH MASTER MANUFACTURING LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Orangeville
NORDIC STEEL PRODUCTS CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Toronto Twp.
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO. LTD.	Belleville and London	Chinguacousy Twp.
ONTARIO STRESS-CRETE LTD.	Hamilton District	Burlington
RIVERSIDE FABRICS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Hespeler
ROBERT JONES BUILDING SUPPLIES LTD.	Hamilton District	Ancaster
ROYCE METAL PRODUCTS	Metropolitan Toronto	North York
SARNIA SASH & DOOR CO. LTD.	Point Edward	Forest
SOL FRIENDLY SHEET METAL WORKS	Metropolitan Toronto	Gananoque
SONCO STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Brampton
SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LTD.	Metropolitan Toronto	Thamesville
VICK CHEMICAL INC.	St. Thomas	Metropolitan Toronto
WENTWORTH CUT STONE LTD.	Hamilton District	Dundas

Offices of

**INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT
BRANCH**

TORONTO

*454 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.
EMpire 3-2122*

NEW YORK

*Canada House,
680 Fifth Avenue,
New York 19, N.Y.
CIrcle — 7-2744*

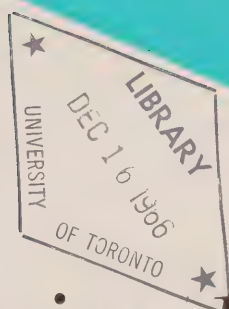
CHICAGO

*Suite 882,
38 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago 3, Illinois.
FIancial — 6-2633*

LONDON

*Ontario House,
13 Charles II Street,
London, S.W.1, England.*

Ontario industrial review
19



Annual Review 1961

ONTARIO'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

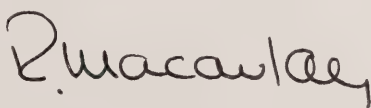
Prepared by Industrial Development Branch, Department of Economics and Development

FOREWORD

In recent years there has been growing recognition of the need for cooperation among the various sectors of our economy to meet the challenge posed by a rapidly changing world. The traditional structure of global trade is being transformed. Special trade blocs such as the Common Market have been established or are under consideration. The whole temper of our time is one of adaptation and change.

To meet this situation, government can not afford to take a passive role with regard to economic development. In the past Governments have been content to provide essential services to industry and to promote an environment conducive to growth. Today government must more actively promote economic growth.

The Ontario Government through its Department of Economics and Development is developing new methods and new techniques to meet the needs of the Ontario economy, in the 60's. The Industrial Development Branch is charged with the task of assisting industry in the development of new products and new markets. Our objective is to promote a rate of growth in the Ontario economy which will provide employment opportunities for our growing labour force and raise the standard of living of our people.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. Macaulay". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister.



A REVIEW PREPARED BY
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
DEVELOPMENT

454 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO, CANADA

Hon. R. W. MACAULAY, Q.C.
Minister

P. A. YORK, P.Eng.
Branch Director

S. W. CLARKSON
Deputy Minister

D. E. HOLLAND
Deputy Director

1961 Ontario's Industrial Development

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CANADA

A review of the national economy-1961

During 1961 more goods and services were produced in Canada than during any preceding year. Gross National Product reached nearly \$37 billion — up an estimated 2.5 per cent from the G.N.P. of 1960. Despite a relatively slow start during the earlier part of the year the Canadian economy showed growing strength as the year progressed and by the final months of 1961 production was running substantially higher than a year earlier. Volume of production gains were about one per cent less than the gain in value of production. Since prices rose by that amount during the year, 1961 prices were slightly higher than those of 1960.

National income reached a new peak in 1961 due primarily to more favourable employment conditions than during the previous year as well as higher wages and salaries earned. Related to the higher income received

was larger expenditures on consumer goods and services. This type of expenditure provided, as in previous years, strong basic support to the economy.

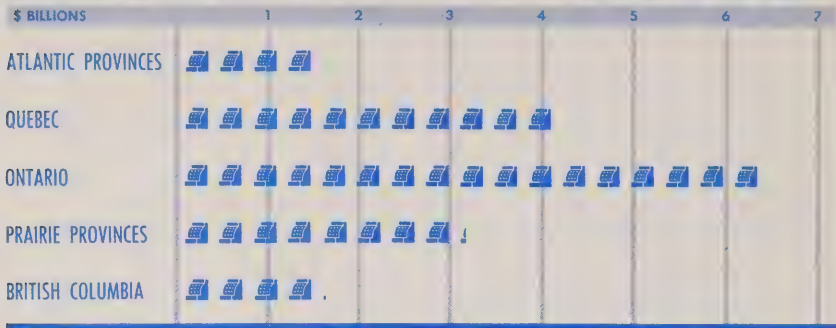
Canada's expanding population has been an important factor in maintaining the economy at a high level as well as contributing to its growth. According to the 1961 Census figures Canada's population reached 18,238,247 in June, up 4.2 million or 30 per cent from a decade earlier. Ontario and Quebec between them accounted for 67 per cent of the gain.

During 1961 some 72,000 people immigrated to this country down from 104,000 a year earlier. Last years immigration was the lowest since 1954. Emigration largely offset the above immigration.

The Canadian labour force rose to 6,518,000 in 1961 compared to 6,403,000 in 1960. This compara-

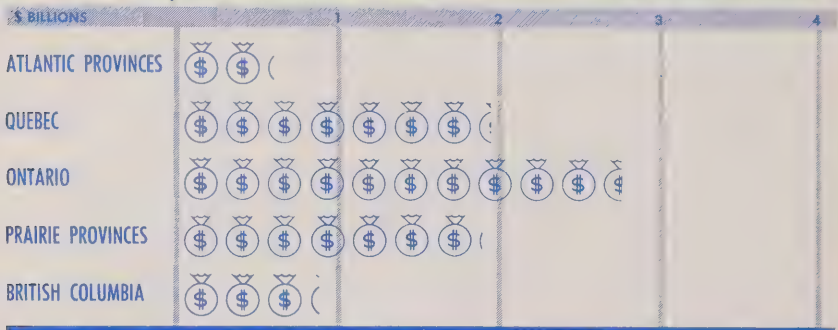
Estimates of Retail Sales - 1961

TOTAL CANADA \$16.7 BILLION



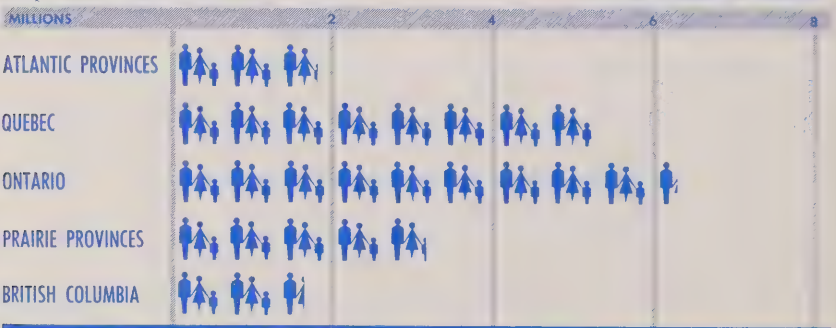
Total New Capital Investment - 1961

TOTAL CANADA \$8.1 BILLION



Population as at June - 1961

TOTAL CANADA 18.2 MILLION



LEADING CANADIAN EXPORTS

Ranked by Value 1960*

	VALUE IN \$ MILLIONS	% EXPORTS TO U.S.A.	% EXPORTS TO U.K.	% EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES
Newsprint	758	83	8	9
Wheat	410	3	33	64
Lumber and Timber	346	75	15	10
Wood Pulp	325	79	10	11
Aluminum	268	20	30	50
Uranium	264	90	10	—
Nickel	258	34	26	40
Copper	211	37	34	29
Iron Ore	155	66	18	16
Asbestos	120	45	8	47
Synthetic Rubber and Plastics Materials	109	6	18	76
Petroleum	94	100	—	—
Farm Machinery	81	94	—	6
Whiskey	79	93	1	6
Rolling Mill Products	74	35	16	49
Fish	69	95	3	2
Machinery and Parts	67	39	8	53
Zinc	64	50	32	18
Wheat Flour	62	3	36	61
Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets	53	43	33	24
Fertilizers	52	89	—	11
Barley	51	22	56	22
Total Exports	5264	56	17	27

*Latest year for which figures are available.

tively modest increase of 105,000 is accounted for by the low immigration and high emigration previously mentioned as well as a sharp drop in the labour force participation rate of certain age groups of the population. The evidence would indicate that many younger people, finding employment conditions less favourable than expected, have returned to school.

Employment conditions showed increasing improvement as the year advanced. During the last five months

of the year unemployed as a percentage of total labour force (on a seasonally adjusted basis) showed sharp drops from the beginning of the year. Total employed averaged 6,049,000 in 1961 up 94,000 from 5,955,000 in 1960.

Manufacturing as a whole had a good year in 1961. Factory shipments at a high of \$23.9 billion were over two per cent above the previous year. Monthly shipments, as the year progressed, tended to rise over the same months of 1960.

LEADING CANADIAN IMPORTS

Ranked by Value 1966*

	VALUE IN \$ MILLIONS	% IMPORTS FROM U.S.A.	% IMPORTS FROM U.K.	% IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
Machinery	580	87	7	6
Automobile Parts	297	96	2	2
Petroleum	283	—	—	100
Electrical Apparatus	260	74	16	10
Automobiles	220	32	48	20
Engines and Boilers	141	73	25	2
Rolling Mill Products	133	67	15	18
Tractors and Parts	132	89	10	1
Aircraft	116	88	12	—
Farm Implements	97	96	—	4
Cotton Fabrics	75	71	5	24
Paperboard, Paper and Products	69	90	4	6
Fuel Oils	67	24	—	76
Synthetic Plastics	65	92	2	6
Apparel, Textile	64	28	19	53
Bituminous Coal	62	100	—	—
Sugar	51	—	—	100
Raw Cotton	50	95	—	5
Fresh Vegetables	49	88	—	12
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings	48	59	24	17
Iron Ore	48	96	—	4
Coffee	47	7	—	93
Total Imports	5492	67	11	22

*Latest year for which figures are available

New orders showed similar gains while the back-log of unfilled orders was down compared to '56-'57. Owned inventories which had shown a tendency to decrease during the first half rose during the latter half of the year. The following were amongst the industries which showed greater strength during 1961: primary iron and steel, chemicals, leather products, rubber products, textiles, paper products, electrical apparatus and

supplies, products of petroleum and coal as well as miscellaneous manufacturing. Volume of manufacturing production, as opposed to value, increased by less than 2.5 per cent, most of the increase being accounted for by non-durables.

In 1961 Canada again achieved a new peak in mineral production. Domestic demand remained at a high level while the demand by the export market for certain minerals increased.

Canada produced \$2.562 billion worth of minerals, a \$69 million gain over the previous high reached in 1960. Although metallics declined slightly, non-metallics and fuels were all ahead. Decreased value of production of such important metals as gold, silver, zinc, and uranium was more than offset by increased production of such minerals as lead, asbestos, natural gas and petroleum.

Farm cash income reached the all-time high of \$2,929 million in 1961, 2.4 per cent above the previous record of \$2,859 million in 1952, and 5.3 per cent higher than the \$2,782 million realized in 1960. Major contributions to the increase in farm cash income during 1961 were higher returns from the sales of wheat, flax-seed, tobacco, cattle, calves, hogs, dairy products and poultry products, and increased Canadian Wheat Board participation payments.

Increases in farm net income in 1961 over 1960 occurred only in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The effect of the substantial decline in year-end farm inventories of grain (due to adverse crop conditions) was most noticeable in the three Prairie Provinces where total farm net income was down very significantly; realized income, however, was unchanged in Manitoba and higher in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Substantially lower returns from the sales of potatoes in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were largely responsible for the decline in both realized and total farm net income in these two provinces.

The forestry industry had a comparatively good year in 1961 with exports of lumber holding well. Housing starts up 15 per cent to 125,577 also helped to maintain a high level of activity at the lumber mills. Pulp

NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN ALL SECTORS CANADA - 1961*

(Millions \$)

	1960	1961
Agriculture and Fishing	550	521
Forestry	54	49
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	400	451
Manufacturing	1,178	1,024
Utilities	1,772	1,664
Construction Industry	130	132
Housing	1,456	1,467
Trade—Wholesale and Retail	381	329
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	279	307
Commercial Services	215	221
Institutional Services	573	615
Government Departments	1,274	1,329
Total	8,262	8,109

*1960 - Actual Expenditures

1961 - Preliminary actual

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES

CANADA - 1961*

(Millions \$)

	1960	1961
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	5,453	5,574
Machinery and Equipment ..	2,809	2,535
Total	8,262	8,109
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,431	1,466
Machinery and Equipment	1,554	1,520
Total	2,985	2,986
CAPITAL & REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	6,884	7,040
Machinery and Equipment	4,363	4,055
Total	11,247	11,095

*1960 - Actual Expenditures

1961 - Preliminary Actual

wood consumption rose by roughly 0.5 million cords in 1961 with inventories reduced to 15.1 million rough cords from the preceding year's 16.3 million cords. Veneer shipments in 1961 rose nine per cent to nearly 755 million square feet, while plywood shipments increased almost 16 per cent to approximately 1.9 billion square feet.

Canada's total foreign commodity trade increased six per cent from a year earlier to \$11.6 billion to establish a new record. For the first time since 1952 an export trade surplus was achieved at \$179 million. Canada exported a record \$5.896 billion of goods during the year, up nine per cent over 1960. Imports amounted to \$5.717 million up some three per cent from 1960. Trade figures reflect in part the difference in the exchange

value of the Canadian dollar over previous years.

Almost 55 per cent (for a record \$3.2 billion) of all Canada's exports went to the United States in 1961. Canadian imports from that country rose slightly over two per cent to \$3.8 billion leaving Canada a trade deficit of approximately \$616 million with that country.

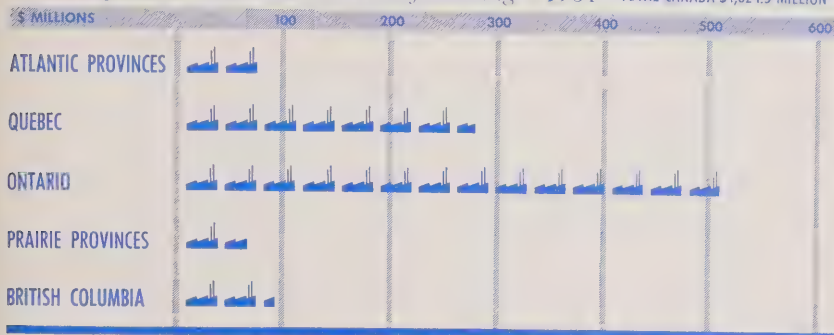
Canada - United Kingdom trade levels remained high with Canada's favourable trade balance for 1961 at \$335 million compared to \$313 million in 1960. Imports from the United Kingdom declined in 1961 to \$588 million from \$611 million while Canada's exports to the United Kingdom decreased by one million dollars to \$923 million.

Trade with other Commonwealth countries left Canada a favourable

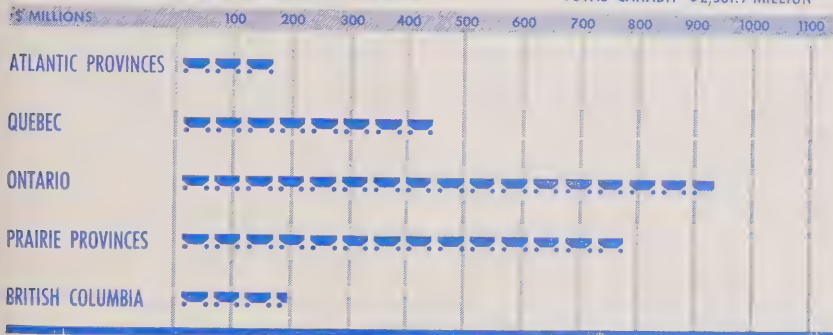
Estimated Value of Manufacturing Shipments - 1961 TOTAL CANADA \$23.9 BILLION



New Capital Investments in Manufacturing - 1961 TOTAL CANADA \$1,024.5 MILLION



Value of Mineral Production - 1961 TOTAL CANADA \$2,561.9 MILLION



balance of nearly \$30 million in 1961 compared to \$54 million in 1960 with exports declining 3.7 per cent and imports rising 4.4 per cent according to the most recent figures at the time of publication.

Trade with all other countries increased dramatically with Canada's favourable trade balance increasing to \$439 million compared to 1960's \$169 million. Exports to these countries reached \$1.4 billion (1960—\$1.1 billion) while imports reached slightly over one billion dollars (1960—\$931 million).

Latest available figures indicate the following major commodities were shipped in greater quantities in 1961 than a year earlier: newsprint, wood pulp, wheat, lumber, nickel, asbestos and crude petroleum. Increases in these products offset declines in such products as copper, aluminum and uranium concentrates.

A record \$1,168 million deficit in 1961 on non-merchandise transactions with other countries was recorded. Almost half this deficit is attributed to dividend and interest payments to foreign investors, many of whom have found Canada a profitable field for investment.

A capital investment programme of \$8.109 billion took place in Canada during 1961 representing a 1.85 per cent decrease from the \$8.262 billion programme of 1960.

Total business capital expenditures (excluding housing) reflected ample existing capacity in many industries, as outlays lagged five per cent behind the 1960 level, declining to \$4.6 billion. A 9.6 per cent decrease of \$83 million in this sector was realized in

forest and mineral products while a 10 per cent gain occurred in fuel and power projects. New capital expenditures in the transportation, storage and communications field declined 18 per cent. Trade, finance and commercial services new investment decreased two per cent to \$856 million and manufacturing investment declined to \$1,024 million from \$1,178 million in 1961.

Housing and social capital expenditures were, in total, up nearly three per cent from 1960 to \$3.487 billion with increased spending for housing, and by Government and institutional services. In residential construction 125,577 starts were made in 1961 compared to 108,858 in 1960. Completions were down to 115,608 from 123,757.

Capital investment by sectors for years 1960 and 1961 are shown in tables on this page. Combined capital and repair expenditures reached a total of \$11.09 billion in 1961, down slightly from the 1960 total of \$11.25 billion. A detailed breakdown on these expenditures appears on these pages.

While total production of goods and services in Canada showed only modest gains over 1960 more substantial increases are expected during 1962. As evidence for this optimism it can be pointed out that certain economic indicators for the early part of 1962 are up substantially from the corresponding months of 1961. Carloadings, factory shipments, manufacturers' new orders, unfilled orders, employment, motor vehicle sales, new capital investment, contracts awarded as well as many other significant indicators recorded gains.

ONTARIO

A Review of the Provincial Economy-1961

The Ontario economy in 1961 recovered momentum and new records in production, employment and incomes were achieved in most sectors. While some areas remained weak, the strength of others offset these and a 2.5 to 3.0 per cent increase in gross provincial product is expected.

Total production of Ontario's leading commodity producing industries remained at high levels in 1961. Steel production for example broke into new high ground with greater tonnage output than ever before. Farm cash income also reached a new high and consumption of forest products remained strong. Housing construction and manufacturing production also remained strong, due to a marked resurgence in the latter part of the year.

When trade, finance, service and other non-commodity producing activities are taken into account it is apparent that the economy of Ontario produced more than at any time in its history.

According to the 1961 Census Ontario's mid-year population was 6,236,092 million up approximately two per cent from a year earlier. Between 1951 and 1961 Ontario's population rose 36 per cent; between 1956 and 1961 the rate was 15 per cent. Both these rates are higher than for Canada as a whole. Ontario accounts for over one third of Canada's total population. Of the 72,000 people who immigrated to Canada during 1961 some 36,500 or over half came to Ontario.

In 1961 Ontario's labour force grew at an abnormally slow rate. Average labour force during the year was 2,392,000 up only 25,000 from a year earlier. This compares to an increase of 77,000 which took place during 1960. The rate of unemployment was slightly higher during 1961 due primarily to relatively unfavourable employment conditions during the first half of the year. However, the rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, showed marked declines when compared to the same months of 1960.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN ALL SECTORS

ONTARIO - 1961*

(Millions \$)

	1960	1961
Primary Industries ...	233.4	219.1
Manufacturing		
Food and Beverages	68.5	64.7
Rubber Products	11.1	15.5
Textile Products	9.8	5.9
Clothing	4.2	2.7
Wood Products	7.5	4.4
Paper Products	33.5	33.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	14.8	15.1
Primary Metals	120.7	93.4
Transportation Equipment	31.2	24.9
Machinery	19.3	18.2
Electrical Products	20.1	18.6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	23.9	21.3
Products of Petroleum & Coal	13.1	13.4
Chemical Products	60.9	76.0
Other Manufacturing	68.7	65.4
Sub total (1)	554.8	506.6
Utilities	556.1	519.8
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	319.8	321.2
Housing	551.0	543.3
Institutional Services and Government Departments	639.9	648.7
Total	2,855.0	2,758.7

*1. Actual expenditures 1960

2. Preliminary actual 1961

(1) Includes all manufacturing industries, some of which are not itemized in above categories.

Ontario's unemployment rates continue to be below those for the country at large. Average employment amounted to a record 2,261,000.

The manufacturing industry continued to be, as it has for many years, the most important segment of Ontario's economy. During the year, the value of manufacturing shipments, according to preliminary figures, were an

estimated \$11.748 billion, thus exceeding the previous high of \$11.661 billion established in 1959.

While provincial manufacturing shipments for 1961 are not yet available on an industry basis there are indications that the following Ontario industries made larger shipments in 1961 than during the previous year — food and beverages, leather products, textiles and clothing, non-ferrous metal

**TWENTY LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN
ONTARIO AND CANADA - 1959***

(By Value of Production)

	ONTARIO (\$ MILLIONS)	CANADA (\$ MILLIONS)	ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
Motor Vehicles	913	929	98
Primary Iron and Steel	634	782	81
Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining	579	1308	44
Pulp and Paper	452	1500	30
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	415	1136	37
Petroleum Products	360	1157	31
Motor Vehicle Parts	304	323	94
Rubber Goods, Including Footwear ..	286	348	82
Machinery Industrial	220	343	64
Sheet Metal Products	214	366	59
Machinery, Heavy Electrical	206	234	88
Fruit and Vegetable Preparation	197	287	69
Butter and Cheese	190	533	36
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	188	385	49
Iron Foundries	177	255	69
Telecommunication Equipment	170	225	76
Printing and Publishing	168	348	48
Printing and Bookbinding	167	284	59
Industrial Chemical Mfg.	160	297	54
Furniture	159	330	48

*Latest year for which figures are available

products, electrical apparatus and supplies, as well as chemicals.

The above table lists the twenty leading manufacturing industries in Ontario for 1959, the latest year for which figures are available. The table also reveals that many of Canada's larger industries are concentrated in this Province.

Among these industries (and their percentage of the total Canadian output) are: the motor vehicle industry 98 per cent, motor vehicle parts industry 94 per cent, heavy electrical

machinery and equipment 88 per cent, rubber goods 82 per cent, primary iron and steel 81 per cent and tele-communication machinery 79 per cent. The list of producer as well as consumer oriented industry in which Ontario is the leader could be considerably extended. Ontario's manufacturing industry is the most diversified in the country both in finished products and in parts and materials used in further fabrication.

During 1961 the Province's value of mineral production reached \$936.4 million despite significant decreases in

uranium sales. Ontario produced some 37 per cent of all Canada's minerals, — an indicator — of the Province's rich endowments of natural resources.

Domestic and foreign demand for many of Ontario's minerals remained at high levels during 1961; nickel output, as an example, assisted by a price increase, reaching a record value of approximately \$301 million, and iron ore output reaching a record \$55 million value.

In 1961 cash income received by Ontario farmers from the sale of farm products reached \$895,187,000, the highest point yet achieved. An improvement in cattle and hog sales and larger sales of dairy and poultry products and tobacco contributed to this increase. Sales of farm implements and equipment reflected these increases as they rose 3.3 per cent.

Ontario's forest-based industries enjoyed a good year in 1961, witness a record total paper production of 2.6 million tons. Construction activities and exports were sufficient to maintain the lumber cut at a high level, 593.3 million board feet in 1961 versus 583.6 million board feet in 1960. Pulp wood cutting fell below its highest level reached in 1960 while inventory adjustments were made. The inventory of pulp wood declined almost 13 per cent from 3,711,877 cords in 1960 to 3,230,394 rough cords at the close of 1961.

New capital expenditures in Ontario decreased some 3.4 per cent from 1960 to \$2.758 billion. Higher capital expenditures for the year in chemical, chemical products, trade, finance, commercial services, institutional services, government departments and the

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES

ONTARIO - 1961*

(Millions \$)

	1960	1961
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	1,827.4	1,832.3
Machinery and Equipment	1,027.6	926.4
Total	2,855.0	2,758.7
REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	505.3	507.7
Machinery and Equipment	599.1	572.4
Total	1,104.4	1,080.1
CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES:		
Construction	2,332.7	2,340.0
Machinery and Equipment	1,626.7	1,498.8
Total	3,959.4	3,838.8

*1960 - Actual Expenditures

1961 - Preliminary Actual

rubber industry were insufficient to offset declines reported in the primary industries and utilities. Housing starts rose to 48,144 compared with 42,282 in 1960, while completions totalled 43,754 compared with 46,982 one year earlier.

Capital spending by manufacturers was moderated in 1961 reflecting recognition of ample existing capacity in many industries. Capital expenditure in manufacturing in Ontario declined in 1961 to \$506.6 million

chemical and chemical products, and institutional services and government departments' outlays in this sector were the only ones showing year-to-year increases.

In manufacturing alone total capital and repair expenditures were estimated at \$832 million, down \$64 million from 1960, a decline of seven per cent. Demand in many industries was relatively light early in the year, and this probably led to deferral of spending of a capital nature. At the close of

MAJOR NEW INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING IN ONTARIO — 1950 - 1960

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1951	105	1955	128	1959	146
1952	132	1956	144	1960	113
1953	137	1957	117	1961	143
1954	103	1958	86	TOTAL	1,524

from 1960's \$556.1 million, a nine per cent decrease despite manufacturers' value of shipments reaching record levels. Higher outlays in new capital expenditures were recorded, however, in rubber products, printing, publishing and allied industries, petroleum and coal products, chemical and chemical products in addition to those of trade, finance and commercial services, and institutional services and government departments.

Total capital and repair expenditures for 1961 declined to \$3,839 million from 1960's \$3,959 million, a three per cent decrease for the year.

Paper and allied industries, rubber products, petroleum and coal products,

the year, however, most industries were operating at a higher demand to capacity ratio and fuller use was being made of existing facilities. In anticipation of growing domestic and foreign demand it is forecast that Ontario's manufacturers will spend \$120 million more on capital and repair expenditures during 1962 than they did in 1961.

The gains achieved by the Ontario economy during 1961 are expected to continue throughout 1962. Gross provincial product may well increase by six per cent with the greatest expansion taking place in manufacturing, some areas of construction, mining, government, trade and service.

SERVICES

Of the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Industrial Development Branch carries out numerous activities designed to promote industrial development in Ontario. To this end the Branch conducts a plant location service, assists exporters, helps Ontario manufacturers effect manufacturing arrangements, supports municipal and regional industrial development, seeks out abroad immigrants whose skills are scarce or unobtainable in Canada, as well as other efforts designed to stimulate employment and increase the use of production facilities and raw materials of the province.

The Industrial Development Branch engages in contacting and servicing manufacturing companies from outside the province who are, or could be, interested in establishing manufacturing operations in Ontario. These same services are extended to resident industry interested in plant expansion, relocation or in establishing branch plants in new locations in Ontario.

Appropriate information suited to the specific requirements of the industry is supplied. This entails providing detailed information on land and building costs, utility costs, transportation costs, labour costs and availability, size of markets, and sources of raw materials to name but a few of the many factors which must be examined intensively in a plant location study.

The Branch provides additional service to the industrial prospect by placing him in personal contact with appropriate municipal officials, builders, financial interests and other members of the business community. This sometimes entails escorting the client to various municipalities.

Since 1945 the Industrial Development Branch has participated, in some degree, in the establishment of over a thousand manufacturing plants in Ontario. During 1961 the Branch handled approximately 1500 cases; the breakdown by area being 790 United States, 460 Europe and 250 Canada.

Since April 1961, the Branch has devoted much of its time to effecting manufacturing arrangements on behalf of Ontario companies who have expressed an interest in locating additional products to manufacture. This programme is contributing to the utilization of presently unused plant facilities and labour.

The Branch currently has files on the production capabilities and aims of over 1,200 Ontario firms interested in the programme. Indicative of the interest in this field is the fact that over 2,000 responses were received by the Branch to the six bulletins which it

circulated itemizing products foreign manufacturers wished to license to Ontario producers.

During 1961 members of the Branch made over 280 visits to Ontario firms in connection with this manufacturing arrangement programme, in addition to 19 plants visited in the United States. Over 40 foreign companies sent personal representatives to the Branch to further manufacturing arrangements with Ontario manufacturers.

The manufacturing arrangement programme resulted, during 1961, in the Branch publishing 130 manufacturing opportunities for Ontario firms, and resulted in 16 completed to date, with 23 additional cases under serious negotiation at year end.

For the Ontario Manufacturer, the Branch offers a marketing service to help him export his product. The service includes information on foreign customs regulations, transportation, insurance, foreign markets, packaging, and pricing.

There are three foreign offices attached to the Industrial Development Branch — New York, Chicago and London, England.

The foreign offices perform a wide variety of services in representing Ontario. By personal contact, mail and telephone they locate and service foreign companies interested in locating branch plants in Ontario, having their products manufactured in Ontario by established Ontario companies and importing products from Ontario.

In each of the above cases the appropriate Head Office Division provides the fullest information and assistance to the field officers.

Foreign agents, distributors and sales outlets are obtained for Ontario manufacturers wishing to expand their exports.

The foreign offices also assist Ontario manufacturers, as well as others, who are investigating having their products made abroad by a foreign concern or otherwise investing abroad.

An essential part of the services performed by these officers is the personal assistance provided to Ontario visitors in these foreign countries. Ontario manufacturers and exporters are introduced to local importers, sales outlets, financial institutions and placed in contact with appropriate officials to make the most profitable use of their trips.

Continuing liaison, co-operation and assistance is extended by the Branch's foreign offices to Canadian and foreign development agencies—Federal offices, financial institutions, as well as others.

Since 1947 Ontario has maintained an Immigration Department in London, England. In order to strengthen this service and ensure the timely flow of professional and skilled workers to this province the Department is increasing the staff in London and, in addition, a special field force has been set up within the Industrial Development Branch. This expanded immigration service will help fill employment gaps with immigrants whose knowledge and skills are scarce or unobtainable in Canada. This expanded service is expressly designed to ensure increasing productivity in commerce and industry as well as a high level of performance in Government and service institutions.

In order to promote industrial development at the local level the Industrial Development Branch conducts educational programmes on industrial development for municipalities within an area so that when the commercial counsellors are taking prospects to view possible locations,

the municipal officials are well briefed in handling the prospect. As a result of this educational work industrial commissioners and municipal officials have an increased awareness of the value and needs of industry. They have a greater knowledge not only of the techniques of attracting new industry but of servicing and keeping their established industry as well. During 1961 the Branch held a number of municipal industrial development round tables and in addition made extensive visits to municipalities.

The Branch implements and co-ordinates the regional economic development programme on behalf of the Government of Ontario. This programme is designed to aid the broad economic development and growth of the province on a regional basis. The Regional Co-ordination Division fosters, assists, and co-ordinates local regional analysis, planning and development in all spheres. Continuing rise in social needs has made this long-range regional planning necessary in the interest of welding together the common local objectives within the regions.

In recognition of the important contribution research makes to industrial growth the Ontario Government, through the Industrial Development Branch, has made increasingly large grants over the years to the Ontario Research Foundation. These grants are used in a variety of ways — for capital equipment, basic research, research relating to the Province's natural resources, projects designed to make by-products from industrial waste material, for scholarships as well as other projects.

In addition the Industrial Development Branch sponsors the Department

of Industrial Research Services of the Foundation which provides scientific and technical information based on laboratory research, to Ontario industries.

In 1961 the Branch accelerated a programme of industrial development conferences held in centrally located areas. Businessmen were given the opportunity to discuss problems arising from the many aspects of increasing export trade, effecting manufacturing arrangements, obtaining new products for manufacture, etc. The response has indicated that such conferences serve to stimulate co-ordinated activity toward a healthy economy between senior government officials and the businessmen of Ontario.

The theme of the Canadian National Exhibition display was directed toward the foreign businessman attending the world's largest annual exposition resulting in investigations being conducted regarding the possibility of importing manufactured Ontario goods and the advantages of locating a new industry or branch plant in the province.

Among many publications distributed by the Branch in 1961 were three companion booklets presented to manufacturers and businessmen indicating potential export market areas and import replacements which may be effected. These booklets, "Fabrication Gaps In Canadian Industry", "United States Imports" and "United Kingdom Imports" can be obtained by writing to: Chief, Information Services, Industrial Development Branch, Department of Economics and Development, 454 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.

NEW INDUSTRIES

to the Province of Ontario

During 1961 the following 143 companies were among the more important establishing a new manufacturing industry in Ontario through buying an industrial site, or renting, building or purchasing industrial premises.

Company Name	Location	Origin
— A —		
A. & L. Electrical Mfg. Co. Electrical elements	Cornwall	Canada
Acmetrack Ltd. Sliding and folding door hardware	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Ahmac Aluminum Products Ltd. Aluminum doors and windows	Niagara Falls	Canada
Air King Ltd. Ventilating and heating equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Albis Iron & Steel Products Steel stairs and rails	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Allied Chemical Canada Ltd. Diisocyanates	Corunna	Canada
Anchor Machine & Manufacturing Ltd. Pins and bushings for tool and die industry	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Armstrong Fisheries Ltd. Processed Fish	Pickle Lake	Canada
Ascor of Canada Ltd. Electronic flash equipment for photographic apparatus	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

— B —

Bannister Construction Co. Ltd. Pipe coating	Welland	Canada
Barber-Colman of Canada Ltd. Air ventilation equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Beverage Canners Canned beverages	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Bracebridge Mfg. Co. Steel fabrication	Bracebridge	Canada
British Boat Co. Ltd. Cruisers	Brampton	Canada

— C —

Canadian-Marietta of Ontario Ltd. Sealants, insulation & caulking compounds	Georgetown	United States
Canadian Pine Reproductions Ltd. Pine furniture	Oakville	Canada
Canadian Pyjama & Shirt Co. Ltd. Men's & boys' shirts & pyjamas	Lindsay	Canada
Chicago Metallic Western Hemisphere Ltd. Domestic ovenware	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Collins & Aikman Ltd. Upholstering fabrics	Stratford	United States

Company Name	Location	Origin
Commercial Food Services (Oshawa) Ltd. Frozen Food	Oshawa	Canada
Commonwealth Rolling Mills Ltd. Galvanized aluminum roofing & siding	Stratford	Canada
Continental Marble Co. Ltd. Marble faced floor & wall tile	Ajax	Canada
Crane Steelware Ltd. Steel enamelled domestic products	Stratford	Canada
Cutler-Hammer Canada Ltd. Motor controls & apparatus	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

— D —

Dale Electronics Canada Ltd. Resistors	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dawbarn (Canada) Ltd. Nylon thread and yarns	Brantford Twp.	United States
De Zurik Co. of Canada Industrial valves	Galt	United States
Dibrell Brothers Tobacco processing	Leamington	United States
Diebold of Canada Metal office equipment, vaults and protective devices	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dominion Tape Canada Ltd. Pressure sensitive tape	Cornwall	United States
Dor-Win Millwork Prefabricated stairs, cupboards, doors and window frames	Niagara Falls	Canada
Dow Corning Silicones Ltd. Silicones	Niagara Falls	United States
Dreger Electronics Ltd. Communications and industrial electronics equipment	Hamilton	Canada
Dryden Chemicals Ltd. Chemicals	Dryden	Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Du Bois Chemicals of Canada Ltd. Detergent chemicals	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Dur-O-Wall Ltd. Reinforcing steel	Hamilton	Canada
Dynaflex Plastics Ltd. Polyurethane Foam	Port Hope	Canada
— E —		
Eagle Tie Machine Co. Tobacco-tying machines	London	Canada
Elmcrest Poultry Farm Ltd. Frozen poultry processing	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Eriez of Canada Ltd. Vibratory feeders and magnetic separating equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Essex Heating & Sheet Metal Works Heating ducts	Essex	Canada
Excel Metalcraft Ltd. Automobile no-draft windows and ventilators	Aurora	United States
Expandite (Canada) Ltd. Premolded Expansion Joints	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada and United Kingdom
— F —		
Fairfield, Hugh John, Ltd. Men's work socks, shoddys, textiles	Owen Sound	Canada
Filton Metals Ltd. Rock bolts	Oakville	United States and Canada
Fisher Dry Pac Co. Dry pac	Sudbury	Canada
Ford Dickison Hardware Hay baler converter kits	Brodhagen	Canada
Fuller, H. B. Co. (Canada) Ltd. Industrial adhesives, coatings and sealants	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

Company Name	Location	Origin
— G —		
Gas Machinery Co. (Canada) Ltd. Industrial gas furnaces	Hamilton	United States
Greg Lund Products Trailer parts and accessories	Oakville	Canada
— H —		
Hard Metals (Canada) Ltd. Tungsten carbide bits	Toronto Twp.	South Africa
Harlowe Dean Industries Wire formed products	Cornwall	Canada
Harvey Hubbell of Canada Ltd. Electrical components	Ajax	United States
Heller, Frank & Co. Ltd. Leather products	Acton	Canada
Highland Forest Products Ltd. Charcoal	Huntsville	Canada
Hills-McCanna (Canada) Ltd. Ball valves, diaphragm valves and pumps	Toronto Twp.	United States
— I —		
Imagineering Associates Ltd. Trailers and automotive parts	Waterloo	Canada
International Welder Corp. Ltd. Welding machines and special machines	Windsor	Canada
Ivon Creations Ltd. Plush and stuffed toys	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
— J —		
J. & S. Manufacturing Ltd. Garbage-Gard device	Port Hope	Canada
Judd Gunstocks Ltd. Gunstocks	Waterford	Canada
— K —		
Kennedy-Vosburgh Furniture	Port Hope	Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Kerr Piping Ltd. Steel pipe	Midland	Canada
Kitchener Sausage Co. Sausage	Kitchener	Canada
Kongsilde Ltd. Farm Machinery	Exeter	Denmark
Kromalite Co. Chrome plating	Brantford	Canada

— L —

Lamson Conveyors of Canada Ltd. Conveyor equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Lawter Chemicals (Canada) Ltd. Printing ink materials	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Lee Filter (Canada) Ltd. Filters	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Leigh Instruments Ltd. Electronic instruments	Carleton Place	Canada
Lely Limited Farm machinery	Burlington	Netherlands
Levesque Plywood Ltd. Plywood	Hearst	Canada
Light Concrete Ltd. Cellcrete products	Brampton	Canada
Litton Systems (Canada) Ltd. Inertial guidance systems	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

— M —

M & T Products of Canada Ltd. Detinning	Hamilton	United States
MacGuire Electric Co. Radiant heating concrete curing	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Manitoulin Turkey Growers Co-operative Turkey and chicken broilers	Gore Bay	Canada
Matthews, Jas. H. & Co. (Canada) Ltd. Marking products	Milton	United States

Company Name	Location	Origin
W. R. Meadows of Canada Ltd. Caulking Compounds & Water- proofing Materials	Metropolitan Toronto	United States and Canada
Mealmaster System Ltd. Packaged cooked frozen meals	Metropolitan Toronto	United Kingdom and Canada
Mentor Metal Products Stainless steel, aluminum	Sudbury	Canada
Miracle Products Co. Ltd. Mufflers	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Moto-Mower Inc. Power mowers, snow throwers and garden equipment	Ingersoll	United States
Mutual Products Ltd. Calf milk replacer, calf grower	Cornwall	United States
Myers, F. E. & Bros. Company (Canada) Ltd. Pumps, gauges, controls	Waterloo	United States
— N —		
Niagara Sports Equipment Co. Water and snow skis	Chesley	Canada
Niehoff, C. E. & Co. of Canada Ltd. Automotive ignition parts and testing equipment	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Nutone Electrical Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd. Door chimes, exhaust fans and kitchen range hoods	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— O —		
Origena Pizza Crust Co. of Canada Ltd. Frozen pizza crusts	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
— P —		
Parker Brothers Games Ltd. Board games and kindergarten supplies	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Perma Foam Ltd. Posture-Zone mattresses	Metropolitan Toronto	United States Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Precision Machining (Barrie) Ltd. Machine products—tool and die	Barrie	Canada
Preston Metal & Roofing Products Roofing Products	Preston	Canada
Proctor-Silex Ltd. Toasters, irons	Picton	United States and Canada

— R —

Regal Audio Instruments Ltd. Hearing aids	Fort Erie	Canada
Remington Electric Shaver Div. of Remington Rand Ltd. Electric shavers	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Riverside Rendering and Feather Products Ltd. Lard, soap	Niagara Falls	Canada
Roberts, H. E. Manufacturing Co. Automotive seats and pads	Chatham	Canada
Roman Cheese Products Italian cheeses	Niagara Falls	Canada
Russel Bros. Ltd. Tugs, barges	Owen Sound	Canada

— S —

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories (Canada) Ltd. Poultry and hog pharmaceuticals	Woodstock	United States
Sanford Canadian Truss Ltd. Laminated steel building trusses	Burlington	United States
Sanitation Equipment Ltd. Toilet systems and septic tanks	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Sargent & Greenleaf of Canada Ltd. Sash & Door Controls	New Hamburg	United States
Scampy Craft of Canada Fibreglass amphibious boats	Port Hope	Canada
Sevco Chemicals Ltd. Metal cleaning and polishing compounds	Ajax	Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Sheller Manufacturing Corp. Steering wheels	Brampton	United States
Smallwood Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Ethical preparations	Windsor	Canada
Southwick Window Industries Ltd. Window manufacturers	Oakville	Canada
Sovereign Housewares Ltd. Stainless steel cookware	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Spectrol Electronics of Canada Ltd. Potentiometers and electronic devices	Chinguacousy Twp.	United States
Sprague-TCC (Canada) Ltd. Capacitors & Resistors	Walkerton	United States and Canada
Spun Concrete Structures (Canada) Ltd. Concrete poles, piles and columns	Brampton	Canada
Sterling Faucet Co. of Canada Plumbing fixtures	Oakville	United States
Stratford Electro Plating Plating chrome-zinc-nickel-copper	Stratford	Canada
Superior Processing Ltd. Silk screening	Ottawa	Canada
Sweco Canada Ltd. Separators, grinding mills, crushers and metal finishing mills	Metropolitan Toronto	United States

— T —

Taylor Chemical Foam Industries Ltd. Plastic foam and cellular plastic	Ajax	Canada
Taymar Industries Ltd. Special machinery for wire and plastic	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Terry Williams Knitters Ltd. Men's sweaters	Kitchener	Canada
Therm-O-Disc Canada Ltd. Thermostats and electrical appliances	St. Thomas	United States

Company Name	Location	Origin
Thermoid of Canada Ltd. Brake linings	Acton	United States
Thermoset Plastics (Guelph) Ltd. Custom moulders of plastics	Guelph	Canada
Tung-Sol of Canada Auto signal flashers and seal beam lamps	Chinguacousy Twp.	United States

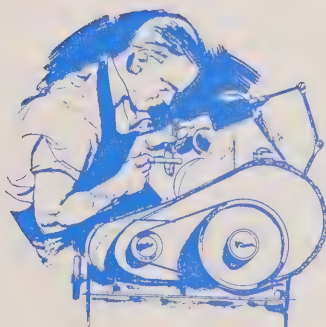
— V —

Vac-Form Co. Plastics	Port Stanley	Canada
Van Dresser Specialty (Canada) Ltd. Automotive products	Waterloo	United States
Vega Metcraft Industries Ltd. Children's playthings (roller skates, tricycles)	Kitchener	Canada
Vendomatic Services Ltd. Machines for hot and cold beverages	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
Voortman, W. & H. Ltd. Wholesale bakery	Burlington	Canada

— W —

W-L Molding Co., The Industrial plastic and nylon products	St. Thomas	United States
Waleigh & Associates Upholstered furniture	Acton	Canada
Wallaceburg Aluminum Extrusion Ltd. Aluminum extrusions	Wallaceburg	United States
Walvit Architectural Porcelain Limited Architectural porcelain (curtain wall panels, porcelain signs, etc.)	Toronto Twp.	Canada
Waterloo Wood Moulding Limited Trim moulding and wood specialties	Waterloo	Canada
Webster-Smallwood Ltd. Plastic garbage buckets	Midland	Canada

Company Name	Location	Origin
Weil McLain (Canada) Ltd. Boilers and allied heating products	Metropolitan Toronto	United States
Weldo Plastics (Canada) Ltd. Plastic products	Metropolitan Toronto	South Africa
Western Gypsum Products Ltd. Wallboards, lath and plaster	Toronto Twp.	United Kingdom and Canada
White, K. M. Canada Ltd. Elevator controls, signal equipment and accessories	Cornwall	United States
Williams, John, Machinery Co. Machinery for rubber and plastics industry	Toronto Twp.	Canada
World Carpet Mills Ltd. Tufted carpeting and broadloom	Metropolitan Toronto	Canada
World Steel Co. (Canada) Ltd. Patented trussless steel buildings	Sarnia	United States
— Y —		
Yarnall-Waring Co. of Canada Ltd. Steam traps, expansion joints	Guelph	United States



EXPANSION

addition at present site

During 1961 the following 520 Ontario manufacturing plants were among the more important making additions to their existing facilities.

Company Name

Location

Ace Tool & Manufacturing Company	Windsor
Acme Steel Company of Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
Adanac Door Manufacturing Co. Limited	Toronto
Aero Marine Industries Ltd.	Oakville
Air Coils Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Oakville
Air Master of Canada Limited	St. Thomas
Aladdin Industries (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Alanco (Aurora) Ltd.	Aurora
Alberto-Culver of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
Algoma Manufacturing Tool & Die Ltd.	Oshawa
The Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Aluminum Co. of Canada Limited	Kingston
American Nepheline Ltd.	Nephton
American-Standard Products (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor
Amerock Limited	Meaford
Amerwood (Eastern) Canada Ltd.	Owen Sound
Andrew Antenna Corporation Limited	Whitby
George Angus (Canada) Limited	Toronto
Applied Thermal Products Ltd.	Toronto
Arco Ornamental Iron Co.	Hamilton
Artex Woollens Ltd.	Hespeler
T. Arthur Limited	Toronto

Company Name**Location**

R. G. Ashby Co.	Hamilton
Associated Tube Industries (Coldwater) Limited	Coldwater
Astra Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Atlas Powder Company Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Atlas Steels Limited	Welland
Atlas Titanium Limited	Welland
The Ault & Wiborg Co. of Canada	Toronto
The Aurora Banner Publishing Co. Ltd.	Aurora
"Automatic" Sprinkler Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Avery Adhesive Label Corp. (Canada) Limited	Toronto
Bach-Simpson Canada Ltd.	London
Barber-Colman of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Barber Die Casting Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Barker Poultry Equipment Co. Ltd.	Cooksville
Barlin-Scott Manufacturing Co. Limited	Hamilton
Bauer Bros. Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Brantford
Bay Mills Limited	Midland
Beauty Counselors	Windsor
Becks Brewing Company	Fort Frances
Bell City Foundry (Brantford) Ltd.	Brantford
Bellows-Valvair Ltd.	Toronto
Beverage Canners Ltd.	Toronto
Bishop Plastics	Alliston
Bissell Limited	Niagara Falls
Blackstone Industrial Products Ltd.	Stratford
Blair Metal Products Limited	Woodstock
Blow Press Limited	Acton
Blue Mountain Pottery Ltd.	Collingwood
A. & C. Bochmer Limited	Kitchener
Bonar and Bemis Ltd.	Burlington
The Borden Company Limited	Toronto
The Borden Company Limited	Windsor
The Brampton Knitting Mills Limited	Brampton
Brandon Casket Limited	Mount Forest
Brantford Silk Screen & Display Ltd.	Brantford
Brantford Precision Limited	Brantford Twp.
Brayshaw's Steel Limited	Port Arthur
Bridge & Tank Company of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
T. G. Bright & Company Limited	Niagara Falls
British American Oil Company Limited	Fort William
British American Oil Company Limited	Clarkson
British Leaf Tobacco Co. of Canada Limited	Chatham
Brock Corrugated Carton Co.	Toronto
Brock Knitting	Waterloo
Brown Fintube (Canada) Ltd.	St. Thomas
Brown Shoe Company of Canada Ltd.	Perth

Company Name**Location**

Brunswick Balke of Canada	Toronto
Building Products Limited	Hamilton
Burroughs Business Machines of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Burroughs Business Machines of Canada Ltd. (Acme Carbon & Ribbon Division)	Toronto
C & P Publishing Co. Ltd.	Brampton
The Calad Company Limited	Burlington
Calmic Ltd.	Toronto
Campbell Containers Ltd.	Waterloo
Canada Bread Co. Ltd.	Twp. of North York
Canada Foundries and Forgings Limited	Brockville
Canada Packers Limited	Chatham
Canada Vinegar Limited	Etobicoke
Canadian Admiral Corporation Limited	Port Credit
Canadian Canners Limited	Exeter
Canadian Couplings & Fittings Limited	Simcoe
Canadian Curtis Wright Limited	Toronto
Canadian Drawn Steel Company Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Electric Box & Stampings Limited	Toronto
Canadian Fine Colour Co. Limited	London
Canadian Kodak Co. Limited	Toronto
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Limited	Hamilton
Canadian Malting Co. Limited	Port Arthur
Canadian-Marietta (Ontario) Limited	Twp. of North York
Canadian Mills Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Neutronics Limited	Waterloo
Canadian Ohio Brass Co. Limited	Niagara Falls
Canadian Oil Companies Limited	Sarnia
Canadian Rockweld Limited	Toronto
Canadian Steelcase Company Ltd.	Toronto
Canadylet-Closures	Barrie
Div. of The International Silver Co. of Canada Ltd.	
The Carleton Culvert Co.	Bell's Corners
Carling Breweries Limited	Toronto
Carling Breweries Limited	Windsor
Cello Bags Limited	Toronto
Central Slipper & Shoe Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Limited	Windsor
Charters Publishing Company Ltd.	Brampton
Chateau-Gai Wines Limited	Niagara Falls
Chesley-Sarnes Ltd.	Essex
Cities Service Refining (Canada) Ltd.	Oakville
Cities Service Refining (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Clairtone Sound Corporation Limited	Toronto
Clark Machine Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines
Cleaver-Brooks of Canada Limited	Stratford

Company Name**Location**

Cleland Iron Works (Kingston) Ltd.	Kingston
Clemmer Welding & Manufacturing Limited	Waterloo
Clover Leaf Bedding Co. Ltd.	North York
Coca Cola Ltd.	Ottawa
Coca Cola Ltd.	Windsor
Coleman Packing Company Limited	London
Collins Radio Company of Canada Limited	Toronto
William Collins & Sons Co.	Toronto
The Collis Leather Company Limited	Aurora
Colson (Canada) Limited	Toronto
Consumers Glass Company Limited	Etobicoke
Controls Company of Canada Ltd.	Cooksville
H. W. Cooley Machine & Arms Co. Limited	Cobourg
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Limited	Toronto
Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Ltd.	Stratford
Cornelius Manufacturing Company Limited	Toronto
Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited	Oshawa
Courtaulds Carpets Ltd.	Cornwall
Court Galvanizing Limited	Guelph
Croven Limited	Whitby
Croze Foundry Limited	Hespeler
Crush International Ltd.	Toronto
Curtis Beverages Ltd.	Orillia
Curtis Products Limited	Cobourg
Custom Leather Products Ltd.	Kitchener
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	Niagara Falls
Daisy Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Preston
Daley Bros.	Magnetawan
Dare Foods (Biscuit Division) Ltd.	Kitchener
Dashwood Planing Mills Ltd.	Dashwood
Decedar Bros. Ltd.	Wallaceburg
Deerfield Plastics Limited	Newmarket
The De Laval Co. Limited	Peterborough
Delhi Foundry & Farm Machinery Ltd.	Delhi
Deloro Stellite Research Bldg.	Belleville
Delta Chemicals Ltd.	Brantford
Demag Industrial Equipment Ltd.	Clarkson
Dexion (Canada) Limited	North York
John Deyell Limited	Lindsay
Diamond Clay Products	Burlington
Dieomatic Metal Products Ltd.	Richmond Hill
Frank Doerner & Sons Limited	Waterloo
Dominion Bakery	Kitchener
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	Kitchener
Dominion Forge Limited	Windsor
Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited	Hamilton

Company Name**Location**

Dominion Gasket & Manufacturing Company Limited	Toronto
Dominion Glass Co. Limited	Wallaceburg
Dominion Laminations Ltd.	Kitchener
Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited	Goderich
Dominion Rubber Co. Limited	Kitchener
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Dominion Woollens & Worsteds (1959) Ltd.	Hespeler
Dominion Yarns Ltd.	Welland
Doon Twines Ltd.	Kitchener
Dow Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.	Sarnia
Dreger Electronics	Hamilton
Drummond McCall & Co. Limited	Hamilton
Dunlop Canada, Limited	Whitby
Duo-Heet Limited	Waterford
Du Pont of Canada Limited	Ajax
Du Pont of Canada Ltd.	Whitby
Du Pont of Canada Ltd.	Kingston
Durham Chair Ltd.	Durham
E.S.A. (Canada) Limited	Elmira
East Side Plating Company Limited	Windsor
Echlin Press Limited	Hamilton
Edmor Manufacturing Company	Toronto
Edo (Canada) Limited	Cornwall
Ekco Products Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
El-Met-Parts Limited	Dundas
Emery Industries (Canada) Limited	London
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited	Port Hope
Electronic Craftsmen Ltd.	Waterloo
Electronic Materials Ltd.	Ottawa
Emco Ltd.	London
C. H. Epps Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Clinton
Eureka Foundry and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Woodstock
Excel Metalcraft Ltd.	Aurora
Fabricated Metals & Stampings Ltd.	Oshawa
Fahrallloy Canada Ltd.	Orillia
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.	Sudbury
F. W. Fearman Co.	Burlington
Federal Packaging & Partitions Ltd.	Ajax
J. R. Ferguson Co. Ltd.	Dundas
Ferro Enamels (Canada) Ltd.	Oakville
Fibre Products of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
J. G. Field & Co. Ltd.	Tavistock
Wm. E. Finkle Machine Co.	Belleville
Fisher's Bread Ltd.	Preston
The Flaherty Mfg. Co.	Hamilton
Fromm Bros. Ltd.	Galt

Company Name**Location**

Flintridge Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Foley Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd.	Belleville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.	Oakville
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor
Ford-Smith Machine Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
John Forsyth Limited	Kitchener
Fortune Footwear Ltd.	Hamilton
Foster Pottery Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Foxboro Cheese Co. Ltd.	Foxboro
Fram Canada Ltd.	Stratford
Fullerton Publishing Company Limited	Don Mills
Garnak Chemical Co. Ltd.	Port Hope
The Gas Machinery Co. (Canada) Limited	Hamilton
The General Fire Extinguisher Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor
General Foods Limited	Windsor
General Foods Limited	Cobourg
General Instruments—F. W. Sickles of Canada Limited	Mount Forest
General Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton
General Wire & Cable Company Ltd.	Cobourg
Gestetner (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton
The Glidden Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Globe Mills Ltd.	Meaford
Goderich Manufacturing Co. Limited	Goderich
B. F. Goodrich Canada Limited	Kitchener
Grampian Marine Ltd.	Oakville
Great Lakes Paper Co. Limited	Ft. William
Greetham Industries Ltd.	Toronto
Guelph Plywood Company Limited	Mattawa
Guildline Instruments Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Fred Hall & Son Ltd.	Hamilton
J. C. Hallman Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Waterloo
Hamilton Clamp & Stampings Ltd.	Hamilton
Hankscraft (Canada) Limited	Ajax
The Hanover Kitchens (Canada) Ltd.	Hanover
Frederick Harris Music Ltd.	Oakville
J. Harris & Sons Ltd.	Hamilton
Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd.	Fort Erie
Hart Products Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Guelph
Harter Metal Furniture Ltd.	Guelph
Hastings Ltd.	Toronto
Hastings Machine Tools Ltd.	Niagara Falls
John Hauser Iron Works Ltd.	Kitchener
Hayes Steel Products Limited	Merritton
James Heddon Sons Canada Ltd.	Preston
Henderson Concrete Products Limited	Oshawa
Hilroy Envelopes & Stationery Ltd.	Toronto

Company Name**Location**

Phillip Hoffman & Sons Ltd.	Kitchener
The Holaphane Co. Ltd.	Etobicoke
Hollandia Bakeries Ltd.	Mt. Brydges
Hollywood Cards (Canada) Ltd.	London
Honeywell Controls Limited	Toronto
Hostess Food Products Ltd.	Preston
Howard and Sons (Canada) Ltd.	Cornwall
James Howden & Company of Canada Limited	Scarborough
Hubley Toys of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
The Hunter Rose Co. Limited	Toronto
Huron Steel Products Company Limited	Windsor
Ideal Venders Limited	Deseronto
Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Stratford
Imperial Hay Limited	Thornbury
Imperial Oil Limited	Sarnia
Inaerco Limited	Perth
Industrial Garnet Co. Ltd.	River Valley
Interlake Tissue Mills Co., Limited	Toronto
International Business Machines Co., Limited	Don Mills
International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited	Copper Cliff
International Tools Limited	Windsor
Jay-Zee Food Products Ltd.	Windsor
S. C. Johnson & Son Limited	Brantford
Josam Products Limited	Toronto
KSM of Canada Limited	Toronto
Kaufman Furniture Limited	Collingwood
Kawneer Company Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
George Kelk Ltd.	Don Mills
Kellogg Co. of Canada Limited	London
Kelsey Wheel Co. Limited	Windsor
Kendall Company (Canada) Limited	Toronto
Kennedy's Specialty Manufacturers	Erin
Kennedy-Vosburgh Furniture Co.	Port Hope
Kent Foundry Limited	Chatham
Kenwood Mills, Limited	Arnprior
King Seagrave Limited	Woodstock
Kitchens Installations Ltd.	Ajax
Kitchener Beverages Ltd.	Kitchener
Kitchener Brick Co. Limited	Kitchener
Kitchener Packers Co. Ltd.	Kitchener
Knight Lumber Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Kralinator Limited	Preston
John Labatt Limited	London
John A. Lang & Sons Limited	Kitchener
Lau Products Ltd.	Kitchener

Company Name**Location**

Lauman Golf Supply	Kitchener
S. F. Lawrason & Co. Ltd.	Toronto
R. E. Lee Paint Co., Ltd.	St. George
Leepo Machine Products Limited	Windsor
Leigh Metal Products Limited	London
Libbey McNeill & Libbey of Canada Ltd.	Wallaceburg
Lightning Fastener Co. Limited	St. Catharines
Lincoln Hosiery Limited	St. Catharines
Linde Gases Division (Union Carbide Ltd.)	Hamilton
Lindsay Antenna and Specialty Products Limited	Lindsay
Earl Lindsay and Sons Limited	Wallaceburg
Litho-Print Limited	Toronto
Litton Systems (Canada) Ltd.	Etobicoke
Lofthouse Brass Manufacturing Limited	Whitby
London Printing & Lithographing Co., Limited	London
London Pure Milk Company Limited	London
London Winery Limited	London
The London and Petrolia Barrel Co. Limited	London
Longmans, Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Lorain Products of Canada, Limited	St. Thomas
Lubrizol of Canada, Limited	Niagara Falls
Lundy Steel Products	Dunnville
J. Lyons and Company (Canada) Limited	Toronto
MacIntyre Wood Products Limited	Smiths Falls
MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited	Ottawa
Magnetic Coil Company	Waterloo
Maple Leaf Tool & Die Co.	Oshawa
Maple Leaf Veneer Co. Limited	Durham
Marsland Precision Equipment Limited	Waterloo
Mason Knitting Company Limited	Acton
Massey-Ferguson Limited	Brantford
Master Craft Wood Products Limited	Kitchener
Master Patterns Ltd.	Windsor
Mastex Industries Ltd.	Brampton
Mead Johnson of Canada Ltd.	Belleville
The Medcalf Shoe Co. Limited	St. Thomas
Mendler Manufacturing Co.	Windsor
Mercury Varnish Co. Limited	St. Catharines
Micromatic Hone Limited	Brantford
Micro Plastics Division (Consolidated Frybrook Industries Ltd.)	Acton
Milltronics Limited	Peterborough
Mintex Federal Ltd.	Toronto
Miracle Products Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Moira Beverages Ltd.	Belleville

Company Name**Location**

Monarch Fine Foods Ltd.	Toronto
The Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.	Ajax
Monarch Master Manufacturing Ltd.	Orangeville
Monarch Printing & Lithographing Co.	Hamilton
Moore-Thompson-Clinger Ltd.	Hamilton
Mosler-Taylor Safes Ltd.	Brampton
Mueller Furniture Ltd.	Port Credit
A. J. Murphy Lumber Co. Ltd.	Latchford
Murray-Brantford Ltd.	Brantford
Rudolph-McChesney Lumber Company Limited	Timmins
F. B. McFarren Ltd.	Toronto
A. McGillivray Chemicals Limited	Paris
McKenzie Cannery Limited	Colborne
McLarens Ltd.	Hamilton
Alex. J. Nagy & Sons Ltd.	Toronto
Nashua (Canada) Limited	Peterborough
The National Cash Register Company of Canada Ltd.	Kitchener
National Machine Products Limited	Downsview
National Sewer Pipe Ltd.	Oakville
National Silicates Ltd.	Toronto
National Steel Drum Limited	Petrolia
National Tubular Products Limited	Kitchener
Neo Chrome Limited	Hamilton
Niagara Brand Chemicals (Div. FMC Machinery & Chemicals Ltd.)	Burlington
Niagara Food Products Limited	Stoney Creek
Nixon Laboratories	Orangeville
North America Arms Corp. Ltd.	Toronto
James North Canada Company Limited	Simcoe
Northern Electric Co. Limited	Belleville
Northern Plywoods Ltd.	Nipigon
Northern Stationery and Printing Co.	Timmins
Norton Company	Chippawa
The Noxzema Chemical Co. of Canada Limited	Toronto
Numilk Company	Napanee
Nutriproducts Limited	Whitby
J. D. Oaks and Son Limited	Guelph
O'Connor Fuel Tanks Limited	Toronto
W. J. O'Hara Machine Shop	Stratford
Oki and Willadsen Limited	Toronto
Ontario Candle Manufacturing Company	Toronto
Ontario Culvert & Metal Products Limited	Waterloo
Ontario Die Company Ltd.	Waterloo
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Gananoque
Ontario Tanning Co.	Kitchener
Operation Reliance Inc.	Toronto

Company Name	Location
Oshawa Engineering & Welding Co. Limited	Oshawa
Palmer Pann Corporation (Canadian Div.)	Windsor
Pannill Veneer Company Ltd.	Kitchener
Paper Novelty Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Paris Playground Equipment Limited	Paris
Parkspin Limited	St. Thomas
Peninsula Store Fixtures Ltd.	St. Catharines
Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada Limited	Ottawa
Perkins Glue Company of Canada Limited	Kitchener
Pet Milk Company (Canada) Ltd.	Napanee
Peterborough Plating Co. Ltd.	Peterborough
F. W. Pfeiffer Co.	Kitchener
Pollard Bros. Limited	Harrow
Polymer Corporation Limited	Sarnia
Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton
H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Ltd. — Disston Division	Acton
Powerlite Devices Limited	Etobicoke
Premier Spring & Manufacturing Limited	Ayr
The Proctor and Gamble Company of Canada, Limited	Hamilton
Products Tank Line of Canada, Ltd.	Oakville
Pronto Tools of Canada Ltd.	London
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	Niagara Falls
Provincial Paper, Limited	Port Arthur
Bert Pyke Ltd.	Oshawa
Queen City Bedding Co. Limited	Twp. North York
RCA Victor Company Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Raymond's Nut Shops Limited	Kitchener
Raytheon Canada Limited	Waterloo
The Realistic Company of Canada	Oakville
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Limited	Twp. North York
Retor Developments Limited	Galt
The Cliff Richardson Boats Ltd.	Meaford
Rinshed-Mason Company of Canada Limited	Windsor
The Ric-Wil Company of Canada Limited	St. Thomas
Rotalflex of Canada Limited	Toronto
The Royal Knitting Company Limited	Guelph
Royalite Metal Furniture Co. Ltd.	Smiths Falls
Russell Knitting Company	Kitchener
S & C Electric Canada Limited	Toronto Twp.
The St. Catharines Brass Works Limited	St. Catharines
St. Mary's Cement Co., Limited	St. Mary's
St. Williams Preservers Limited	Simcoe
Salada-Shirrif-Horsey Ltd.	Alliston
Samsonite of Canada Ltd.	Stratford
Saugeen Veneers Ltd.	Hanover

Company Name**Location**

Schlegel Co. Canada, Limited	Trafalgar Twp.
J. M. Schneider Limited	Kitchener
Scripto of Canada Ltd.	Twp. North York
Seaforth Sewer Tile Ltd.	Seaforth
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Limited	Waterloo
Seaway Foods Ltd.	Colborne
Sehl Engineering Limited	Kitchener
Service Steel & Engineering Limited	Hamilton
Shamrock Chemicals	London
E. J. Sharpe Instruments of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Shulton of Canada Limited	Twp. North York
Sifto Salt Ltd.	Goderich
Silkknit Ltd.	Hespeler
Silverwood Dairies Limited	London
Simplicity Products Ltd.	Hespeler
Sklar Furniture Ltd.	Oshawa
Sloan Engineering Ltd.	Toronto
S. G. Smallwood Limited	Kitchener
J. K. Smit & Sons of Canada, Limited	Toronto
W. L. Smith Associates Limited	Ajax
M. F. Smith Feeds Ltd.	Chatham
Smith Packaging Limited	Toronto
Sonoco Products Co. of Canada Ltd.	Brantford
Space Magic Ltd.	Don Mills
Speergroves Machine Shop	Chatham
Spun Concrete Structures (Canada) Ltd.	Brampton
Stamped & Enamelled Ware, Limited	Hespeler
Standard Products (Canada) Limited	Georgetown
Star Slipper Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Stark Electronic Instruments Limited	Ajax
The Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Hamilton
The Steel Co. of Canada Limited	Gananoque
The Steel Equipment Company Limited	Pembroke
G. F. Sterne & Sons Limited	Brantford
Stewart-Warner Corp. of Canada, Limited	Belleville
Stokely-Van Camp of Canada, Limited	Whitby
Stokely-Van Camp of Canada, Limited	Essex
Storm Seal Aluminum Limited	Cainsville
Stratford Meat Packers	Stratford
Superior Box Co. Limited	Kitchener
Superior Electrics Limited	Pembroke
Superior Machine & Tool (Chatham) Ltd.	Chatham
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited	Toronto
Swan Piper & Co. Limited	Hamilton
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Hanover
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	Stratford

Company Name	Location
T.C.F. of Canada Limited	Cornwall
Taylor Garage Door Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Etobicoke
Tek Plastics Limited	Etobicoke
Thermoid Division	Acton
Thor Industries Limited	Etobicoke
Titania Electric Corporation of Canada, Limited	Gananoque
Tone-Craft Paint & Varnish Co. Limited	Etobicoke
Torrington Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd.	Oakville
Robert Toyota Store Fixtures Limited	Kitchener
Trenton Dyeing & Finishing Co. Limited	Trenton
Trilake Timber Co. Ltd.	Kenora
Troister Furniture Co. Ltd.	Twp. North York
20th Century Mobile Homes Ltd.	London
Union Carbide Canada Ltd.	Trafalgar Twp.
(Linde Gases Div.)	
Union Carbide Canada Ltd.	Lindsay
(Visking Div.)	
United Co-operatives of Ontario	Stratford
United Co-operatives of Ontario Ltd.	Guelph
Up-Right Scaffolds Ltd.	Oshawa
Usarco Ltd.	Hamilton
Vega Metcraft Industries Limited	Kitchener
Vulcan Containers Ltd.	Toronto
Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd.	Windsor
Ward Milling Co.	Chatham
Warwick Marking Products Limited	Kitchener
Webber Pharmaceuticals Limited	Toronto
S. K. Wellman Co. of Canada	Twp. North York
Weltronic Company—Canadian Division	Windsor
Wentworth Mold & Die Co. Limited	Hamilton
Westland Products Ltd. (H. Hesse)	Burlington
White Mop Wringer Company of Canada	Paris
Whiting Corporation (Canada) Limited	Welland
T. M. William Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Owen Sound
Willys of Canada Limited	Windsor
Alex. Wilson Publications Limited	Dryden
Windsor Match Plate & Tool and Die Limited	Windsor
Windsor Tool & Die Ltd.	Windsor
Witco Chemical Co. Canada Ltd.	Oakville
Wonderful Soap Company	Guelph
(Div. Swift Can. Co. Ltd.)	
Glenn S. Woolley & Co. Ltd.	Ajax
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Limited	Toronto
Yarnall-Waring Co. of Canada Ltd.	Guelph
York Packing Co.	Hamilton
Zettel Manufacturing Limited	Kitchener

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

During 1961 manufacturing arrangements were effected between the following companies and firms outside the Province:

Licencee	Licensor	Product
Acme Electric Corporation Limited	Toro Manufacturing Corporation Minneapolis, Minnesota	Power lawn mowers
Aro Corporation of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario	Modernair Corp. San Leandro, Calif.	Air & hydraulic cylinders
Avro Aircraft, Division of A. V. Roe Canada Limited Malton, Ontario	Automatic Canteen Company of America New York, N.Y.	Automatic vending machines
Avro Aircraft, Division of A. V. Roe Canada Limited Malton, Ontario	Richardson Boat Company North Tonawanda, N.Y.	Planked aluminum cruiser hulls
B and G Marine Goderich, Ontario	National De-Lux Shuffleboards Limited Vancouver, B.C.	Shuffleboards

Licencee	Licensors	Product
John Bertram and Sons Company Limited Dundas, Ontario	Craven Bros. (Manchester) Ltd. Stockport, England	Heavy machine tools
British Boat Co. Ltd. Brampton, Ontario	Croce & Lofthouse, England	Sea-Fury sail boats
The Canadian Drawn Steel Co. Limited	La Salle Steel Company Chicago, Ill.	Cold finished steel bars
The Copp Clark Publishing Co. Limited Toronto, Ontario	De Journette Manufacturing Co. Atlanta, Georgia	Specialty paper products
Crane Canada Limited Stratford, Ontario	Alliance Ware Inc. Alliance, Ohio	Metal products
Davenport Containers Limited Toronto, Ontario	Plast-O-Pak Corp. Gasport, New York	Plastic food containers
DeLaval Company Limited Peterborough, Ontario	York-Shipley Incorporated York, Pennsylvania	Boilers
DeLaval Company Limited Peterborough, Ontario	Starline Incorporated Harvard, Illinois	Barn equipment
Dominion Bridge Company Limited Toronto, Ontario	John Thompson Water Tube Boilers Ltd. Wolverhampton, Eng.	Boilers
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited Kitchener, Ontario	Kinsman Mfg. Company Inc. Laconia, New Hampshire	Electronic organs
Dorr-Oliver-Long Ltd. Orillia, Ontario	Kennedy Van Saun Manufacturing and Engineering Corp. New York, N.Y.	Chemical processing equipment
Edo (Canada) Limited Cornwall, Ontario	Burnell and Co. Inc. New York, N.Y.	Filters and filter networks
Empire Store Fixtures Niagara Falls, Ontario	Gates Acoustinct Inc. Tonawanda, New York	Sound proof cabinets
Galt Metal Industries Limited Galt, Ontario	Walker Manufacturing Company Racine, Wisconsin	Automobile mufflers
Glosta Mfg. Co. Ltd. Port Hope, Ontario	J and S Mfg. Co. Edmonton, Alberta	Garbage guard and porta guard dolly

Licencee	Licensor	Product
Greening Industries Limited Hamilton, Ontario	Causeway Reinforcement Limited London, England	Welded mash and bar steel reinforcement
R. M. Hollingshead Corporation of Canada Limited Bowmanville, Ontario	Lestoil Products Inc. Holyoke, Massachusetts	Household cleaning products
Hydro Silica Company of Canada Ottawa, Ontario	Lobee Pump and Machinery Co. Gasport, New York	Stainless steel pumps
Ideal Venders Limited Deseronto, Ontario	Eric W. Edwards Guelph, Ontario	Automatic vending machines for shopping bags
Ingersoll Machine and Tool Company Limited Ingersoll, Ontario	Free Piston Development Company Kingston, Ontario	Free piston engines
S. F. Lawrason & Company Limited London, Ontario	Kelite Corp., Berkeley Heights, New Jersey	Chemical specialties
The R. McDougall Co. Division, Upton, Bradeen & James Limited Galt, Ontario	Miehle-Goss-Dexter Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Paper cutters
McKee Bros. Limited Elmira, Ontario	Clifton Stuart Warren, Ohio	Insta-Hitch systems
Massey-Ferguson Limited Toronto, Ontario	Lundell Manufacturing Company Cherokee, Iowa	Hay-wafering machine
Midland Plastics Midland, Ontario	Flambeau Plastics Corporation Baraboo, Wisconsin	Plastic housewares, sporting goods
Millard and Lumb Ltd. Kingston, Ontario	G. A. Braun, Inc. Syracuse, New York	Washer extractors
Niagara Brand Chemicals, Division of FMC Fine Machinery and Chemicals Ltd.	Rolycell Products, Limited Welwyn Garden City, England	Decorating products
Pathex (Canada) Limited Toronto, Ontario	J. W. Greer Company Wilmington, Mass.	Confectioners food processing & baking equipment

Licencee	Licensor	Product
Pathex (Canada) Limited Toronto, Ontario	The Peelers Company New Orleans, Louisiana	Shrimp peeling machines
Russell-Hipwell Engines Limited Owen Sound, Ontario	The Electric Construction Co. Limited Wolverhampton, Eng.	Industrial electrical products
Standard-Modern Tool Company Limited Toronto, Ontario	Crosby Valve & Gage Wrentham, Mass.	Valves & Gauges
Universal Cooler Company Limited Barrie, Ontario	Steel Made Inc. Minneapolis, Minn.	Bottle vending machines
Vicom & Co. (Canada) Limited Kingston, Ontario	Aluminum Co. of Canada Limited Montreal, Que.	Collapsible aluminum postal sorting equipment
The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company St. Catharines, Ontario	The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company Philadelphia, Pa.	Industrial lift trucks



EXPANSION

branch plants

During 1961 the following 23 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

Company Name	Address	New Location
Aimco Automotive Parts Company	Toronto	Toronto Twp.
Bowes Co. Ltd.	Toronto	Colborne
Chambers Food Club	Toronto	Oshawa
Chemical Developments of Canada Ltd.	Etobicoke	Orillia
Concrete Pipe Ltd.	Toronto	London
R. L. Crain Limited	Ottawa	Toronto
Dominion Cutout Company Ltd.	Toronto	Brampton
Globe Envelope Limited	Toronto	London
Interlake Tissue Mills Co. Ltd.	Merritton	Etobicoke
John Labatt Limited	London & Toronto	Etobicoke Twp.
Thomas J. Lipton Limited	Toronto	Brampton
Liquid Carbonic Canada Corporation Limited	Toronto	Maitland
Amos Martin & Sons	Walkerton	Parkhill
Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Peterborough	Trenton
Pet Milk Company (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto	Napanee
Philips Electronics Industries Ltd.	Toronto	Don Mills
Remington Rand Limited — Remington Electric Shaver Division	Toronto	Etobicoke
Shell Oil Co. of Canada Ltd.	Bronte	Trafalgar Twp.
Standard Tube & T.I. Limited	Woodstock	Hamilton
Sunshine Biscuits (Canada) Ltd.	Windsor	Toronto
Unit Step (Ontario) Ltd.	Woodstock & Ottawa	Toronto
United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada Ltd.	Hamilton	Acton
Wheatley Manufacturing Ltd.	Windsor	Toronto

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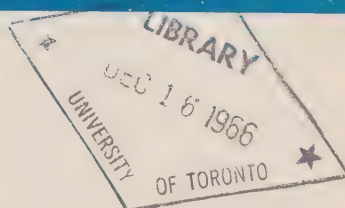
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ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

1962



Industrial Development Branch / DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

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MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

BRANCH PLANTS

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MUNICIPAL SERVICES



Ontario Industrial Review 1962

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Minister: HON. ROBERT W. MACAULAY, Q.C.

Deputy Minister: S. W. CLARKSON

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

454 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario

Director: PETER A. YORK, P.ENG.

Deputy Director: D. E. HOLLAND



FOREWORD:

A Program for Progress

In 1962 the Ontario Government launched a 'Trade Crusade', designed to correct our imbalance of trade and to increase the rate of growth of our provincial economy. The Industrial Development Branch of the DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT was charged with this task and the objectives and achievements of the crusade to date are recorded in the pages of this booklet.

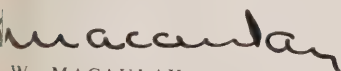
Our successes have been attained only through the full co-operation of all parts of the community. The way has not been easy and the path we now pursue is fraught with difficulties. But we have planned a program that does not permit failure; for we can go no further in the folly of importing more than we can pay for by our exports.

As a nation and as a province we have not been paying our way in our trade with foreign countries. We have relied on borrowed money to support our industrial expansion without expanding our sales to meet our growing foreign obligations. We must be prepared to meet the challenge presented by the ever changing patterns of world trade.

We have five fundamental goals to reach in our economy: the first is a satisfactory rate of growth; the second is full employment; the third is an equitable distribution of income; the fourth is price stability, and the last is a sound balance of payments.

Those of us who have great faith in this province and a determination to build the future must understand that all of our goals are dependent fundamentally on our rate of economic growth. We feel these goals will be attained.

Your government, through the department I represent, has embarked on a fundamental and worthwhile program which is outlined in this Review. It is designed to help industry and labour to help themselves. We believe that working together we can help to lift our people and our economy to new and higher levels. We are stepping forward into 1963—proud of Ontario's history of development and confident of her future.



W. MACAULAY

Minister of Economics and Development
Ontario



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MEETING THE CHALLENGE:

The Industrial Development Branch at Work

Since its inception in 1945, the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, then a division of the Department of Planning and Development, has vigorously carried forward its task of stimulating the industrial growth of Ontario.

Immediately after the Second World War its mission became urgent and evident: to help speed the conversion of the province's vast wartime industrial establishment to the production of civilian goods—and to meet the challenge of employment needs and pent-up consumer demand.

In addition, the cities and towns of Ontario required assistance and guidance in their local industrial development plans. To keep pace with the burgeoning economy, it became evident that Ontario could absorb tens of thousands of skilled and willing new citizens. Under the branch, the first postwar flow of immigration to Canada, soon to become a flood of a Federal responsibility, was begun. Ontario House in London, England, reopened in 1944, became the focal point to attract new people, new capital and new industries to the rapidly growing province. At that time, the branch had four essential functions—Industrial Development, Trade, Municipal Development, and Immigration.

THE BOOMING 1950s

Through the 1950s, as Canada's economy boomed to unprecedented heights, immigration to the nation climbed to-

ward 200,000 a year—with Ontario getting half of these newcomers—the branch broadened its services to meet new needs and new problems faced by the provincial economy. Offices were opened in New York and Chicago to stimulate trade and capital development. The branch was also made responsible for administering the government's Regional Economic and Development Program, which is aimed at providing balanced industrial growth across the province.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

With the 1960s, the nation's economic growth began to level off. New industrial competitors came on the international scene. The European Common Market and the beginnings of economic self-sufficiency in less developed countries raised new problems for Canada and especially for industrialized Ontario, with half the nation's factory output within its borders. Immigration declined. The nation began to worry about its foreign exchange reserves. The long economic honeymoon was drawing to a close.

The INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, now a part of the renamed Department of Economics and Development, turned with added vigour to the new problems. Principally, these problems were: how to produce 60,000 new jobs a year for a growing provincial labour force, how to help overcome the nation's serious and debilitating exchange deficits, caused by a long developing imbalance in foreign trade.

The branch was given the major role in Ontario's new TRADE CRUSADE, aimed directly at the twin problems of new jobs and new business. At the Federal level, emergency measures had been taken to slow down imports. Ontario felt that it must supplement this program with a positive one of import replacement, of development of new job-producing industries, and the promotion of sales of Ontario goods and services in foreign markets.

Ontario House in London and the offices in New York and Chicago were



Cornwall manufacturer produces insulation under license

strengthened to provide greater impact on the valuable markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. To take advantage of the spectacularly climbing prosperity of the member nations of the European Common Market, new offices were opened in Dusseldorf, Germany and Milan, Italy.

The Dusseldorf office is the pivot point for Ontario industry to do business in Northern Europe, while the office in Milan provides the gateway not only to the bustling industrial north of Italy, but to all of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean and Middle East.

Representatives in all these offices in London, New York, Chicago, Dusseldorf and Milan — actively pursue business for Ontario. From European industry they seek branch plants and manufacturing arrangements for Ontario industry. On behalf of Ontario manufacturers they seek marketing opportunities, agreements for manufacture under license and other profitable and employment-producing arrangements.

EXPORTS

To aid Ontario manufacturers in establishing sales contacts at home and abroad, a MARKETING DIVISION was formed within the branch. A major part of its work is the sending abroad of Sales Opportunity Missions. Groups of 10 to 11 manufacturers are organized by the division and flown to the United Kingdom, Continental Europe and the United States in "teams" representing a cross-section of industry in Ontario.

These sales missions use the "cold call" approach and have proved successful. Ontario manufacturers can, in most cases, compete in price, quality and service. Five such missions were sent out in 1971.

A Manufacturer's Cooperative Agreement Plan was instituted to foster the export of products of small and medium size manufacturers who are not in a position to support an export program of their own. Six to 10 manufacturers with allied non-competitive products are assembled

to groups and an agent located for them in foreign markets. Some 500 Ontario firms have shown an interest in this new program.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

To obtain support for the Government's efforts to increase exports and reduce imports, the branch launched a large-scale public information and education program. Consumers are asked to buy more domestic goods in place of imports when the Canadian products are competitive in price and quality. Industry is asked to utilize more Canadian made components in their production.

MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

The Government of Ontario believes that manufacturers in this province can produce many of the component parts now being imported. Companies have been urged to take a careful look at their purchasing habits by attending Manufacturing Opportunities Shows to be held in various parts of the province. The first MO Show, held at Toronto in November, was attended by some 4,000 manufacturers and, as a result, thousands of items worth millions of dollars are now being manufactured in Ontario instead of being imported.

Increased activity was also evident in other phases of branch operations. During 1962 a total of 49 manufacturing arrangements were completed, giving Ontario companies the right to manufacture under license goods that were formerly imported. A total of 149 branch plants located in the province, the greatest number in the history of the branch.

PUBLICATIONS

To assist in developing foreign business for Ontario industry, a series of booklets was prepared to explain the full range of services available from the Industrial Development Branch and its Ontario representatives abroad. Two of these publications, "Branch Plant Opportunities" and "Manufacturing Opportunities", are being translated into French, German and Italian for the benefit of European businessmen.

WOMEN'S DIVISION

During 1962 a WOMEN'S DIVISION was established to act as the liaison between the department and the women's organizations of the province. It works to encourage the Ontario consumer to give Canadian products every opportunity — and thus keep sons and daughters working in Ontario establishments. In effect, this newly-formed division is working to "sell Canadian".

Under this program, a Conference of Women of Ontario has been created to recommend to the provincial government ways and means to improve the economy through research in such fields as manufacturing, retail sales, product promotion, design and human and natural resources.

SOUVENIR & HANDCRAFT PROGRAM

The branch undertook a census of the souvenir and handcraft industry as the foundation for souvenir promotion shows, aimed at the replacement of foreign made souvenirs.

The results being achieved in this broad program are tangibly evident in the pages that follow.



The Ontario Economy in 1962

During 1962 Ontario produced more goods and services than in any other previous year. It is estimated that gross provincial product rose to nearly \$16.2 billion, up some 8 per cent, or \$1 billion, over the high established in 1961. While the most spectacular gains went to manufacturing, other commodity-producing industries, as well as the trade and service industries, operated at a high level of activity during the year.

POPULATION

Between January 1, 1962, and January 1, 1963 Ontario's population rose from 5.928 million to 6.401 million, an increase of 103,000. Ontario is by far the

largest market in Canada, accounting as it does for more than one-third of the country's population.

Immigration into Ontario in 1962 was at substantially the same rate as in the previous year. Of the 74,586 persons immigrating to Canada in 1962, some 37,210 came to Ontario.

The labour force grew at the same relatively slow rate as in 1961. This is accounted for by continued low immigration (as compared to the 1950's) as well as a lower labour force participation rate on the part of the 15 to 19-year-old age group of the population. Ontario's average labour force grew to 2,412,000. Total unemployment was reduced by 27,000

POPULATION AS OF JANUARY 1963

(Millions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES 2.0

QUEBEC 5.4

ONTARIO 6.4

PRAIRIE PROVINCES 3.3

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1.7

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS 1962

(\$ Billions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES .9

QUEBEC 7.7

ONTARIO 12.9

PRAIRIE PROVINCES 2.2

BRITISH COLUMBIA 2.1

while, at the same time, 47,000 more people were employed than in 1961. The increase in job opportunities occurred across a wide industrial front and included manufacturing, trade, finance, service and construction. The rate of unemployment dropped to 4.3 per cent, compared to the rate of 5.9 per cent for the country as a whole.

FACTORY SHIPMENTS

The rise in total Ontario output was stimulated primarily by the sharp increase in manufacturing over the preceding year. It is estimated that the 1962 value of shipments from Ontario factories reached nearly \$13 billion, up about 10 per cent over 1961's shipments of \$11.748 billion. Worthy of particular note was the rise in motor vehicle production — from 390,897 to 508,780, for a gain of over 30 per cent over the preceding year. This growth of the motor vehicle industry (99 per cent of which is located in Ontario) helped to stimulate other manufacturing industries. The above graph indicates Ontario's estimated share of shipments during the past year.

Primary iron and steel (Ontario accounts for some 80 per cent of the value of shipments by this industry) reached new

production highs in 1962. Steel ingot production rose 10.9 per cent, from 6.1 million tons to 7.052 million tons. At the same time, pig-iron production rose 5.289 million tons from 4.925 million tons, an increase of 7.4 per cent over 1961 production.

According to preliminary estimates with but one exception, all industrial groups in Ontario made larger shipments in 1962 than in the preceding year. Shipments were quite spectacular; for example, the value of transportation equipment shipments rose by 29 per cent. The following industrial groups recorded gains between 10 and 13 per cent: tobacco products, textiles, printing, publishing, allied trades, products of petroleum, coal, chemical and allied products, wood products, iron and steel products and metallic mineral products. Factory shipments of non-durables increased by 7 per cent, while durables gained 13 per cent. As the foregoing figures clearly indicate, the advance during 1962 was almost wide industrial front.

The accompanying table shows factory shipments for Ontario and Canada by principal industrial groups for the year 1962. Ontario accounts for 50 per cent of all goods shipped from this country's

ries. Ontario's predominant position in most manufacturing groups is also clearly indicated in Table I. Not only is this province the largest producer, it is also the largest purchaser of industrial raw materials and component parts.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Ontario is Canada's principal mining province. In 1962 it accounted for nearly one-third of the record \$2.8 billion worth of minerals produced in the country. But while Canada showed important gains in

TABLE I

ESTIMATED SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN MANUFACTURING, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1962

<i>Industrial Groups</i>	<i>Ontario (\$ Millions)</i>	<i>Canada (\$ Millions)</i>	<i>Ontario as % of Canada</i>
NON-DURABLE GROUPS			
Foods and Beverages	2,001	4,846	42
Tobacco and Products	158	369	43
Rubber Products	273	355	77
Leather Products	160	310	52
Textiles	380	980	39
Clothing and Knitting Mills	278	995	28
Paper Products	797	2,200	36
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	564	1,026	55
Products of Petroleum and Coal	476	1,367	35
Chemicals and Allied Products	980	1,599	61
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	340	540	63
TOTAL NON-DURABLES	6,407	14,587	44
DURABLE GROUPS			
Wood Products	401	1,633	25
Iron and Steel Products	2,216	3,298	67
Transportation Equipment	1,873	2,543	74
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	925	1,930	48
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	772	1,149	67
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	356	690	52
TOTAL DURABLES	6,543	11,243	58
Total Manufacturing	12,950	25,830	50

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION 1962

(\$ Millions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES 188.0

QUEBEC 519.1

ONTARIO 902.1

PRAIRIE PROVINCES 974.4

BRITISH COLUMBIA 260.4

mineral production, the same cannot be said for Ontario. Due to a sharp reduction in uranium shipments as well as declines in nickel and copper, the value of production fell to \$902 million, compared to \$944 million in 1961. Not all Ontario minerals were down, however, and it is gratifying to note that, among others, the following posted gains: cobalt, iron ore, magnesium, the platinum group, silver, zinc, asbestos, gypsum and salt. The above chart gives a clear indication of

Ontario's important contribution to mineral production in this country.

FARM CASH INCOME

Ontario's farm cash income reached an estimated \$909 million, according to preliminary figures recently released. This represents an all-time record and a gain of \$18.5 million over 1961. Declines in tobacco and hogs were more than offset by increased sales of such items as calves and dairy products.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES 1962

(\$ Millions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES 914.3

QUEBEC 2,848.3

ONTARIO 4,200.0

PRAIRIE PROVINCES 2,456.5

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1,238.5

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN MANUFACTURING 1962 (\$ Millions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES 52.1

QUEBEC 337.2

ONTARIO 623.4

PRAIRIE PROVINCES 80.1

BRITISH COLUMBIA 96.4

FORESTRY

Forestry operations in Ontario were carried on at a high level during the year. Lumber production rose to 3.8 million cords up 11 per cent over the 3.4 million cords cut during 1961. Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) reached 59 million feet board measure compared with 639 million produced in the preceding year.

CONSTRUCTION

The value of construction in Ontario rose from \$2.340 billion in 1961 to \$2.565 billion in 1962. This increase of \$225 million for new construction as well as repairs stimulated demand for lumber and other construction materials such as brick, cement, sand and gravel. Ontario enterprises which made increased expenditures on construction included manufacturing, utilities, housing, institutional services and government. Value of construction contracts awarded in Ontario rose by 10 per cent to \$1.43 billion, compared to \$1.23 billion in the previous year. While industrial contracts were down 2 per cent, residential gained 7 per cent, business 32 per cent, and engineering contracts 13 per cent.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Total capital and repair expenditures (which includes construction referred to above) in Ontario amounted to \$4.2 billion in 1962. This increase of more than \$360 million was a considerable stimulus to machinery and equipment industries as well as those industries related to construction. The pattern of capital and repair expenditures by region is indicated in the above graph. Ontario accounted for 36 per cent of the total.

New capital outlays by Ontario's manufacturing industry jumped sharply from \$507 million in 1961 to \$623 million in 1962. Ontario accounted for some 52 per cent of all such investment made in Canada.

The following industries, among others, reported higher outlays for machinery: rubber, textiles, paper and allied products, primary metals, electrical products and petroleum and coal products.

RETAIL SALES

The higher income resulting from greater employment as well as increases in wages and salaries was partially reflected in retail sales. Durable goods, including motor vehicles, were particularly strong. The

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES 1962

(\$ Billions)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES 1.5



QUEBEC 4.4



ONTARIO 6.6



PRAIRIE PROVINCES 3.3



BRITISH COLUMBIA 1.8



above graph shows that retail sales reached an estimated \$6.6 billion, or some 38 per cent, of the Canadian total.

While retail sales in Ontario grew by an estimated 3 per cent, this was considerably less than the increase of more than 8 per cent in personal income. Part of the difference is accounted for by savings, while payment of debt contracted earlier as well as increased spending on services account for the remainder.

SUMMARY

To summarize, 1962 was a good year for Ontario. The employment situation improved over the preceding year and more goods and services were produced than at any other time in Ontario's history. Last year was a continuation of the develop-

ment, particularly of the manufacturing industry, which has been in progress since the Second World War.

As a matter of general interest the following table is included. Table II shows that between 1950 and 1961 inclusive 5,489 new manufacturing establishments set up business in this Province and still in operation. Attention is drawn not only the large number but the wide variety of types of manufacturing establishments involved. These statistics indicate the continuing opportunities for manufacturers in Ontario as well as the favourable economic climate in which they can locate and expand. It should be noted that manufacturers have, since 1950, invested nearly \$6.4 billion in new machinery and buildings within Ontario.

A DECADE OF PROGRESS

TABLE II

NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
LOCATING IN ONTARIO, 1950-1961,
BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP

Industry	Employment Size Group						Total
	Under 5 employees	5-14 employees	15-24 employees	25-49 employees	50-99 employees	100 employees and over	
Food and beverage industries	521	170	31	34	14	11	781
Tobacco products industries	1	—	1	—	1	4	7
Rubber industries	8	6	1	2	2	3	22
Leather industries	33	22	10	11	3	5	84
Textile industries	90	46	16	10	4	2	168
Knitting mills	24	21	3	5	—	1	54
Clothing industries	106	84	41	18	6	4	259
Wood industries	276	118	27	24	7	3	455
Furniture and fixture industries	355	113	18	7	2	—	495
Paper and allied industries	20	19	5	8	4	3	59
Printing, publishing and allied industries	355	90	12	14	2	2	475
Primary metal industries	30	25	13	8	3	8	87
Metal fabricating industries	408	291	72	69	20	8	868
Machinery industries	49	52	34	20	7	5	167
Transportation equipment industries	67	54	15	16	10	11	173
Electrical products industries	39	53	30	29	10	21	182
Non-metallic mineral products industries	143	100	30	10	8	8	299
Petroleum and coal products industries	6	2	1	4	1	2	16
Chemical and chemical products industries	117	65	20	13	3	7	225
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	347	175	40	41	8	2	613
Totals	2,995	1,506	420	343	115	110	5,489

Services of the Branch

The Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Economics and Development provides direct and positive service to the provincial economy through six divisions, which are described below.

MARKETING

The MARKETING DIVISION, in conjunction with branch foreign offices in London, Dusseldorf, Milan, New York and Chicago, extends a complete service to Ontario companies seeking export markets. Emphasis is placed on selling to the 400 million customers in Western Europe, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Ontario companies, which are not now exporting, as well as those wishing to increase exports, are sought out and assisted. This division helps Ontario com-



panies sell or locate foreign manufacturers' representatives, distributors, importers, consuming industries and branch plants.

Sales Opportunity Missions have been organized and sent to foreign markets to sell Ontario-made goods. Some 40 industrialists visited the United Kingdom and the European Continent in 1962 and more such missions were scheduled to visit the U.S.A. and the Continent during 1963.

A Manufacturers' Co-operative Export Agency Plan is in operation in forming compatible groups of Ontario manufacturers of allied but not competitive products. Under this plan, a suitable foreign representative is provided a "package" of Ontario products to sell; in this manner, costs of sales to individual companies within a group can be reduced.

A "Marketing Opportunities Bulletin" is published listing individual sales contacts in foreign markets and has met with enthusiastic acceptance from Ontario companies.

Every effort is made to tailor the efforts of the division to the specific interests of the individual Ontario exporter.

Sales mission ready for take-off to Europe



MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

The MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS DIVISION assists in bringing about manufacturing arrangements between companies in other countries and Ontario manufacturing industries. There are more than 3,000 manufacturing establishments in Ontario and many of them have the facilities, capital and craftsmanship for the production and successful distribution of new and additional products.

Manufacturing arrangements provide a key to lower costs and an easy approach to the Canadian market.

An important function of this division is locating the products capable of being manufactured in Ontario. These are obtained by the branch offices located in other countries, by direct mail to companies selected through having products capable of being made in Ontario, and by advertising campaigns directed at United Kingdom, European and United States companies who export to Canada.



Waterloo company builds boats under license

BRANCH PLANTS



When Canadian and foreign manufacturers are planning to locate or enlarge their manufacturing operations in Ontario, the BRANCH PLANT DIVISION provides contacts and the personal assistance of a qualified staff of economists and engineers. Information regarding municipalities, plant sites, available buildings, markets, raw materials, labour rates and availability, utilities, transportation, customs, taxation and forms of doing business in Canada are supplied.

Experienced officers study the economic factors and escort the manufacturer anywhere in the province for personal investigations, whether he is forming a new company, a new branch in the province or contemplating a plant expansion. The division stands ready to introduce him to the services of over 200 municipalities where he may engage in a profitable operation.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

An adequate compilation of market data and other information is fundamental to the success of any business program. Yet, for the individual company, the gathering of such information can be expensive and time-consuming.

Through its INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DIVISION, the Industrial Development Branch maintains a research and statisti-

cal service for the benefit of companies both in and out of Ontario. Information on all factors relating to industrial development, together with statistics on the current status of the economy, is incorporated into publications for distribution to domestic and foreign businessmen.

Special market research is also undertaken upon request.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The MUNICIPAL SERVICES DIVISION was established to assist communities in carrying out industrial development and promotion programs. This advisory service is provided at no cost to the communities. Qualified field men familiar with the needs of industry provide on-the-spot assistance to local councils and industrial commissions. This includes organization, fact-finding and promotion techniques. Through such visits and the holding of seminars and conferences, the industrial development groups at the community level are made aware of the factors which make a community attractive to industry. At the same time, direct liaison is established and maintained with the communities in the overall industrial development of the province. During 1962 nearly 50 municipalities were visited and direct guidance and assistance was given.

In order to promote various municipalities as suitable industrial locations, the

MUNICIPAL SERVICES DIVISION maintains complete and factual information on each community. This information is made available to industries carrying out plant location studies and to other industrial development organizations and government departments. In 1962 more than 3,500 pieces of industrial data were used to meet requests for such information.

The division works closely with and assists the various regional development associations by attending zone meetings and in the carrying out of studies of existing community promotional organizations and programs. These studies are prepared with a view to providing suggestions for overall improvement. Nine such studies have now been completed.

A new 15-page booklet, entitled "Organizing Industrial Development In Your Community", was prepared to assist communities in developing industrial promotion programs.





February meeting launched women's program

WOMEN'S DIVISION

WOMEN'S DIVISION was established in 1962 to act as the liaison between the department and women's organizations of the province for the economic advancement of Ontario.

Objectives of this new program are:

To provide an opportunity for Ontario women to contribute directly to the improvement of the design, quality and saleability of existing Canadian products, and products yet to come on the market.

To give Ontario women an opportunity to improve the effectiveness of advertising and product presentation of manufacturers.

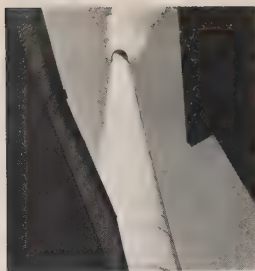
To provide a medium for the constructive exchange of ideas between the consumer, manufacturer and retailer.

To provide the channel through which

women may communicate a more comprehensive development of natural and human resources.

- 5) To aid the trade crusade program by making Ontario women aware of the desirability of buying Canadian products when they are of comparable price and quality.

The program calls for the establishment of a Conference of Women and some ten working committees to research such matters as retail prices, hard goods manufacturing, soft goods manufacturing, product promotion, design and packaging, consumers' purchasing, natural resources, design awards, human resources and economics. These committees make recommendations to the department and to industry. The executive committee of the Conference acts in an advisory capacity to the WOMEN'S DIVISION.



New Industries to the Province

An important role of the Industrial Development Branch in strengthening the manufacturing output of the province lies in assisting the establishment of new domestic industries.

Increasing attention is being given to the development of new companies of local origin to replace present imports and during 1963 this emphasis will be further accelerated. The result of this effort is indicated by the fact that more new industries are being reported than

ever before in the history of the branch.

The services of the BRANCH PLANNING DIVISION are available to resident industrial concerns contemplating plant expansion, relocation or establishment of branch plants elsewhere in the province.

The following 149 Canadian and foreign companies were among the more important firms establishing new manufacturing operations in Ontario in 1962, either by purchasing an industrial site or renting premises or building new facilities.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1962

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
A. & L. Plywood Products Ltd. <i>Poplar and birch plywood</i>	CHAPLEAU	Canada
Acheson Colloids Co. <i>Colloidal compounds, lubricants, etc.</i>	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	United States
Acton Limestone Quarries Limited <i>Crushed stone</i>	ACTON	Canada
Airflite Electronics Ltd. <i>Industrial electronic products</i>	AURORA	Canada
Anker Cash Register Ltd. <i>Cash registers and business machines</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Germany
Architectural Plastics Ltd. <i>Plastic bubble-type skylights</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Arkas Industries Ltd. <i>Automotive parts and general machining</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Aurora Tool & Mfg. Ltd. <i>Reese trailer hitches, axles and parts</i>	AURORA	Canada
Automated Building Components Inc. (Western Hemisphere) <i>Gang nails</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Automatic Staple Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Commercial staples</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada and Germany
B. & B. Stone Ltd. <i>Concrete blocks</i>	PORT ARTHUR	Canada
Callantyne, W. S. Mfg. Co. Ltd. <i>Custom-built ambulances and rescue vehicles</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Canner Wood Turning Co. Ltd. <i>Furniture legs</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Cesser Canada Ltd. <i>Concrete block machinery</i>	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
Miller, I. W. & Associates Ltd. <i>Structural steel</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Clanchard, F. W. Inc. <i>Automatic dishwashers</i>	OTTAWA	Canada
Colton Casting Company <i>Castings</i>	BOLTON	Canada
Cowmar Canada Limited <i>Precision instruments</i>	GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	United States
Crantford Tool Limited <i>Automatic welding machines, tools and dies</i>	BRANTFORD	Canada
Crestwood Containers Ltd. <i>Plastic containers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Digeland Agencies Ltd. <i>Laminated doors</i>	ACTON	Canada
Dussels Aluminum Ltd. <i>Aluminum windows and doors</i>	AURORA	Canada
ES Construction Specialties Ltd. <i>Extruded aluminum products</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Emtred Limited <i>Crane carriers, floats and trailers</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Canada Freeze-Dry Foods Limited <i>Dry-food products in frozen condition</i>	OAKVILLE	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Canadian A.S.E. Ltd. <i>Automotive seat belts</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada and United States
Canadian Border City Mfg. Co. <i>Carbide cutting tools for mining industry</i>	WINDSOR	United States
Canadian Heat Treaters Limited <i>Heat treating</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Canadian Heritage Furniture Ltd. <i>Furniture</i>	WATERDOWN	Canada
Cara Trading Limited <i>Frozen dinners, pies and baked goods</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Ce De Candy Co. Ltd. <i>Hard candy</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Chalet Artistic Glass Ltd. <i>Artistic glassware</i>	CORNWALL	Canada
Chemlek Laboratories of Canada Ltd. <i>Nutritional chemicals for animal feed</i>	WINDSOR	United States
Clinton Products (Canada) Ltd. <i>Garage creepers, hand trucks and conveyors</i>	WHEATLEY	United States
Cochrane Industries Ltd. <i>Plywood</i>	COCHRANE	Canada
Commonwealth Room Service Ltd. <i>Non-verbal communication systems</i>	LONDON	United States
Continental Aluminum Smelters Corp. <i>Reclaiming aluminum</i>	WHITBY	Canada
Convento Equipment Manufacturing Limited <i>Truck-mounted loaders, garbage units</i>	KITCHENER	Canada
Copak (Toronto) Limited <i>Plastic containers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Corplastics Canada Limited <i>Polystyrene rigid foam insulation</i>	AJAX	Canada
Crown Glass & Mirror Manufacturing (Canada) Limited <i>Decorative mirrors</i>	BARRIE	Canada
Culligan of Canada Ltd. <i>Water conditioning equipment</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Custom and Production Art Craft <i>Wooden mouldings and furniture parts</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Demuth Products (Canada) Ltd. <i>Silos and agricultural products</i>	WATERLOO	Canada and United States
Dominion Circuit Breaker Co. Ltd. <i>Circuit breakers</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Dura Chemicals Limited <i>Polyester patching compound</i>	HAMILTON	Canada
Edson Industries of Canada Ltd. <i>Playthings, Hi-Fi components, records</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Electromode Division, Commercial Controls Canada Limited <i>Electric space heaters</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Elmco Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Battery and booster cables</i>	AYLMER	Canada
Evyan Perfumes (Canada) Ltd. <i>Perfumes</i>	RICHMOND HILL	United States
Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Limited <i>Processing and packing meats</i>	AYR	Canada
Feuba Products Ltd. <i>Iron oxide and industrial chemicals</i>	OAKVILLE	Canada
Fisher Construction Ltd. (Block Division) <i>Autoclave cement blocks</i>	SUDBURY	Canada
Flag Fire Equipment Ltd. <i>Fire fighting equipment</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Franklamp of Canada Limited <i>Suspended channels for acoustic ceilings</i>	ST. CATHARINES	United States
Fry Metal Industries Ltd. <i>Zinc and aluminum castings</i>	SEAFORTH	Canada
Geschk Furniture Builders Ltd. <i>Hi-Fi, radio and television cabinets</i>	SARNIA	Canada
Inbearco Limited <i>Unground ball bearings</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada and United States
Guardian Glass Co. Ltd. <i>Aluminum frame, plate and safety glass</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Istint-Kramer Company of Canada Limited <i>Ironing board pads and covers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Milton Wooden Heel Manufacturing Co. <i>Wooden shoe heels</i>	DUNDAS	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Harmac Limited <i>Special tools and fittings</i>	WHITBY	Canada
Hendrickson Manufacturing (Canada) Ltd. <i>Tandem axle units for trucks and trailers</i>	STRATFORD	United States
Hinterhoeller & Company <i>Boats</i>	NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE	Canada
Hostmann-Steinberg (Canada) Limited <i>Printing inks</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Germany
Houston Schmidt Limited <i>Film processing equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada and United States
Huron Steel Fabricators (London) Ltd. <i>Structural steel and joists</i>	LONDON	Canada
Hussey Seating Company (Canada) Limited <i>Telescopic seating</i>	BRANTFORD	Canada and United States
IDI Electric (Canada) Limited <i>Electricians' tools</i>	AJAX	United States
Inca-Heat-Ltd. <i>Indoor and outdoor incinerators</i>	GALT	Canada
International Precision Casting Co. Ltd. <i>Jet engine components</i>	BELLEVILLE	Canada and United States
Irco Industries Limited <i>Irrigation equipment</i>	BRANTFORD	Canada
Ivey Trailers <i>Commercial trailers and houseboats</i>	PETERBOROUGH	Canada
Jamar Flakeboard Limited <i>Flakeboard</i>	KIRKLAND LAKE	Canada
Jensen Audio Industries Limited <i>Phono styli, audio components</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Jiger Corp. Ltd. <i>Amphibious vehicles</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Ken-Krete Ltd. <i>Concrete blocks, bricks and pre-cast slabs</i>	KENORA	Canada
Kerrio-Germano, V. Ltd. <i>Special purpose machinery</i>	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada
Kiekhaefer Mercury of Canada Limited <i>Outboard motors</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Kitchens of Sar-A-Lee <i>Frozen cakes, etc.</i>	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
Kohl & Madden Printing Ink Company of Canada Limited <i>Printing inks</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Kramer Magnetics Limited <i>Magnetic tapes for sound recording</i>	PORT CREDIT	Canada
Krueger, H. R. of Canada Ltd. <i>Custom production machinery</i>	WINDSOR	United States
Laurel Pottery Company <i>Pottery lamp bases and ceramics</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Leece Neville of Canada Ltd. <i>Small electric motors</i>	AJAX	United States
Mac-Wood Machine Ltd. <i>Radia-fin pipe</i>	BRAMPTON	Canada
Malanco Licorice Co. Ltd. <i>Licorice specialty candies</i>	HAMILTON	Canada, Denmark and Sweden
Marc V. Footwear Company <i>Footwear</i>	HAWKESBURY	Canada
Margon Corporation <i>Doll's eyes</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Massachusetts Leather Products of Canada Ltd. <i>Eyeglass, sunglass and goggle cases</i>	NIAGARA FALLS	United States
Mastercraft Kitchen & Woodworking <i>Metal and wooden furniture</i>	BRAMPTON	Canada
McKaye Packaging Ltd. <i>Custom packers of detergents</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Melray Manufacturing Jewellers Limited <i>Jewellery (rings, etc.)</i>	HAMILTON	Canada
Molton Mfg. Co. <i>Cabinets</i>	GRAND VALLEY	Canada
Tomar (Canada) Limited <i>Cleaning compounds, insecticides, etc.</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Morningstar-Paisley of Canada Ltd. <i>Industrial adhesives, plastisols</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Multi-Elmac of Canada Ltd. <i>Electronic controls</i>	WINDSOR	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Nash Engineering Co. of Canada Ltd. <i>Compressors and vacuum pumps</i>	BURLINGTON	United States
National Loose Leaf Devices Limited <i>Ring metal parts for loose leaf binders</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Nationwide Mfg. Co. Ltd. <i>Automatic record changers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Neo-Modern Roll & Engraving Ltd. <i>Engraving of applicator rolls</i>	HAMILTON	Canada and United States
Nugent, Walter Designs Ltd. <i>Hotel lobby and reception room furniture</i>	OAKVILLE	Canada
Oliver Corp. <i>Farm equipment</i>	BRANTFORD	United States
Orr & Sembower (Canada) Ltd. <i>Boilers</i>	BURLINGTON	United States
Oshawa Pattern & Model Ltd. <i>Wood, metal and plastic pattern making</i>	WHITBY TOWNSHIP	Canada
Peabody Engineering Corp. of Canada Ltd. <i>Fuel burning equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Pedulla Bakery <i>Bread, cakes, etc.</i>	FORT WILLIAM	Canada
Pierce Morgan Wood Products Ltd. <i>Trophy bases, display cabinets</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Porcupine Rehabilitation Enterprises Inc. <i>Gemstone jewellery</i>	TIMMINS	Canada
Priestman Products Ltd. <i>Food freezers and refrigeration products</i>	ORILLIA	Canada
Quaker Industries (Canada) Ltd. <i>Servette tables</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Racine Hydraulics (Canada) Limited <i>Hydraulic equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Rainbow Thermographers Co. <i>Raised printing</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Ramsey (Rec) Ltd. <i>Conveyor scales and batching systems</i>	RICHMOND HILL	United States
Rauwood Manufacturing Limited <i>Optical frames</i>	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Rempel, Ernest Castings Ltd. <i>Ferrous and non-ferrous castings</i>	GRIMSBY	Canada
Resnick, Julius of Canada Ltd. <i>Ladies handbags</i>	CORNWALL	Canada and United States
Rice Lake Industries Ltd. <i>Prefabricated homes</i>	HASTINGS	Canada
Ripley Chemicals <i>Paints and industrial chemicals</i>	RIPLEY	Canada
Rollark Ltd. <i>Printing magnetic ink cheques</i>	CARLETON PLACE	Canada
Root Wire Industries of Canada Ltd. <i>Aluminum screen</i>	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
St. Mary's Chrome Plating <i>Plating, etc.</i>	ST. MARY'S	Canada
Sheer Mist Hosiery Ltd. <i>Ladies nylon hosiery</i>	ST. CATHARINES	Canada
Shelving Displays Limited <i>Steel store fixtures</i>	BRANTFORD	Canada
Shewell Pattern & Mfg. Ltd. <i>Patterns</i>	GUELPH	Canada
Shippam Imperial Foods Ltd. <i>Canned chicken, fresh and frozen poultry</i>	WATFORD	Canada and United Kingdom
Simpson, R. J. Manufacturing Company (Canada) Ltd. <i>Automotive parts</i>	THAMESVILLE	United States
Sportsman Camper Coach Co. Ltd. <i>Plastic camping units</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Stein Packers Ltd. <i>Pet foods</i>	PORT HOPE	Canada
Stevens Controls Limited <i>Bi-metallic thermo controls</i>	RENFREW	United States
Still-Man Manufacturing Canada Ltd. <i>Electric heating elements</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Stillmeadow Farms Ltd. <i>Deep fat cooked chicken parts (frozen)</i>	ELORA	Canada
Stuart Enamelled Products Limited <i>Metal fireplaces</i>	RICHMOND HILL	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Origin</i>
Swenco Manufacturing Co. Ltd. <i>Metal stampings and flat springs</i>	NEW HAMBURG	Canada
Terra Tile of Canada Limited <i>Precast terrazzo tiles</i>	BELMONT	Canada
Thomas Built Buses of Canada Limited <i>School buses</i>	WOODSTOCK	United States
Trentex Co. Ltd. <i>Men's suitings</i>	AJAX	Canada
Turner & Seymour of Canada Ltd. <i>Kitchen utility items and light chains</i>	LINDSAY	United States
Vanguard Glove Limited <i>Leather dress gloves</i>	CORNWALL	Canada
Van Raalte of Canada <i>Lingerie</i>	LONDON	Canada and United States
Vari-Drive & Gear Ltd. <i>Variable speed drive units</i>	KITCHENER	Germany
Vend-Craft Gum Ltd. <i>Ball bubble gum</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Walbar Machine Products of Canada Ltd. <i>Parts for jet planes</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Watts Regulator of Canada Ltd. <i>Valves and regulators</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Wayne Sweeper Mfg. Canada Ltd. <i>Street-sweepers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Wean-McKay of Canada Limited <i>Strip finishing and coil processing equipment</i>	GALT	United States
Werner (Bavarian) Breweries Ltd. <i>Beer</i>	KITCHENER	Germany
Will-Hart Ltd. <i>Photo-marking plastics</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Wood Industries <i>Laminated construction and heating panels</i>	COBOURG	Canada



Marketing Abroad

In 1962 the MARKETING DIVISION actively assisted Ontario industries in their efforts to increase the exports of manufactured articles and to broaden the range of articles Ontario sells abroad. "Trade Crusade" order-taking missions were sponsored to the United Kingdom, Europe and the U.S.A.. The results obtained by the participants, working closely with the MARKETING DIVISION and branch

foreign offices, produced gratifying results. Substantial sales of a variety of products were obtained, distributor and agency appointments were made, and the claim that Ontario industry is not competitive in many fields in foreign markets was disproved.

The following industries took part in order-seeking missions sponsored by the Division during 1962:

SEPTEMBER 7—TO U.K. AND EUROPE:

Beach Foundry Limited
Ottawa
Canadian Motor Lamp Limited
Valkerville
Dobbie Industries Limited
Salt
Douglas Metal Industries Limited
Willowdale
Duo-Heat Limited
Waterford

Force Electric Products Limited
Acton
Glosta Manufacturing Company Limited
Port Hope
Hastings Machine Tools Limited
Niagara Falls
Jackson Metal Industries Limited
Hamilton
Vendomatic Services Limited
Toronto

SEPTEMBER 21—TO U.K. AND EUROPE:

Verlich Industries Limited
Reston
London Concrete Machinery Company
Limited London
Monroy Manufacturing Company Limited
C. Catharines
Motor Developments Limited
Salt
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited
Kitchener
Mercury Chemical Company Limited
Windsor

Deerfield Laminations Limited
Newmarket
Stratford Textiles Limited
Stratford
General Wire and Cable Company Limited
Cobourg
Custom Leather Products Limited
Kitchener
The Halliday Company Limited
Burlington
Brantford Molded Plastics Limited
Brantford

OCTOBER 19—TO U.K. AND EUROPE:

Gummed Papers Limited
Brampton
Hussman Refrigerator Company Limited
Brantford
The Daymond Company Limited
Chatham
Arcan Eastern Limited
Hamilton
John Walter and Sons Limited
Kitchener
Midland Foundry and Machine Company
Limited Midland

R. J. Minogue and Company Limited
North Bay
Industrial Garnet Company Limited
River Valley
Lake Engineering Company Limited
Scarborough
Aluminum Goods Limited
Toronto
B and K Roller Die Company Limited
Toronto

NOVEMBER 9—TO U.K. AND EUROPE:

S. A. Armstrong Limited
Toronto
Bay Mills Limited
Midland
Columbus McKinnon Limited
St. Catharines
Coulter Copper and Brass Company Limited
Toronto
Eldon Industries of Canada Limited
Don Mills
Flagg Fire Equipment Limited
Windsor
Junior Footwear Limited
Markdale

Kemp Manufacturing Company Limited
Guelph
The Lufkin Rule Company of Canada Limited
Barrie
C. H. McInnis Company Limited
Windsor
Robin Bush Associates
Toronto
Webster Air Equipment Limited
London
Welland Chemical of Canada Limited
Port Colborne

NOVEMBER 26—TO CHICAGO AND MIDWESTERN U.S.A.

Canadian Name Plate Company Limited
Midland
Dominion Fence and Wire Products Limited
Toronto
W. H. Dunne Skate Company Limited
Toronto
Dye and Chemical Company of Canada
Limited Kingston

Louis Fischl Glove Company Limited
Prescott
Parklawn Tool Design Company Limited
Toronto
The Rockiron Company Limited
Sudbury
Shanfield Industries Limited
Toronto



Manufacturing Arrangements

The MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS DIVISION issued its first "Manufacturing Opportunities for Ontario Industries" bulletin in January 1958. Bulletin No. 28 was issued in October 1962 and ended with item 461 on straight product items, and contained 19 items on patents and products which require further development.

To date the division has obtained nearly 600 items which could be produced in

Canada and is currently working on 190 items where interested Ontario companies are still negotiating with the principals.

Ontario has a large interest in existing plant and equipment geared to secondary manufacturing. More than \$6 billion has been spent on plants and machinery in Ontario in the last 12 years.

The following 49 manufacturing arrangements were completed in 1962, as compared with 40 the previous year:

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED 1962

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Licensor</i>	<i>Product</i>
Abaco Company of Canada Toronto	Crest Laboratories, Inc. Newton Lower Falls, Mass.	<i>Cleaning sponges for silver</i>
Acme Electric Corporation Limited Toronto	Toro Manufacturing Corp. Minneapolis, Minnesota	<i>Lawn mowers</i>
American-Marsh Pumps (Canada) Ltd. Stratford	General Spray Service Inc. Katonah, New York	<i>Industrial and agricul- tural spray units</i>
Aro of Canada Limited Toronto	The Modernair Corporation San Leandro, California	<i>Pneumatic and hydraulic components</i>
Atlas Titanium Limited Velland	Twin Industries Corporation Buffalo, New York	<i>Process and equipment for folding metal</i>
Marker Industrial Equipment Limited Toronto	Kingsbury Machine Tool Corporation Keene, N.H.	<i>Rotary index drilling machines</i>
Ward-Archer Co., Limited, The Dobourge	Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company Lynn, Mass.	<i>Pharmaceuticals</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Licensor</i>	<i>Product</i>
Bird-Archer Co., Limited, The Cobourg	Rocol Limited Swillington, Leeds, England	<i>Lubricants</i>
S. F. Bowser Co. Limited Hamilton	Hankison Corporation Canonsburg, Pa.	<i>Compressed air de- humidifiers and filters</i>
Brantford Oven & Rack Co. Limited Brantford	Robert Hildebrand Oberboihingen, West Germany	<i>Driers for veneer and plywood</i>
Canada Iron Foundries Limited Toronto	Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc. Ansonia, Connecticut	<i>Gear reducers and other products</i>
Canadian General Electric Company Limited Toronto	Lorain County Radio Corporation Lorain, Ohio	<i>Ship-to-Shore radio- telephone equipment</i>
Canadian Lundia Limited New Liskeard	H. Lundquist Geneva, Switzerland	<i>Lundia shelving</i>
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited Hamilton	Merlin & Gerin S.A. France	<i>High voltage circuit breakers</i>
Century Engineering Co. Ltd. Toronto	The Brearley Company Rockford, Illinois	<i>Bathroom scales</i>
Creative Display Advertising Limited Toronto	Guild Industries Company New York, N.Y.	<i>Baby butler</i>
Daisy Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd. Preston	Blazon Inc. Akron, Ohio	<i>Swimming pool and play equipment</i>
Diamond Clay Products Limited Burlington	Mr. J. S. Hodgson Toronto, Ontario	<i>Clay cable covers</i>
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited Kitchener	The Bendix Corporation Baltimore, Maryland	<i>Car radios</i>
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited Kitchener	Emerson-Imperial Lighting Company Latrobe, Pa.	<i>Lighting fixtures</i>
Eastern Steel Products Company Preston	The Fly Ash Arrestor Corp. Birmingham, Alabama	<i>Dust Collectors</i>
Edo (Canada) Limited Cornwall	Burnell & Co. Inc. Pelham, New York	<i>Toroids, filters, networks</i>
Gibb Manufacturing Company Limited Port Credit	The J. R. Clark Company Spring Park, Minnesota	<i>Housewares</i>
Horton Steel Works, Limited Fort Erie	Walker Process Equipment Inc. Aurora, Illinois	<i>Sewage disposal equipment</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Licensor</i>	<i>Licensor</i>	<i>Product</i>
Jaeger Machine Co. of Canada Ltd. St. Thomas	Racine Hydraulics & Machinery Inc. Racine, Wisconsin	<i>Gas engine driven compactor</i>
Knechtel Furniture Limited Hanover	The Lane Company, Inc. Altavista, Va.	<i>Cedar chests</i>
Leitch, The Arthur S. Co., Limited Toronto	Armstrong Machine Works Three Rivers, Mich.	<i>Armstrong steam traps</i>
Lowry Textile Co. Windsor	Allergen Proof Encasings Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	<i>Non-allergic bedding</i>
Marshall Specialty Company Limited Toronto	Heinrich Fischer K.G. Winterlingen, West Germany	<i>Joint company Wire specialties</i>
Mentor Metal Products Limited Sudbury	Mr. Andrew Lavery Lively, Ontario	<i>Mitre saw attachments</i>
Midland Foundry & Machine Co., Limited Midland	Joseph Bradbury & Sons Ltd. Braintree, Essex, England	<i>Electric hydraulic lifts</i>
Ontario Chemicals Co. Ltd. Toronto	The Clarkson Laboratories Inc. Camden, New Jersey	<i>Detergents, cleaners, polishes, etc.</i>
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd. Sarnanoque	American Louvre Company Chicago, Illinois	<i>Plastic lighting louvres</i>
Operation Reliance Inc. Toronto	Microtron Corporation Charlotte, North Carolina	<i>Air filters</i>
Peffer Sound Systems Limited Kitchener	Webster Electric Company Racine, Wisconsin	<i>Electronic sound equipment</i>
Plastene Company Toronto	Alladin Plastics, Inc. Gardena, California	<i>Polypropylene chairs</i>
Reem Canada Limited Hamilton	Continental Radiant Glass-Heat- ing Corp. New York, N.Y.	<i>Porcelain enamelled radiant panels</i>
St. Catharines Brass Works, Limited St. Catharines	The Edson Corporation New Bedford, Mass.	<i>Pumps</i>
Simplicity Products Limited Tespeler	McGraw-Edison Company Ripon, Wisconsin	<i>Speed Queen laundry equipment</i>
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Limited Sault Ste. Marie	Jamison Manufacturing Com- pany Los Angeles, Calif.	<i>Playground equipment</i>
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Limited Sault Ste. Marie	Canadian Dyna-Quip Ltd. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	<i>Vibrating compactors</i>
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Limited Sault Ste. Marie	KPS Manufacturing & Sales Co. Bay City, Michigan	<i>Wood chippers</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Licensor</i>	<i>Product</i>
Spramotor Limited London	Jacobsen Manufacturing Company Racine, Wis.	Power mowers
Stevens-Hepner Co., Limited Port Elgin	Curlmaster Brooms (Ontario) Ltd. Toronto, Ontario	Curling brooms
Tank Linings Limited Scarborough	Dr. F. F. Jaray Worcester, England	Ducts, pipe, tanks, etc. of reinforced fibreglass
Taylor Forge & Pipe Works of Canada Limited Hamilton	Stewarts and Lloyds Limited Glasgow, Scotland	Welding fittings
Universal Button Company of Canada, Limited Windsor	Buckle-Craft Co. Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	Buckles — shoes, straps, etc.
Vicom & Co. (Canada) Limited Kingston	J. K. Smit & Sons of Canada Limited Toronto, Ontario	Winkie drill
Will Hart Ltd. Scarborough	Photo Chemical Products Inc. Garden City, New York	Photo marking plastic



Branch Plants

The 23 Ontario companies listed on page 37 were among the more important expanding to new locations in the province during 1962.

Since its inception, the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH has offered a plant location service to both foreign and domestic industry. The branch has built up an extensive background in experience, as

well as statistical and related data, designed to assist manufacturers desiring to locate new or additional manufacturing premises in Ontario. By maintaining extensive statistical data on the small municipalities, as well as on the large metropolitan areas, the branch has materially assisted in decentralizing industry in the province.

NEW BRANCH PLANTS 1962

<i>Company</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>New Branch Location</i>
Borden Chemical Co. (Canada) Ltd.	WEST HILL	North Bay
Brunt Manufacturing Company Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke
Canadian Industries Limited	TORONTO	Sudbury
Creative Display Advertising Limited	TORONTO	Hanover
Dafew Mfg. Limited	TORONTO	Scarborough
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	KITCHENER	Waterloo
Douglas Metal Industries Ltd.	WILLOWDALE	Richmond Hill
Downs, Coulter & Co. Canada Ltd.	TRENTON	Bancroft
Essex Cabinet Makers Limited	WINDSOR	London
Flintkote Company of Canada, Limited, The	TORONTO	Brantford
Footwear Fashions Ltd.	LONDON	Forest
Glenwood Pottery	KESWICK	Aurora
ovable Brassiere Co. of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO	Warton
Ontario Glove Mfg. Co. Ltd., The	WATERLOO	Pembroke
Lead Fertilizers Limited	EXETER	Preston
shell Industries Limited	WOODSTOCK	Woodbridge
onoco Products Co. of Canada Ltd.	BRANTFORD	Scarborough
wift Canadian Co. Ltd.	TORONTO	Weston
United-Carr Fastener Company Canada Limited	HAMILTON	Colbourne
Weldwood-Westply Limited	TORONTO	Hamilton
Westeel Products Limited	TORONTO	Oakville
Wilson Concrete Products Ltd.	BELLEVILLE	Omeme
Winter-Seal Windows (London) Ltd.	LONDON	London





Expansions at Site

The following 658 Ontario manufacturing establishments were among the more important making additions to their production facilities in 1962. In the great majority of cases this expansion related to existing facilities. In a small minority of cases expansion involved the removal of operations to a larger plant, sometimes in another municipality.

It is of interest to note that the greater

part of the large annual capital expenditures are made by established industries as opposed to concerns new to the province. Ontario's greatest asset is its established industry.

The expansion during 1962 was broad in nature, with an extremely wide range of industries involved. More than 130 municipalities across Ontario reported expansions by their local industries.

EXPANSIONS AT SITE, 1962

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	IROQUOIS FALLS
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	STURGEON FALLS
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd. (Thunder Bay Div.)	PORT ARTHUR
Acme Neon Signs (Windsor) Ltd.	WINDSOR
Acme Stainless Steel Works	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Acme Steel Co. of Canada Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Acmetrack Limited	TORONTO

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Micro Gasket Industries Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Micro Machine & Tool Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Mid Signs	WINDSOR
Midanac Door Mfg. Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
Midamson Ropes Ltd.	GALT
Microlsol Packaging of Canada Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Miga of Canada Limited	AJAX
Midir-King Limited	TORONTO
Midirtron Canada Limited	TORONTO
Midlbern Aluminum Mfg. Co. Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Midlberto-Culver of Canada Ltd.	OSHAWA
Midlchem Limited	BURLINGTON
Midlcore Fabricating Co. Ltd.	RICHMOND HILL
Midlcoma Steel Corporation Ltd. (Steel Works)	SAULT STE. MARIE
Midlman Candy Co. Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Midlman Manufacturing Corp. Limited	TORONTO
Midluminum Company of Canada Limited	KINGSTON
Midluminum Goods Limited	TORONTO
Midlmerican Motors (Canada) Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Midlmerwood Limited	OWEN SOUND
Midlmerst Woodworking Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Midlndrew Antenna Corporation Ltd.	WHITBY
Midlgeorge Angus (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Midlpleford Paper Products Ltd.	HAMILTON
Midlqua Lung of Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON
Midlc-Way Welding Limited	BURLINGTON
Midlmet Industries Limited	GUELPH
Midlmicon Limited	ETOBICOKE
Midlmstrong, S. A., Ltd.	TORONTO
Midlnold and Sons Veterinary Instruments Ltd.	GUELPH

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Aro of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Arrow Case Manufacturing Company Ltd.	TORONTO
Artistic Furniture Manufacturers	HAMILTON
Associated Mixed Feeds Ltd.	FERGUS
Associated Tube Industries Ltd.	MARKHAM TOWNSHIP
Atlantic Paper Products Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Atlas Powder Company Canada Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Atlas Steels Limited	WELLAND
Austin Laboratories Limited	PARIS
Autotronics Control	KITCHENER
Avery Adhesive Label Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
B. L. M. Automatic Clutch Corp. of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
B. & M. Mfg. Company	CHATHAM
Barber Die Casting Company Limited	HAMILTON
Bardeau Equipment Ltd.	TORONTO
Barnes Wines Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Barratt Spun Concrete Poles Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Barrie Tanning Limited	BARRIE
Bathurst Containers Limited	HAMILTON
Bathurst Tool & Machine Ltd.	TORONTO
Beauty Counsellors of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Beaverton Specialties Limited	BEAVERTON
Bell City Poultry	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP
Belle River Canning Ltd.	BELLE RIVER
Bellows-Valvair, Ltd.	TORONTO
Belwood Appliance Co. Ltd.	FERGUS
Bentley Sporting Goods, Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Berry Door Co. Ltd.	WINGHAM
Binks Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Birchland Veneer Limited	THESSALON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Blow Press Limited	ACTON
Bogdon & Gross Furniture Company Limited	WALKERTON
Bomac Steel Co. Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Bonar & Bemis Limited	BURLINGTON
Borden Chemical Co. (Canada) Ltd. (Argus Printing Ink Division)	SCARBOROUGH
Borden Company Limited, The	TORONTO
Border Tool & Die Ltd.	WINDSOR
Brox Veneers Ltd.	FERGUS
Bradshaw's Limited, Division of Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd.	WESTON
Brandon Caskets Limited	MOUNT FOREST
Brass-Craft Canada Ltd.	RIVERSIDE
Bridge & Tank Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Brighton Valve Co. Ltd.	BRIGHTON
British American Oil Company Limited, The	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
British Leaf Tobacco Co. of Canada	CHATHAM
Block Corrugated Carton Mfg. Co.	ETOBICOKE
Bookside-Price's Dairy Limited	KINGSTON
Brown Fintube (Canada) Limited	ST. THOMAS
Brown Shoe Company of Canada Ltd.	ALEXANDRIA
Buning, Charles, Co. (Canada) Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Bunswick of Canada Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Burroughs Business Machines Ltd.	TORONTO
C & M. Products Limited	TORONTO
Campbell Soup Company Ltd.	CHATHAM
Canada Carbon & Ribbon Company Limited	TORONTO
Canada Foils Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Canada Valve & Hydrant Co. Ltd., The	BRANTFORD
Canadian Acme Screw and Gear Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Admiral Corporation Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Canadian Astatic Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Banner Co. Ltd.	LONDON
Canadian Battery & Bonalite Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Canadian Belvedere Products Ltd.	KITCHENER
Canadian Broomwade Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Canadian Cannery Ltd.	DRESDEN
Canadian Car, Div. of Hawker-Siddeley Canada Limited	FORT WILLIAM
Canadian Carborundum Company Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Clark Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Coupling & Fittings Limited	SIMCOE
Canadian Drawn Steel Co. Limited, The	HAMILTON
Canadian Filters Limited	CHATHAM
Canadian Gasket Co. Ltd.	FORT ERIE
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	COBOURG
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	PETERBOROUGH
Canadian General Electric Company Limited (Davenport Works)	TORONTO
Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
Canadian Industries Limited, Chemical Division	CORNWALL
Canadian Industries Limited, Mastex Films Unit	BRAMPTON
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Koebel Diamond Tools Ltd.	NEW TORONTO
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Ltd.	FORT WILLIAM
Canadian Liquid Air Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Ohio Brass Company Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd.	LONDON
Canadian Porcelain Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Rogers Eastern Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Pyjama and Shirt Co. Ltd.	LINDSAY
Canadian Steelcase Company Ltd.	TORONTO

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Canadian Sterling Electric Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Synthetic Fibres Limited	GALT
Canadian Traction Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Wood Products Limited, The	GRIMSBY
Carnation Co. Limited	ALEXANDRIA
C. W. Cooley Machine & Arms Co. Ltd.	COBOURG
Centralab Canada Limited	AJAX
Central Ornamental Iron Works	HAMILTON
Certified Automotive Replacements	TORONTO
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Ltd.	WINDSOR
Charters Publishing Company Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Chempac Limited	TORONTO
Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd.	WINDSOR
Cities Service Refining (Canada) Limited	OAKVILLE
Clairtone Sound Corporation Limited	ETOBICOKE
Clark Coil Company	WINDSOR
Clarke Screen Arts	DUNDAS
Classmate Shoes	PRESTON
Clay's Welding and Machine Shop	STRATFORD
Claver-Brooks of Canada Ltd.	STRATFORD
Clemmer Welding & Mfg. Ltd.	WATERLOO
Clower Leaf Bedding Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
C. J. Coles Ltd.	TORONTO
Collins & Aikman Ltd.	STRATFORD
Collis Leather Co. Ltd.	AURORA
Columbia Home Products Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Columbia Carbon (Canada) Ltd.	HAMILTON
Comco Stampings Limited	UXBRIDGE
Computing Devices of Canada Limited	OTTAWA

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Concrete Pipe Limited	LONDON
Consumers Glass Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd. (Plant #536)	TORONTO
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd. (Plant #532)	TORONTO
Controls Company (Canada) Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Controls Company (Canada) Limited	ST. THOMAS
Cooksville-Laprairie Brick Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Ltd.	STRATFORD
Corona Shoe Co. Ltd.	ACTON
Cosmos Chemical Company Limited	PORT HOPE
Cousins Dairy Co. Ltd.	AURORA
Craft Originators & Manufacturers Limited	HAMILTON
Crane Ltd. — Crane Steelware Division	STRATFORD
Crane Packing Company Limited	HAMILTON
Crossley Patterns Company	ORILLIA
Croven Limited	WHITBY
Crowe Foundry Limited	HESPELER
Cunningham Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd.	ST. CATHARINES
Curoply Wood Products Ltd.	ORONO
Custom Control Panels Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Cutting Limited	TORONTO
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Cyanamid of Canada Limited (Welland Plant)	PORT ROBINSON
Daisy Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd.	PRESTON
Daley Bros. Forest Products	MAGNETAWAN
Dee & Cee Toy Co. Limited	TORONTO
De Laval Limited, The	PETERBOROUGH
Delhi Metal Products Ltd.	DELHI
Deneau Steels Limited	WINDSOR
Deyell, John Limited	LINDSAY

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Diana Dolls Wear Ltd.	HAMILTON
Dick, A. B., Company of Canada, Ltd.	TORONTO
Dieomatic Metal Products Ltd.	RICHMOND HILL
Dominion Brake Shoe Co. Ltd.	LINDSAY
Dominion Bridge Company Limited	TORONTO
Dominion Cellulose Limited	WESTON
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	KITCHENER
Dominion Forge Limited	WINDSOR
Dominion Foundries & Steel, Limited	HAMILTON
Dominion Gasket & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Dominion Glass Company Limited	HAMILTON
Dominion Road Machinery Company Limited	GODERICH
Dominion Rubber Company Limited — Dominion Tire Division	KITCHENER
Dominion Skate Co.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited — Coal Tar Products Division	TORONTO
Dominion Yarns Limited	WELLAND
Domtar Construction Materials Ltd.	OTTAWA
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited	SARNIA
Dunco Limited	TORONTO
Du Pont of Canada Limited — Chemicals Dept., Finishes Div.	AJAX
Du Pont of Canada Limited — Plastics Dept.	CORUNNA
Du Pont of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Du Pont of Canada Limited	KINGSTON
Du Pont of Canada Limited	MAITLAND
Durl Glove Mfg. Company	SCARBOROUGH
East Side Plating Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Edison Automotive Canada Limited	LONDON
Economics Laboratory (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Economy Machine & Tool Co.	COBOURG
Edmor Manufacturing Company	TORONTO
Edo (Canada) Limited	CORNWALL
Elaine Footwear (Stirling) Limited	STIRLING
Ella Riva Farms Ltd.	LYNDEN
Emmons Tool & Die Co. Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Erie Beverages Ltd.	CHATHAM
Erie Resistor of Canada Limited	TRENTON
Esna Canada Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Essex Cabinet Makers Limited	WINDSOR
Essex Electronics of Canada Ltd.	TRENTON
Essex Wire Corp. Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Eureka Foundry & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
Everguard Coatings (International) Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Ex-Cell-O Corporation of Canada Limited	LONDON
Excel Metalcraft Ltd.	AURORA
FWD Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	KITCHENER
Factor, Max and Co.	SCARBOROUGH
Fahralloy Canada Limited	ORILLIA
Fearman, F. W., Company Limited	BURLINGTON
Fell-Fab Products Limited	HAMILTON
Fenton's Bakery Ltd.	OTTAWA
Ferro Enamels (Canada) Limited	OAKVILLE
Field, J. G., & Co. Limited	TAVISTOCK
Filton Steel (Canada) Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Fisher Governor Company of Canada Limited	WOODSTOCK
Flintkote Company of Canada, Limited, The	ETOBICOKE
Fogg, John W., Ltd.	COCHRANE
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	OAKVILLE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited — Glass Fabricating Operations	NIAGARA FALLS
Forest Basket Co. Ltd.	FOREST
Fosco Canada Limited	GUELPH
Fosco Steel Manufacturing Company	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Foundry Services (Canada) Limited	GUELPH
Frederick Instrument Company Limited & Rideau Specialty Co.	SMITHS FALLS
Fryer Bros. Ltd.	GALT
Frontenac Floor and Wall Tile Co. Ltd.	KINGSTON
Galt Metal Industries Ltd.	GALT
Galtex Co. Limited	GALT
Harland Beverages Ltd.	NORTH BAY
Harlock of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Harrett Manufacturing Limited	ETOBICOKE
Hawes Rubber of Canada Limited	BRANTFORD
General Fire Extinguisher Corp., Canada Ltd., The	WINDSOR
General Foods Limited	COBOURG
General Instruments, F. W. Sickles of Canada Ltd.	MOUNT FOREST
General Motors of Canada Limited	OSHAWA
General Motors of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
General Spring Products Limited	KITCHENER
General Wire & Cable Company	COBOURG
Gerber Products of Canada, Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Genayr-Knit Ltd.	LANARK
Gitsch, Fritz W., and Sons (Canada) Limited	UXBRIDGE
Gobelite Batteries Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Gobe Mills Limited	MEAFORD
Godrich, B. F., Canada Limited — Silvertown Tire Plant	KITCHENER
Godrich, B. F., Canada Limited — Commercial Products Plant	KITCHENER

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Goodrich, B. F., Welland Chemical Plant	WELLAND
Grace, W. R., & Co. of Canada Ltd. — Cryovac Division	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd., The	FORT WILLIAM
Greb Industries Limited	KITCHENER
Gregory Fastener Limited	ETOBICOKE
Grimsby Machine Shop	GRIMSBY
Guelph Plywood Ltd.	MATTAWA
Guildline Instruments Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
H-G Designs Ltd.	PICKERING
H. & K. Concrete Specialties Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
H. O. W. Woodworking Co. Ltd.	MADOC
Hamilton Art Metal Works Ltd.	HAMILTON
Hamilton Wire Products Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Hammond Manufacturing Company Ltd.	GUELPH
Hanover Kitchens (Canada) Ltd.	HANOVER
Harber Mfg. Limited	FORT ERIE
Harchem Limited	TORONTO
Hardifoam Products Limited	ETOBICOKE
Harding Carpets Limited	BRANTFORD
Harding Carpets Limited	GUELPH
Harter Metal Furniture Ltd.	GUELPH
Harth Tool & Die	GALT
Haun Drop Forge Company Limited	WELLAND
Hay and Company Limited	WOODSTOCK
Hayes Steel Products Limited	THOROLD
Haynes Printing Co. (Cobourg) Ltd.	COBOURG
Heintzman and Co. Limited	HANOVER
Heinz, H. J. Company of Canada Ltd.	LEAMINGTON
Hershey Chocolate of Canada Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
Heywood-Wakefield Company of Canada Ltd.	ORILLIA

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Highway Trailers of Canada Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Hilkron Steel Works (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Hinsperger's Harness & Tent Company Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Hoffman, Philip & Sons Limited	KITCHENER
Holly's Anodizing Service Limited	TORONTO
Holmes Foundry Limited	SARNIA
Honeywell Controls Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Horne Quality Lamps and Shades	ROSENEATH
Horton Steel Works Ltd.	FORT ERIE
Howards & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	CORNWALL
Howden, James, & Company of Canada Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Howell Litho and Cartons Ltd.	HAMILTON
Hurl's Dairy Ltd.	ORILLIA
Huron Building Products Ltd.	ORILLIA
Hygrade Containers Limited	LONDON
Ideal Pork Products Ltd.	OWEN SOUND
Ideal Welding Company	SCARBOROUGH
Imperial Asphalt Roofing Products Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Imperial of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Imperial Container (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Imperial-Eastman Corporation (Canada) Limited	BARRIE
Imperial Oil Limited	SARNIA
Indiana Steel Products Company of Canada Limited	KITCHENER
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
International Cooperaage Co.	MILTON
International Equipment Co. Ltd.	NAPANEE
Div. of Napanee Industries Limited	
International Harvester Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
International Machinery Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
International Malleable Iron Co. Ltd.	GUELPH

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
The International Nickel Co. of Canada Limited (Mining and Smelting Division)	COPPER CLIFF
International Tools Limited	WINDSOR
Irish Dry Beverages Ltd.	ST. CATHARINES
Iroquois Enterprises	IROQUOIS
Iroquois Industrial Chemicals Ltd.	CORNWALL
Islington Wood Products Div. of W. D. Brant Mfg. Ltd.	MALTON
J & J Tool & Mold Company	WINDSOR
Jackson's Bakeries Limited	CHATHAM
Johnson, S. C., & Son Limited	BRANTFORD
Jordan Wines Limited	JORDAN
KVP Company Limited, The	ESPANOLA
Kawneer Company (Canada) Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Kayson Rubber and Plastics Limited	PRESTON
Kemp Products Limited	LONDON
Kendan Mfg. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Kerr Piping Ltd.	MIDLAND
Kert Manufacturing Co. Limited	TORONTO
King Metal Products Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
King Seagrave Limited	WOODSTOCK
Kitchen Installations Ltd.	MIDLAND
Kitchen Queen Cabinets	KITCHENER
Kitchener Packers Co. Ltd.	KITCHENER
Klassen Bronze	NEW HAMBURG
Knoll View Farms Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Korlin Limited	STRATFORD
Kralinator Filters Limited	PRESTON
Kuntz Electroplating Ltd.	KITCHENER
Labatt, John, Ltd.	LONDON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Amson Conveyors of Canada Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Anark Manufacturing Ltd.	DUNNVILLE
Anark Mills Limited	SMITHS FALLS
Anark Sheet Metal Works Ltd.	TORONTO
Auman Golf Supply Ltd.	KITCHENER
Avoie, J., Textiles	ACTON
Beaside Plating Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Beco Tool and Machine Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Behn & Fink (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Bigh Metal Products Ltd.	LONDON
Bever Potato Chips Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Bindsay Antenna & Specialty Products Ltd.	LINDSAY
Bionite Abrasives Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Bipton, Thomas J., Limited	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP
Bitho-Print Ltd.	TORONTO
Botton Systems (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Bivingston Wood Manufacturing Ltd.	TILLSONBURG
Bryd, C., & Son Ltd.	TORONTO
Buckwood Manufacturing Canada Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Buffhouse Brass Mfg. Limited	WHITBY
Bondon Concrete Machinery Ltd. (Hartley Foundry Div.)	BRANTFORD
Bondon Printing and Lithographing Co. Ltd.	LONDON
Bowphos Ores Ltd.	CAPREOL
Brizol of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Bucas, Stella Ltd.	HAMILTON
Bundy Steel Products Limited	DUNNVILLE
Buster-Sheen Laboratories	HAMILTON
Bwons, J., & Co. (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Bacon Silos Ltd.	CAMPBELLFORD
Ble Leaf Mills Ltd. (Maple Leaf Milling Division)	PORT COLBORNE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Maple Leaf Mills Ltd. (Master Feeds Division)	KOMOKA
Maple Leaf Veneer Company Ltd.	DURHAM
Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited	MARATHON
Marsland Engineering Ltd.	WATERLOO
Marsland Precision Equipment Limited	WATERLOO
Marwal Plastics Limited	BRANTFORD
Massey Ferguson Limited — Brantford Factory	BRANTFORD
Mechanical Rubber Products Ltd.	MITCHELL
Medcalf Shoes — Division of Savage Shoes Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Mellon Electric Limited	ETOBICOKE
Melrex Printing Co.	PARIS
Metal Fabricators Limited	TILLSONBURG
Metro Metalcraft	SCARBOROUGH
Micro Plastics, Division of Building Products Ltd.	ACTON
Middlesex Furniture Co., Limited, The	STRATHROY
Mikkelsen Heating and Air Conditioning	OAKVILLE
Milltronics Limited	PETERBOROUGH
Milne, Wm., and Sons Ltd.	TIMAGAMI
Mintex Federal Limited	ETOBICOKE
Mirror Press Limited	STRATFORD
Mitchell Button Co. Ltd., The	KITCHENER
Modern Caster Company Limited	NORTH YORK
Moldex Limited	BARRIE
Molson's Brewery (Ontario) Ltd.	TORONTO
Monarch Fine Foods Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Monteith, A. R., Ltd.	TORONTO
Morse Chain of Canada Limited	SIMCOE
Morval Products Company Ltd.	KITCHENER
Mueller Furniture Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Muirhead Fromson Ltd.	TORONTO

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Munro Games Limited	BURLINGTON
Murphy Sheet Metal	PRESTON
MacDonald Sheet Metal Limited	PRESTON
MacEachern, N. A., & Co. Ltd.	DON MILLS
McAleer Manufacturing Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
McCarthy Milling Company Limited	STREETSVILLE
McCleary, J., & Company	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
McDowell & Lincoln Ltd.	KITCHENER
McGuinness, L. J., & Co., Limited	TORONTO
McKinnon Industries Limited, The	ST. CATHARINES
McLarens Ltd.	HAMILTON
MacIsco Foods Limited — Cereal Division	NIAGARA FALLS
MacShua Canada Limited	PETERBOROUGH
MacLational Auto Radiator Mfg. Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
MacLational Machine Products Limited	TORONTO
MacLational Sewer Pipe Ltd.	HAMILTON
MacLational Silicates Limited	TORONTO
MacLelson, William Limited	TORONTO
MacLelson Crushed Stone Limited	BURLINGTON
MacLeo Chrome Limited	HAMILTON
MacLecosid (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
MacLagara Brand Chemicals — Div. of FMC Machinery & Chemicals Ltd.	BURLINGTON
MacLagara Finest Poultry	BURLINGTON
MacLagara Food Products Ltd.	STONEY CREEK
MacLagara Structural Steel Limited	ST. CATHARINES
MacLorvic Steel Products Company Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
MacLorthern Meat Packers	KITCHENER
MacLorth American Refractories Ltd.	HAMILTON
MacLorthern Casket Co. Limited	LINDSAY
MacLorthern Electric Co. Ltd.	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Northern Peat Company Limited	TIMMINS
Northern Wood Preservers Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Norton Company	CHIPPAWA
Nu-Age Biorganic Products of Canada Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Oaks, J. D., & Son Limited	GUELPH
Ocean Chemicals (Canada) Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, The	FORT WILLIAM
O'Keefe Brewing Company Limited	TORONTO
Oki and Willadsen Ltd.	TORONTO
Olympic Knit & Sportswear Ltd.	STRATFORD
Omark Industries (1960) Ltd.	GUELPH
Ontario Building Materials Ottawa Limited	OTTAWA
Ontario Custom Woodworking Ltd.	KITCHENER
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited, The	FORT FRANCES
Osborne Electric Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
Osmose Pressure Treated Wood Products (Ontario) Limited	BANCROFT
Otter Valley Branch — New Dundee Co-Op Creamery Ltd.	TILLSONBURG
Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Limited	PETERBOROUGH
Outboard Marine Corp. of Canada	TRENTON
Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd.	TORONTO
Palmer-Pann Corporation — Canadian Division	WINDSOR
Pannill Veneer Company Ltd.	KITCHENER
Parker Brothers Games Ltd.	TORONTO
Parmenter & Bulloch Mfg. Co. Ltd.	GANANOQUE
Paul's Manufacturing Ltd.	WATERLOO
Pedwell Lumber Company Ltd., The	ORILLIA
Peffer Sound Systems Limited	KITCHENER
Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.	OTTAWA
Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Perfect Stone Company Ltd.	MALTON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Perfection Automotive Products (Windsor) Ltd.	WINDSOR
Peterborough Plating Ltd.	PETERBOROUGH
Plander Permutit Canada Ltd., The	TORONTO
Plantom Industries Ltd.	HAMILTON
Plibbs Printing Limited	ST. THOMAS
Philips Appliances Ltd.	TORONTO
Pickering Engineering	AJAX
Pierce Morgan Wood Products Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Pineastwood Company, The	SCARBOROUGH
Pioneer Parachute Company of Canada Limited	SMITHS FALLS
Pibro (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Pillard, N., & Son Limited	BURLINGTON
Plymer Corporation Limited	SARNIA
Porter, H. K., Company (Canada) Ltd. (Nepco Division)	WOODSTOCK
Porter Precision Products of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Port Weller Dry Docks Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Potter, C. J., Automatic Tools Ltd.	AJAX
Preston Heat Treating Corp.	PRESTON
Pritchard X-Ray Mfg. Ltd.	RICHMOND HILL
Private Brand Drug Ltd.	TORONTO
Prior Limited	OAKVILLE
Prior & Gamble Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Prior Silex Company Ltd.	PICTON
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Provincial Engineering Ltd. — Houdaille Industries Div.	OSHAWA
Provincial Paper Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Provincial Paper Limited	THOROLD
Pure Spring (Canada) Limited	OTTAWA
Purulator Products (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Purity Dairies Ltd.	WINDSOR
Purvis, Glen, Tool & Die Company Limited	CHATHAM
Quaker State Oil Refining Co. of Canada Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Rainbow Chemicals Ltd.	TILBURY
Ralston-Purina Co. Ltd.	WHITBY
Rapistan Canada, Limited	ETOBICOKE
Raybestos Manhattan (Canada) Ltd.	PETERBOROUGH
Red-D-Mix Concrete Ltd.	HAMILTON
Regent Refining (Canada) Limited	PORT CREDIT
Reinniger, R., & Son Limited	TORONTO
Renfrew Electric Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
Retor Developments Ltd.	GALT
Reynolds Aluminum Containers Ltd.	TORONTO
Richardson, Cliff, Boats Ltd.	MEAFORD
Ric-Wil Co. of Canada Ltd., The	ST. THOMAS
Rieke Metal Products Canada Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Riverside Fabricating & Mfg.	WINDSOR
Roberts-Gordon Appliance Corp. Ltd.	GRIMSBY
Rockwell-Standard Corp. of Canada Ltd.	TILLBURY
Ronson Products of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Royalite Metal Furniture Co. Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
Rubbermaid (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Rumpel Felt Company Limited, The	KITCHENER
Runge Press Ltd., The	OTTAWA
Russell Tool & Die Co.	CHATHAM
Rust Craft Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Rutter Granite Company Limited	PORT HOPE
S. & C. Electric Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Sabre Saw Chain Company	HAMILTON
St. Clair Grain and Feeds Ltd.	WALLACEBURG

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Lawrence Corporation Limited	RED ROCK
Lalada Foods Ltd.	ALLISTON
Lamsonite of Canada Limited	STRATFORD
San Antonio Bakery	GRIMSBY
Lugheen Veneers Ltd.	HANOVER
Shell Industries Limited	WOODSTOCK
Shneider, J. M., Limited	KITCHENER
Schwab's Meat Products Ltd.	WINDSOR
Sagram, Joseph E., and Sons Ltd.	WATERLOO
Shl Engineering Limited	KITCHENER
Siberling Rubber Company of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Saw Pipe Protection Ltd.	HAMILTON
Serwood, P. A., Windows Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Sopsy's Foods Ltd.	TORONTO
Sur Pack Products Limited	GUELPH
Sto Salt Limited	GODERICH
Scnit Limited	HESPELER
Sicoe Leaf Tobacco Co. Ltd.	SIMCOE
Sipson, A. G., Company Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Sar Furniture Limited	WHITBY
Ster, N., Company Limited	HAMILTON
Siles'n Chuckles Limited	KITCHENER
Smith, A. O., International S.A.	STRATFORD
Smith, E. D., and Sons Ltd.	WINONA
Snerville Industries Limited	TORONTO
Soco Steel Products Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Souce Falls Power and Paper Co. Limited	KAPUSKASING
Surgeon Machine Ltd.	CHATHAM
Standard Brass and Aluminum Foundry	GUELPH
Standard Paving & Materials Limited	LONDON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standard Prestressed Structures Limited	MAPLE
Standard Products (Georgetown) Ltd.	GEORGETOWN
Standard Refractories Ltd.	HAMILTON
Standard Television Products Ltd.	KITCHENER
Standard Tube and T.I. Limited	WOODSTOCK
Stanley Steel Company Limited	HAMILTON
Starr Hollywood Ltd.	TORONTO
Stauffer-Dobbie Limited	GALT
Steel Co. of Canada Limited, The	HAMILTON
Steele's Wire Springs Limited	GUELPH
Steetley of Canada Limited	DUNDAS
Stein-Hall Limited	ETOBICOKE
Sterling Actions & Keys Limited, The	BRANTFORD
Stetson, John B., Company (Canada) Limited	BROCKVILLE
Stevens-Hepner Company Limited	PORT ELGIN
Strathcona Paper Company Limited	NAPANEE
Stokeley-Van Camp of Canada Ltd.	ESSEX
Sully Castings Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Sun Oil Company Limited	SARNIA
Superior Glove Works Ltd.	ACTON
Superior Stone Limited	KITCHENER
Supersilk Hosiery Mills Division	LONDON
Supreme Steel & Engineering Ltd.	RICHMOND HILL
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	TORONTO
Switzer Planing Mills Limited	ORILLIA
TCF of Canada Limited	CORNWALL
T. M. C. (Canada) Ltd.	OTTAWA
Tallman, A. H., Bronze Co. Limited	BURLINGTON
Taylor Chemical Foam Industries, Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Telequipment Limited	LONDON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

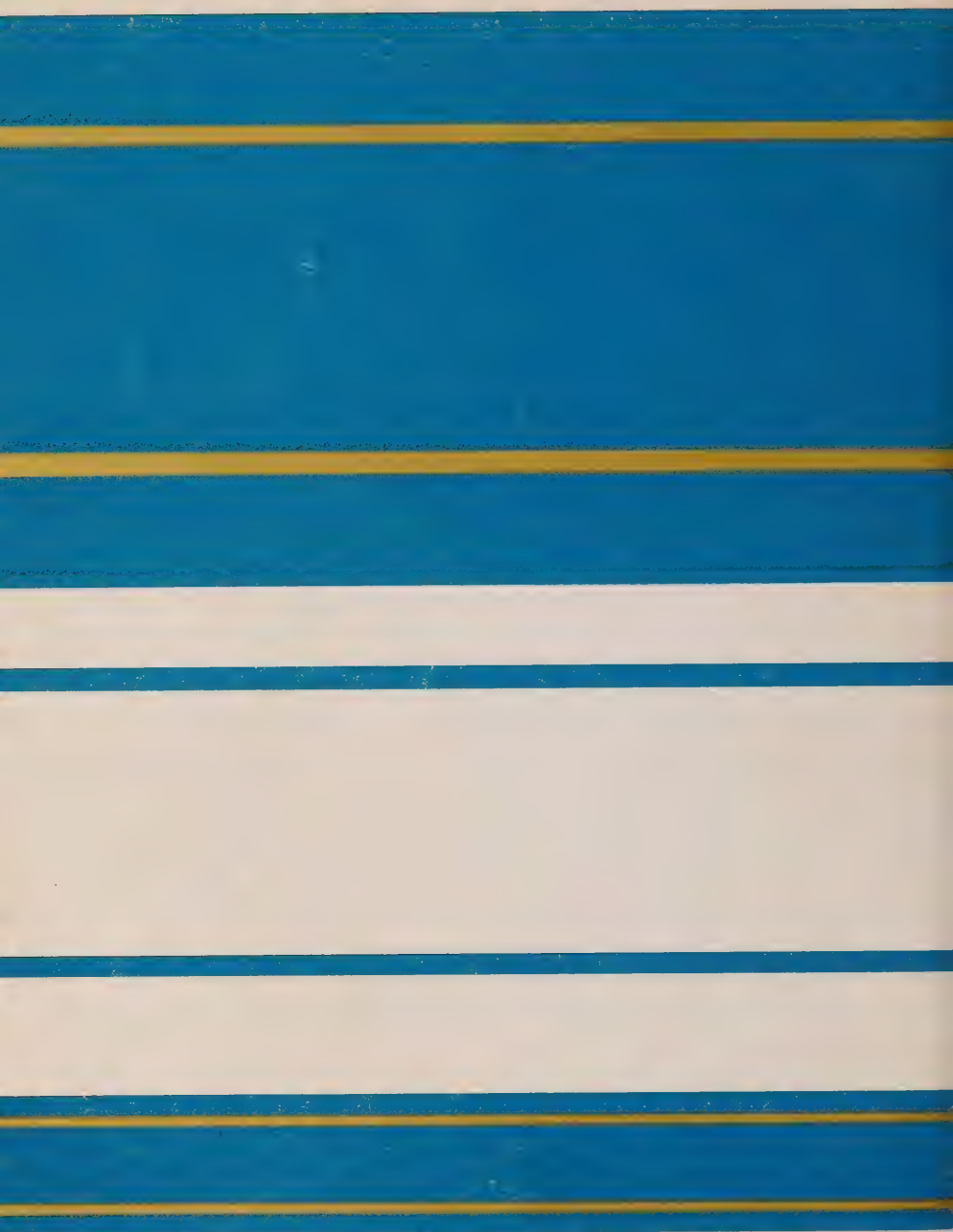
<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Elfer Paper Box Co. Limited, The	TORONTO
Exas Refinery Corp. of Canada Ltd.	PORT CREDIT
Extral Fibres Ltd.	ELMIRA
Thermo-King Canada	BRANTFORD
Thermovolt Instruments Ltd.	TORONTO
Thompson Products Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Thorold Welding Works Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Thlsonburg Pipe and Supply Co. Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
Timberland-Ellicott Limited	WOODSTOCK
Tledo Scale Co. of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Tine-Craft Paint & Varnish Co. Limited	ETOBICOKE
Tony Day Sweaters	WATERLOO
Toronto Cast Stone Company Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Torrington Manufacturing Co. of Canada Limited, The	OAKVILLE
Towns-Canada Plastics Limited	TORONTO
Triangle Conduit & Cable (Canada) Limited	SCARBOROUGH
T-King Manufacturers Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Ti-Forge Ltd.	PRESTON
Tickett Tobacco Company Limited, The	HAMILTON
Tion Carbide Canada Ltd. — Visking Division	LINDSAY
Tited Co-operatives of Ontario — Feed Plant	GUELPH
Tited Finish Co. (Canada) Limited	COBOURG
Tited Steel Corporation Ltd.	WELLAND
Tiversal Labelling Machines Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Tiversal Sections & Mouldings Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Tjohn Company of Canada, The	TORONTO
Tidron Corporation	TORONTO
Tietian Meat & Salami Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Tor Metal Containers Limited	TORONTO
Tving Pump Co. of Canada, Ltd.	WINDSOR

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Vineland Canning Co.	WELLAND
Voortman, W. & H., Limited	BURLINGTON
Vulcan Containers (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Wabasso Cotton Company Limited	WELLAND
Walker, Hiram, & Sons Limited	WINDSOR
Wallace & Tiernan Limited	FORT ERIE
Wampole, Henry K. & Company Limited	PERTH
West Bend of Canada Ltd.	BARRIE
Westek Plastics Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Westaway, W. J., Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Weston Bakeries Ltd.	ESSEX
Western Foundry Co. Ltd.	WINGHAM
Western Gypsum Products Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Whitby Metal Products Co.	WHITBY
White Die Casting Company Limited	DUNDAS
Whitmoyer Laboratories Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Company Ltd.	TORONTO
Williams Machines Limited	PRESTON
Williams, Terry, Knitters Ltd.	KITCHENER
Wilson, Alex, Publications Limited	DRYDEN
Winchester-Western (Canada) Ltd.	COBOURG
Windsor Chrome Plating Co.	WINDSOR
Windsor Match Plate & Tool Limited	WINDSOR
Windsor Tool & Die Ltd.	WINDSOR
Witco Chemical Company Canada, Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Wright Folding Box Limited	DUNDAS
Wright, H. G., Mfg. Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Yardley of London (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Young, Wm., Ltd.	HESPELER
Zettel Manufacturing	KITCHENER



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Ontario Industrial Review

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Ontario Province of Opportunity



Ontario Industrial Review 1963



Department of Economics and Development

Minister: Honourable Stanley J. Randall

Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson



FOREWORD

A program for progress

I feel that this Industrial Review of 1963 will help the reader to become better acquainted with our Program for Progress and to understand how we are working towards further economic development of our Province.

Continuation of Ontario's Trade Crusade through 1963 contributed substantially to a year in which the provincial economy nearly equalled the boom years of 1956 and 1957. Gross Provincial Product was up 6 per cent to reach a total of \$18 billion. Unemployment was reduced to 3.8 per cent in Ontario, which compares favourably with the unemployment ratio of 5.6 per cent in Canada as a whole and 5.7 per cent in United States.

This continued economic growth was the result of a growing consumer optimism, a rush of new capital investment and a sharp rise in exports of Canadian manufactured products. It appears that 1964 is heading toward similar economic expansion.

Our five fundamental economic goals—a satisfactory rate of economic growth, full employment, an equitable distribution of income, price stability and a sound balance of payments—are much nearer realization today as a result of the concerted effort put forth by industry, labour and government during 1963.

The Ontario government, through the Department of Economics and Development, will expand this Program for Progress in 1964 to ensure new job opportunities and a higher standard of living for all.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "J. J. Randall". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Since its inception in 1944, the Department of Economics and Development has been a true friend of industry. Its vigorous policies and aids to business have helped make Ontario the leading manufacturing province in Canada.

The department's role is self-evident: how to provide 60,000 new jobs a year for a growing provincial labour force, how to create an atmosphere conducive to healthy economic growth, how to help overcome the nation's serious balance of payments difficulties.

These problems are being attacked by an all-embracing program called the Ontario Trade Crusade — a positive program of import replacement, development of new job-producing industries and exporting of Canadian goods and services.

In marketing, the department organizes sales missions to various parts of the world and finds agency representation

abroad for groups of Ontario manufacturers.

The department, through its main office in Toronto and external offices in New York, Chicago, Milan, Dusseldorf and London, England, seeks new investment and branch plants for the province and helps in arranging manufacturing agreements between Ontario and foreign companies.

Besides publishing a series of booklets on domestic and foreign business opportunities, the department carries out an extensive public education campaign. Consumers are asked to buy more domestic goods in place of imports where the Canadian products are competitive in price and quality. Industry is asked to utilize more Canadian-made component in their production.

The department has several strong research units, which undertake industrial

Trade and Industry booth at Toronto MO Show



economic, fiscal and feasibility studies. The Ontario Economic Council and the Ontario Research Foundation provide research services to the department.

Municipalities and regional development associations are serviced by the department in a number of ways relating to industrial prospects.

The Ontario Development Agency provides financial guarantees and management advisory help to qualifying industry.

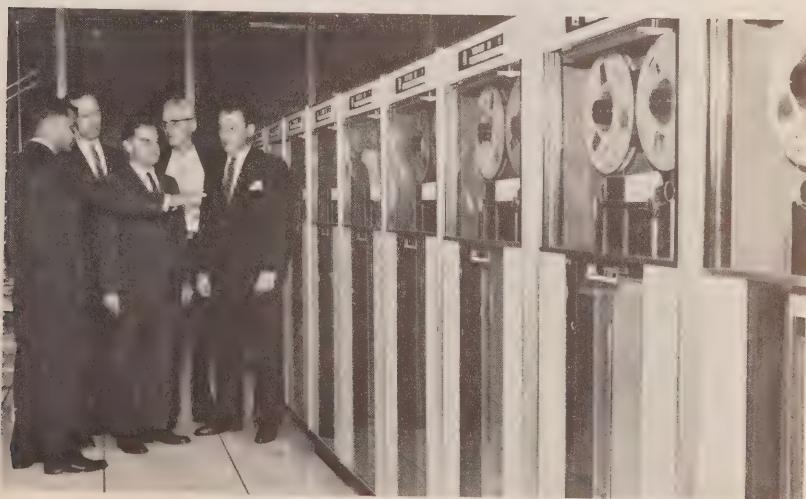
Women have a starring role in the department's program. They have organized the Conference of Women of Ontario to work with manufacturers and retailers in helping to improve the quality and design of Canadian products.

These vital, worthwhile programs have helped place Ontario in the vanguard of industrial development and have earned it the title of Canada's "Province of Opportunity".



Trade Crusade fashion show 1963 highlight

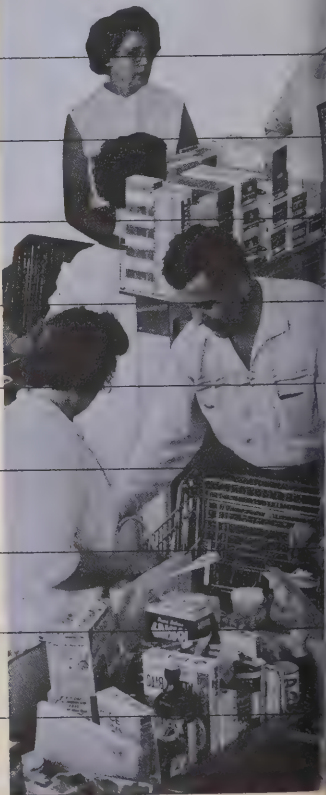
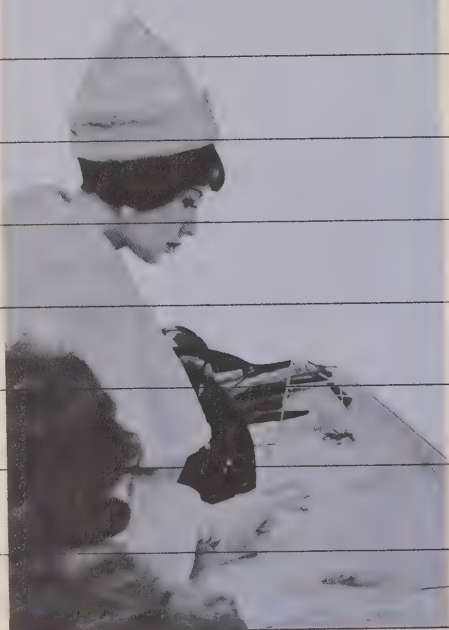
Department studies problems of automation



THE ONTARIO ECONOMY IN 1963

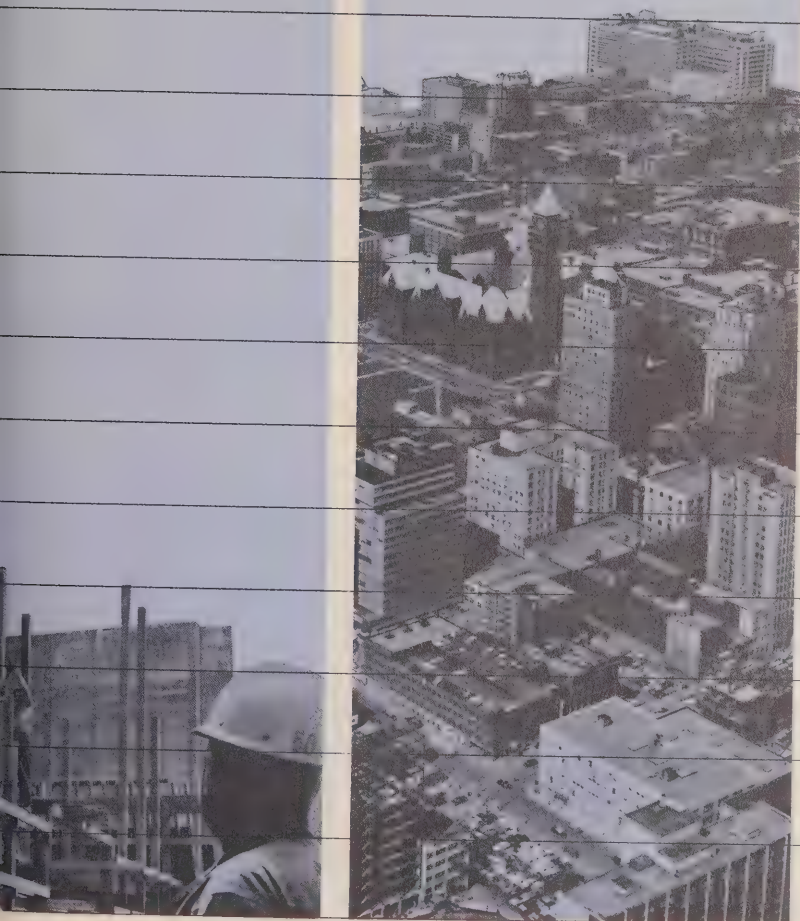
**\$6.9 BILLION
RETAIL SALES**
UP 5.5%

**\$13.1 BILLION
PERSONAL INCOME**
UP 7%



\$3.2 BILLION
V CAPITAL INVESTMENT
UP 4.9%

\$18 BILLION
GROSS PROVINCIAL PRODUCT
UP 6%



THE ONTARIO ECONOMY IN 1963

Ontario: Canada's Workshop

1963, Ontario's third expansionary year in a row, established several new records.

The Gross Provincial Product rose by some 6 per cent to exceed \$17 billion. After allowing for price increases this left a rise in volume of about 4 per cent over the record level of 1962.

The prime factors in this expansion were the enormous acceleration in the automobile and related industries and a general upsurge in secondary manufacturing, particularly in durables. One of the key sources of manufacturing strength was increased exports. Sharp increases in both exports and import replacement greatly stimulated secondary manufacturing on a broad front.

Population

During the year Ontario's population rose by 116,000 to a total of 6,517,000.

As usual, the population was partly boosted by immigration. Ontario has drawn more than half of all the immigrants into Canada in the post-war period. In 1963 total immigration into Canada amounted to 93,900, of which Ontario drew 49,600.

Ontario is the largest provincial market in Canada, accounting for over one-third of the nation's population, and is closely situated to the most densely populated area of the United States. Moreover, the Seaway gives the province a first class commercial link with Western Europe.

Manufacturing

Ontario produces over half of the nation's manufactured products and close to three-quarters of the value of production of its secondary manufacturing industries.

In 1963 the estimated value of manufacturing shipments in Ontario reached a total of \$14.5 billion, an advance of 7.8

POPULATION 1963 December 31

 = 1 MILLION

ATLANTIC PROVINCES



QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



TOTAL—CANADA 19,105

per cent over the previous record year. The accompanying table shows the growth in manufacturing shipments by industrial groups during the past three years. It is clear that all industrial groups shared in the expansion, although the individual rates of growth are quite divergent.

Transportation equipment had the largest and most rapid industrial growth over the last three years with an increase of more than \$750 million in shipments. Motor vehicle production broke all previous records for two successive years, reaching a total production of 631,000 units in 1963, more than 23 per cent higher than record 1962. The growth in the motor vehicle industry had a stimulating influence on the whole economy. It is anticipated that the new federal government plan with regard to this industry will result in more motor vehicle parts production in Ontario. Also, Studebaker's exclusive Hamilton operation for all its passenger car production will give another boost to this important industry.

Significant developments took place in the machinery industries, which recorded an increase in shipments during the past three years of almost 35 per cent. Further rapid expansion can be expected as capital investment increases. Some 78 per cent of total national shipments in this industry originates in Ontario.

Shipments in the primary metals in-

dustries rose by some \$300 million during the past three years. Production of steel ingots and pig iron in 1963 alone were 14 and 10 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The durable manufacturing sector as a whole has grown considerably faster than the non-durable sector with growth rates of 30.0 and 18.3 per cent respectively over the past three years.

Foreign Trade

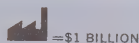
Although Ontario does not depend on exports to the same degree as most other provinces, exports of manufactured products have become an important stimulant to the economy in recent years. Exports of manufactured end products during the recent expansion have grown more rapidly than any other group of export commodities. Exports of inedible end products in 1963 were some 90 per cent higher than in 1960, with annual increases of about 24 per cent. Export increases for individual manufactured products look even more impressive. While the country still depends a great deal on exports of primary products and raw materials, it is clearly evident that exports are becoming more diversified and are incorporating more and more domestic processing.

Mineral Production

Ontario is the nation's principal mining province, with an output of \$876 million

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS 1963

Estimated



ATLANTIC PROVINCES



QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



TOTAL—CANADA 28.6

in 1963. This total was slightly below the 1962 output due to the continuing decline of uranium production.

The 1963 production of nickel is estimated to be somewhat below that of 1962, though some improvement took place towards the end of the year and rapid increases are now emerging. The completion of a stockpiling agreement

with the United States in August 1962 has made the industry more dependent on non-military uses. Ontario still accounts for two-thirds of the free world supply of this mineral and there is confidence in its future.

In spite of the cut-back in copper production which continued throughout 1963, no substantial decrease in output

ESTIMATED SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN MANUFACTURING, ONTARIO, 1960-1963

Industrial Groups	1960 (\$ Million)	1963 (\$ Million)	Percentage Change 1963/1960 %
NON-DURABLE			
Food and Beverages	2,060	2,335	13.3
Tobacco Products	146	167	14.4
Rubber	256	315	23.0
Leather	127	150	18.1
Textiles	323	440	36.2
Knitting Mills	78	85	8.9
Clothing	196	225	14.7
Paper and Allied Industries	772	865	12.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	453	555	22.5
Petroleum and Coal Products	369	450	23.3
Chemicals and Chemical Products	799	960	20.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	346	463	33.8
TOTAL NON-DURABLE	5,925	7,010	18.3
DURABLE			
Wood	182	245	34.6
Furniture and Fixtures	169	195	15.4
Primary Metals	1,525	1,835	20.3
Metal Fabricating	826	990	19.8
Machinery	482	650	34.8
Transportation Equipment	1,461	2,215	51.6
Electrical Products	791	985	24.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	326	375	15.0
TOTAL DURABLE	5,762	7,490	30.0
Total Ontario Manufacturing	11,687	14,500	24.1
Total Canadian Manufacturing	23,709	28,575	20.5
Ontario as a % of Canada	49.3	50.7	

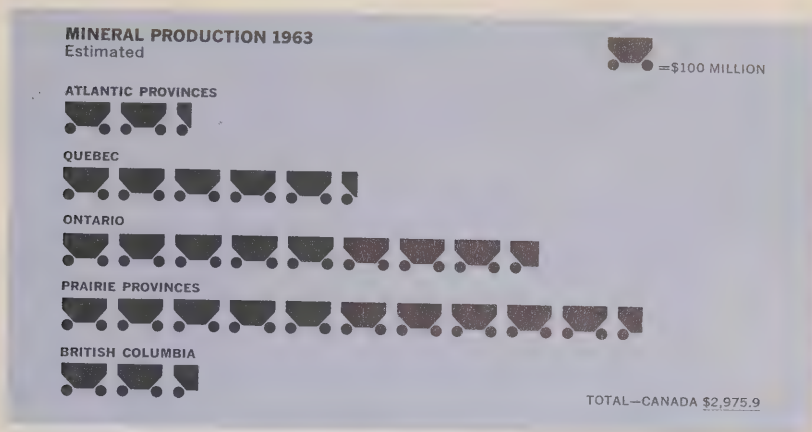
is expected due to the production from new mines. Forecasts indicate that within the next decade demand for copper may rise above present productive capacity.

The iron ore industry had a good year and its future is bright. Prospects for the development of extensive deposits have improved substantially as a result of growing demand for pelletized ores and

kept production below potential in that area, output of most farm commodities increased in other parts of the province. Higher tobacco and fruit sales were among the year's highlights.

New Capital Investment

New capital investment is the most dynamic source of activity in an economy.

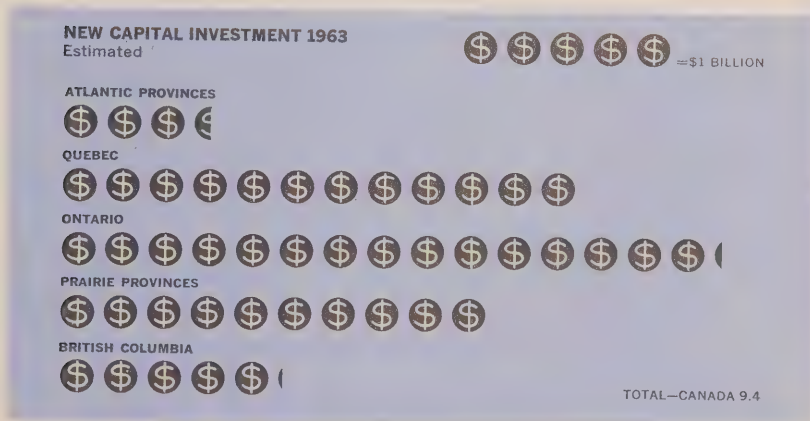


the ability of the industry to meet requirements through direct reduction methods using natural gas.

Agriculture

The year 1963 was better than average in agriculture with farm cash income up 6.5 per cent over 1962. Although a prolonged dry spell in south-western Ontario

During 1963 business conditions improved so markedly in Canada that mid-year intentions for new capital expenditures were adjusted upwards, about 6 per cent above actual expenditures made in 1962. In Ontario, total new capital expenditures for the year are estimated at \$3.2 billion — the highest level since the boom years of 1956 and 1957. About



NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING 1963
 Estimated

\$ = \$50 MILLION

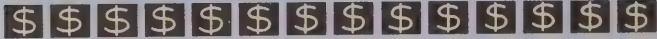
ATLANTIC PROVINCES



QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



TOTAL—CANADA 1,445

RETAIL SALES 1963
 Estimated

= \$1 BILLION

ATLANTIC PROVINCES



QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



TOTAL—CANADA 18.5

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATIOS IN CANADA
 % of labour force unemployed

1962
 1963

ATLANTIC PROVINCES



QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVINCES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



CANADA



LABOUR INCOME, PERCENTAGE CHANGE

1962-1963

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

6.4

QUEBEC

6.3

ONTARIO

7.2

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

5.9

BRITISH COLUMBIA

7.5

CANADA

6.7

\$1,150 million is expected to have been spent on new machinery and equipment and \$2,050 million on new construction.

Housing activity which started off at a high level dropped considerably in the first three or four months only to pick up strongly again in the last half of the year, following the federal government's incentive plans to the industry brought down in the June budget. In December new housing contracts, on a seasonally adjusted basis, soared to a new high.

Business, industrial and engineering construction over the year was just about the reverse of housing construction, so that weakness in one was offset by strength in the other. For the year as a whole, total new construction was about 3.5 per cent higher than in 1962.

Although the advance in total new construction activity in 1963 was somewhat lower than the overall advance in Gross Provincial Product, a great many significant projects were undertaken. In the automobile industry a new assembly line was added to the General Motors plant in Oshawa to permit the production of small luxury cars normally imported from the United States and, at Windsor, the first automatic transmission assembly line in Canada was completed.

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited in Oakville and Chrysler of Canada Limited in Windsor also made considerable additions to their plant capacities.

In the steel industry, the Steel Company of Canada Limited in Hamilton added a new 80-inch cold-rolling mill to its operations, the Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited added a new cold-rolling mill to its operations and the Algoma Steel Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie added a 96-inch hot-rolling mill to its facilities.

In the chemical industry, Polymer Corporation at Sarnia completed facilities for the first commercial production of A.B.S. resins in Canada which are used in the manufacture of telephones and automotive and household items. Du Pont of Canada at Sarnia, Canadian Industries Limited at Brampton and Cyanamid of Canada Limited at Niagara Falls also undertook major expansions to plant facilities during the year.

The Shell Oil Company added two new refineries in Trafalgar Township and Sarnia.

In the pulp and paper industry, Abitibi Power and Paper Company doubled its hardboard capacity at Sturgeon Falls and the Ontario Paper Company at Thorold

improved its facilities for newsprint and pulp production.

In the mining industry, production improvements were made at Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, Steep Rock Lake, and at the International Nickel Company in Sudbury where a huge program to triple the capacity of its iron ore recovery plant was undertaken.

In the utility field, the Union Gas Company of Canada extended its pipeline to some nine communities in a 78-mile link between Owen Sound and the main transmission system near Waterloo. The Consumers' Gas Company extended its transmission line from Brampton to Orangeville and laid down considerable links to its main line in Metropolitan Toronto. Northern Ontario Natural Gas also extended its facilities in northern Ontario.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario continued its huge development program throughout the year. Most important was continued work on the CANDU nuclear power plant at Douglas Point and the Lakeview thermal electric station at Toronto. Other projects completed during the year included additional hydro generating capacity at Otter Rapids on the Abitibi River and at the Little Long Station. Extra high voltage transmission lines were extended as far south as Sudbury in 1963.

Other huge public projects included the completion of the University Avenue link of Toronto's subway system, the new International Airport at Malton and the virtual completion of highway 401 from Windsor to the Quebec border.

Employment

The generally healthy growth of the economy, with major achievements in manufacturing, exporting and import re-

placement, was clearly reflected in steadily rising employment throughout the year. Employment increased in 1963 by 60,000, but since the labour force expanded by only 50,000, the rate of unemployment dropped to 3.8 per cent as compared to 4.3 per cent in 1962. The largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing.

Income

The gains in production, employment and average hourly earnings resulted in a healthy rise in personal income during the year. Personal income rose by 7 per cent to a total of \$13,150 million.

Retail Trade

Although income in Ontario rose throughout the year as a result of increased employment and rising wages and salaries, retail trade for the first three quarters remained steady, but on a plateau considerably higher than in the previous three years. Rather than adding to their purchases, in proportion to the rise in income, many consumers decided to increase their savings. Towards the end of the year, however, the economic environment was more optimistic than had been all year and consumers went on a buying spree. In December, total retail trade on a seasonally adjusted basis jumped to an all-time high. For the year, retail trade was more than 5 per cent higher than in 1962.

Throughout the year, trade was sustained by a high level of durable purchases, particularly automobiles, which remained high for the second year in row. Towards the end of the year the purchases were reinforced by increased sales of household furniture and equipment, clothing and footwear.

A LOOK AHEAD

Ontario entered 1964 in a strong economic position. Immediate prospects are for an increase in Gross Provincial Product of at least 4 or 5 per cent. Prospects for the next four or five years look even better.

Canadian exports and the balance of payments situation are better than at any time in the last 10 years. If price rises do not cut away at the competitive advantages which have been built up, Canada's balance of payments position should continue to improve. For the first time since the war, the economy has come through three years of expansion without a heavy buildup of capacity. Savings are high and the stage is set for a heavy long-term increase in capital investment. This expected capital spend-

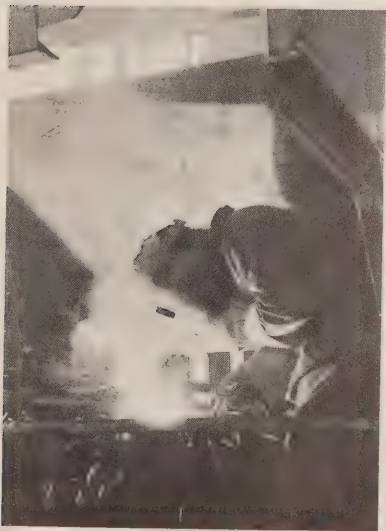
ing boom will be accentuated by a rapid increase in the number of young families, who are the most dynamic purchasers of housing, furniture and other durable consumer goods.

Although there appear to be a few weak spots in the immediate future, the next several years in Ontario can be regarded with a great deal of confidence.

The present expansion, now in its fourth consecutive year, is the longest in the postwar period. The year 1963 ended on a strong note with an exceptional fourth quarter. Industrial production moved up strongly, exports and housing starts soared, while retail trade showed a sharp rise as well. Some of these rapid advances will not continue through 1964, as they were caused by special circumstances. For instance, the unusually sharp rise in housing starts was directly linked with the winter bonus and announced rises in tax on building materials. In the spring, residential construction is likely to return to normal levels. The abnormally high wheat exports to the Soviet Union, which accounted for 10 per cent of total exports in November alone, may not be a major growth factor after the summer of 1964. Imports, on the other hand, have shown a steady upward trend largely because of the termination in 1963 of the special import surcharges.

The automobile industry, one of the prime factors in the recent upturn, expects an excellent year, about the same as last year's all-time record. The industry entered 1964 in high gear, but may have to ease up during the year as consumer intentions appear to be slackening. The iron and steel industry expects to improve on its record 1963 performance. The industry intends to continue its major expansion program with significant investments in 1964.

One of the most important and fas-



*Heavy Industry
Toronto Iron Works manufacture of street
sweeping machinery.*

cinating industries which will bear watching in the coming years is the machinery industry. With increased use and aging of existing machinery and equipment, the economy is going to depend more and more on expansion and replacement of these production factors. This kind of investment has already been growing faster than construction. The coming year should show a healthy rise in expenditures on new machinery and equipment. The Canadian machinery industry, of which more than 75 per cent is located in Ontario, has been very successful in import competition and in exporting. This has been one of the fastest growing industries in the recent expansion and is expected to advance further in 1964. The upsurge in capital investment, expected in the next few years, will depend heavily on this sector of manufacturing.

The pace of expansion in durable manufacturing is expected to slow down in 1964, while the non-durable sector is likely to continue expanding rapidly.

Dolomite, an essential ingredient in the open hearth steelmaking process, is placed into an open hearth furnace.



Consumer demand should provide the necessary strength to non-durables but may be less sustaining for durables.

Construction started on a very high level in 1964, but is expected to level off for a moderate overall increase over 1963. Total residential construction should be much the same as last year. Non-residential construction shows good strength across the board. At this point we do not know investment plans in manufacturing, but this sector may well realize a good volume of new construction. Prime forces in new construction plans are the iron and steel, pulp and paper and chemical industries. The twinning of the Welland Canal locks should boost construction in the engineering sector.

Foreign trade will maintain its crucial role in the economy. Secondary manufacturers have made great strides in exporting their products in recent years and will continue to penetrate further into foreign markets, although the growth in fully manufactured exports may be less rapid than in the previous three years. The big question mark is imports, which tended to accelerate toward the end of the year. Further rise in imports could reverse the trend of smaller deficits on current account and could increase Canada's dependence on an inflow of foreign capital. At the present time, however, there is no reason to assume large increases in imports and substantial wheat exports should be receipts considerably over 1963.

Ontario industry is now in its best competitive condition for many years. Provided it can continue to increase productivity and avoid sharp increases in prices, it will be in an excellent position to meet the challenges of the changing world trading environment.







Trade and Industry

Divisions

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MARKETING DIVISION



Toronto manufacturer Bernard Cowan has new stretch dresses modelled in London.



Randall: Ontario will scour the globe for export opportunities in 1964.

Twelve Ontario sales missions in 1963, organized by the department's Marketing Division, proved that Canadian products are in demand throughout the world. But first of all, Canadian manufacturers had to learn to put themselves and their products into the foreign market places.

Sales missions in 1963 went to New York, Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles in the United States, to the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Israel.

Manufacturers found that their products can compete with foreign goods as to price and quality. They found that "Made in Canada" products enjoyed a 7 per cent price advantage due to the devalued Canadian dollar.

The 12 Ontario sales missions brought in orders valued at some \$17 million, thereby creating new jobs throughout the province and helping reduce Canada's imbalance of payments.

Besides hard sales, the Ontario salesmen were able to appoint agencies to represent them abroad and also establish joint ventures, trading Canadian know-how for foreign capital and plant facilities.

Through Ontario's marketing program Canadian businessmen were put in contact with foreign buyers, agents, industrialists and distributors in 1963. This Manufacturers' Agency Plan enabled small and medium-sized companies to obtain sales representation abroad. In total, 142 Ontario firms appointed agencies during 1963 under this plan.

These two programs developed many millions of dollars worth of new export business and it is anticipated a repeating and growing volume of business will develop.

Fifteen Marketing Opportunities Bulletins were issued by the department's Marketing Division, providing more than 2,000 potential foreign sales outlets.



Sales mission members prepare for "order book" trip to Mexico.

tacts to Ontario industries. This enabled these industries to initiate correspondence to foreign principals and gratifying results have been obtained by Ontario companies who pursued contacts provided in these bulletins.

Hundreds of plant visits and office consultations by division personnel greatly aided many Ontario industries in entering export markets — many of them for the first time. This program proved most helpful in providing Ontario companies with the information necessary to engage in export trade and eliminated for many the mystery of the mechanics of how to export.

Where physical export of Ontario products was not economically feasible, the department assisted in the establishment of seven subsidiary plants for Ontario manufacturers in foreign markets and in the arranging of four licensing agreements. This enabled the province to win foreign exchange otherwise not obtainable.

To educate manufacturers in the world-wide opportunities for exports, eight Regional Industrial and Export Forums were held in the Lakehead,



Toronto jewelry designer Hedy Hill makes a business call in London.

North Bay, Barrie, Vineland, Peterborough, Ottawa, Chatham and Kitchen-er. Local businessmen were advised how they can break into foreign markets and what help is available to them through the department's varied services.

BRANCH PLANTS DIVISION

More than 173 Canadian and foreign companies established new manufacturing operations in the Province of Ontario in 1963. These companies either purchased an industrial site, rented premises or built new facilities.

The Branch Plants Division, which assists manufacturers to find suitable Ontario sites for proposed plants, lists 173 of the more important industries which located in the province last year. These are judged "more important industry" on the basis of having 10 employees, a plant of at least 5,000 square feet or projected first year sales of at least \$100,000.

The 173 companies set a new record for Ontario and are 24 more firms than the number locating in the province in 1962.

The new industries located in 74 Ontario municipalities, indicating the decentralization of industry.

Impact of the 173 new industries on the Ontario economy is estimated at \$168 million as compared to an estimated \$137 million in 1962. These figures are based on the preliminary estimated value of property, construction, new equipment and new sales resulting from establishment of the new manufacturing concerns.

Staff of the Branch Plants Division visited more than 200 Ontario municipalities during 1963 in carrying out their responsibilities on behalf of industrialists seeking manufacturing and assembling sites.

The division began publication of a "joint ventures" bulletin to manufacturers. In this way, foreign companies seek

Major New Industries in Manufacturing in Ontario — 1953-1963

Year	Total
1953	137
1954	103
1955	128
1956	144
1957	117
1958	86
1959	146
1960	113
1961	143
1962	149
1963	173

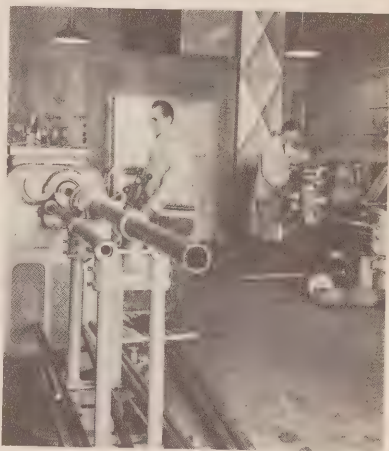


Scott Air-Pak Limited in Toronto Township.

ing to find manufacturing organizations, investors or promoters are able to contact prospective Canadian partners. As a result, several joint operations are now under consideration.

During 1963 Investment Opportunity Missions went to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati. United States manufacturers were approached by the division's staff and presented with opportunities to build a branch plant in Ontario.

The Branch Plants Division provides an extensive information service to manufacturing prospects, including data on taxes, land, electricity, natural gas and oil costs, sources of raw material, availability of sites, size of markets, labour rates and legislation promulgated by federal and provincial governments.



Install equipment in new Bristol Machine Works Limited, Sudbury.

Chicago Vitreous Canada Limited at Ingersoll.



MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Ontario manufacturers completed 78 licensing agreements in 1963 as compared to 49 the previous year. These contributed greatly to increased employment and reduction of surplus plant capacity.

The Manufacturing Arrangements Division, whose job it is to "marry up" Canadian and foreign industry for manufacturing in Ontario under license, has an enviable record in this type of import replacement.

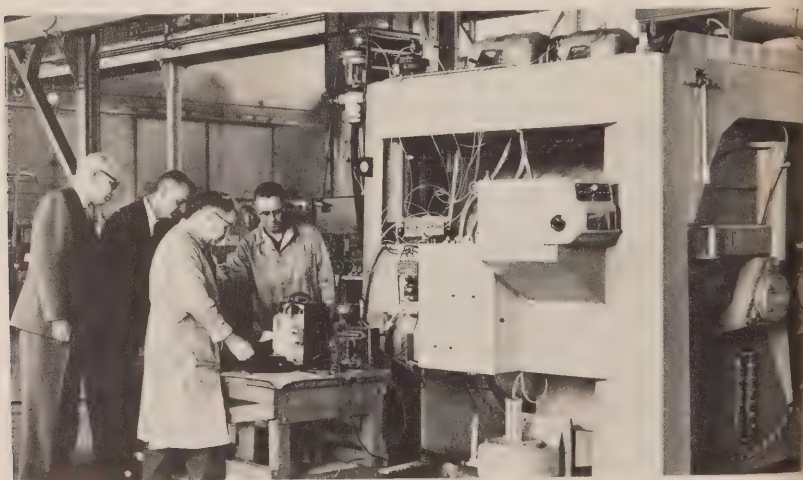
During 1963 Ontario manufacturers were sent seven bulletins listing 231 new items and licensing opportunities. These bulletins drew some 2,700 enquiries from interested manufacturers. Added to the bulletins in 1963 was a list of patents and products requiring further development and carried as a service to inventors and developers seeking new items for production.

A major part of the division's program is the organization and operation of Manufacturing Opportunities Shows at which Canadian companies display imported components in an effort to find Canadian sources of supply. Four of these MO shows were held during 1963 — at London, Cornwall, North Bay and Toronto. Many millions of dollars worth of component parts were diverted from foreign to Canadian suppliers as a result.

As part of the 1963 MO Show in Toronto, the division held a special forum for purchasing agents and sales managers, urging them to consider a greater use of Canadian products.

The division participated in a series of eight one-day forums in various parts of the province to keep local manufacturers informed of the latest manufacturing opportunities.

Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited making laundry equipment parts under U.S. license.

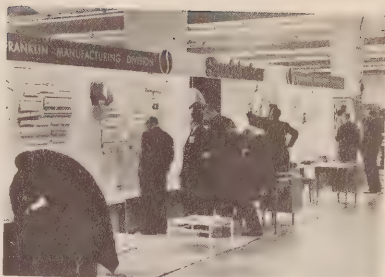


During 1963 Investment Opportunity Missions went to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati. United States manufacturers were approached by the division's staff and presented with opportunities to have their products manufactured in Ontario under license.

A licensing arrangement is one of the best methods for an existing manufacturer to obtain new products to manufacture. Frequently existing buildings, machinery and equipment can be used to greater advantage. The Ontario company can acquire new products without the time-consuming and expensive development work that would otherwise be necessary. In many cases the Ontario firm steps into a market already developed by the licensor through national advertising.

Pathex (Canada) Limited, Toronto, at work on automatic equipment for West German firm.

Toronto Iron Works manufacturing pipe under U.S. licensing agreement.



Franklin Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited, Galt, one of many firms showing imported components at Toronto MO Show.



THE FOREIGN OFFICES



Senior Trade and Industrial Counsellor at Ontario House interviews industrial prospect.



Ontario's newest foreign office is in Milan, Italy. There is also an Ontario office in Dusseldorf, Germany.

Ontario's foreign offices were increased to five in 1963 with the opening of a branch in Milan, Italy. The other offices are in New York, Chicago, London, England, and Dusseldorf, Germany.

During 1963 the foreign offices interviewed Canadian and foreign businessmen, arranged appointments between manufacturers and importers, and planned itineraries for a growing number of export-conscious Canadians. All of the offices reported an aggressive new outlook by Canadian manufacturers and increased sales on a scale never before attained.

The department's Trade and Industry Branch, through the Marketing Division in Toronto and offices abroad, arranged market contacts on the five continents. Contacts on commercial matters were arranged with every Canadian government trade office around the world in the interests of promoting Canadian and Ontario made products and services.

Throughout its history, the Department of Economics and Development has had to meet the challenge of export competition by constantly improving the specialized skills required for seeking out foreign industry and attracting it to Ontario. Added to this in more recent years has been an intensified effort to sell Ontario manufactured products abroad through such drives as the successful Sales Opportunity Missions Program.

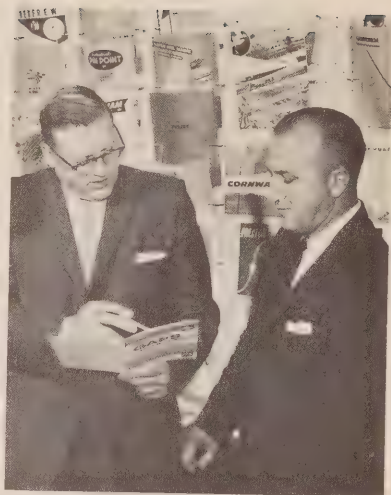
The Trade and Industry Branch at Ontario House stepped up its activities in both these fields in 1963 and is carrying out an aggressive trade program to find new industry and foreign investment for Canada, bring foreign and Canadian firms together for licensing arrangements, locate sales agents for Canadian products and help Canadian manufacturers in the export market. The new foreign offices in Dusseldorf and Milan work closely

with Ontario House, supplying industrial leads and following up others.

Of the 12 Ontario government-sponsored sales missions to foreign countries in 1963, five have used Ontario House as headquarters, fanning out from the United Kingdom to the other countries of Europe. These missions accounted for about one-half of the \$17 million of new business that was brought into the province by the Sales Opportunity Mission Program in 1963.

The two United States offices reported similar cases which ended in success. The six sales missions to United States reported millions of dollars of new business. The repeat business expected from these sales, as with the other sales missions, will further stimulate the provincial economy in the years ahead.

Both the Milan and Dusseldorf offices have reported an increased interest among European businessmen to enter joint ventures with Canadians, with the Canadian partner supplying part of the capital and equipment.



Ontario offices in New York and Chicago keep U.S. firms informed of manufacturing opportunities.

Artist's sketch of Ontario House, London, which has been extensively renovated.



MUNICIPAL SERVICES DIVISION

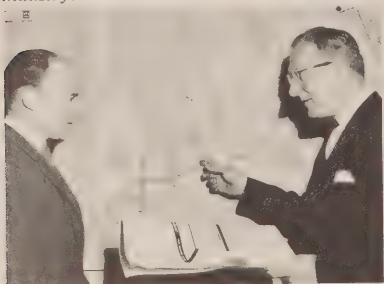
The Municipal Services Division, in carrying out its duties of advice and assistance to municipalities with industrial development problems, visited more than 120 Ontario communities in 1963.

As an educational project in 1963, the division organized a two-day seminar at Muskoka. Over 80 delegates attended, including industrial commissioners, industrial development officers of the chartered banks, railways, natural gas companies and government agencies. At this seminar specialists presented papers on such topics as financing available for industry, community promotion, pollution control, industrial land development and the use of statistical and economic studies.

The division also maintains complete and factual information on more than 300 municipalities in the province. This information comprises community surveys covering assessment and realty taxes, labour rates, community services, existing industries and products manufactured, recreational facilities, water, hydro and gas supplies, and availability of educational, medical and housing facilities.

Files are also maintained on available industrial sites and industrial buildings.

Work with municipalities to attract new industry.



This information is made available to industries carrying out plant location studies and other industrial development organizations and government departments.

In 1963 over 1,800 pieces of industrial data comprising brochures and community surveys were distributed in response to requests from industries or agencies making plant location studies. To publicize the advantages and facilities of various municipalities, 75 books were prepared containing a copy of each community industrial survey. These books were distributed to industrial development agencies, Ontario foreign offices and other government departments.

The Municipal Services Division in cooperation with the regional development associations throughout the province carried out eight studies in 1963, covering the industrial development program of specific communities. These studies dealt with the basic organizational and promotional programs of the communities, and suggested ways and means of improvement wherever necessary. The division also works closely with regional associations by participating in zone meetings dealing with industrial promotion and development techniques.

Surveys are taken of all available industrial sites.



INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

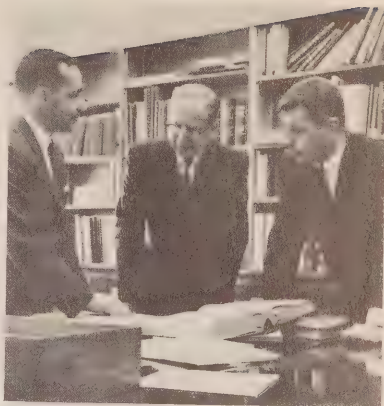
Wherever industry grows and markets expand, it has to have facts. This is where the Industrial Research Division, the statistical and research arm of the Trade and Industry Branch, steps in with a helping hand.

In 1963 the division accelerated its high-speed answer service to industry. Its activities ranged from a survey on export opportunities in the Ontario footwear industry to a market study on popular plywood and export opportunities for Ontario peat moss.

For potential exporters, surveys in depth were carried out on Israel, Venezuela, Greece, Japan, the Mediterranean area and eastern Europe. Further comprehensive studies were made on specific areas of Ontario to aid manufacturers in choosing the best location for a new branch plant.

The division produces statistical booklets for distribution through the Trade and Industry Branch to businessmen in Canada and abroad. These brochures are designed to pin-point opportunities existing for the manufacture of new products or the establishment of new industries within the province. The possible export opportunities existing in foreign countries are indicated by a statistical breakdown of the present imports of the United Kingdom and the United States. These "statistics for profit" show the fabrication gaps in Canadian industry. They serve as a guide to manufacturers for import replacement increasing Ontario's industrial output.

In order to perform these functions satisfactorily, the Industrial Research Division has built an extensive data filing system and an information library comprising trade and industry directories, DBS statistics and industrial and regional development surveys.

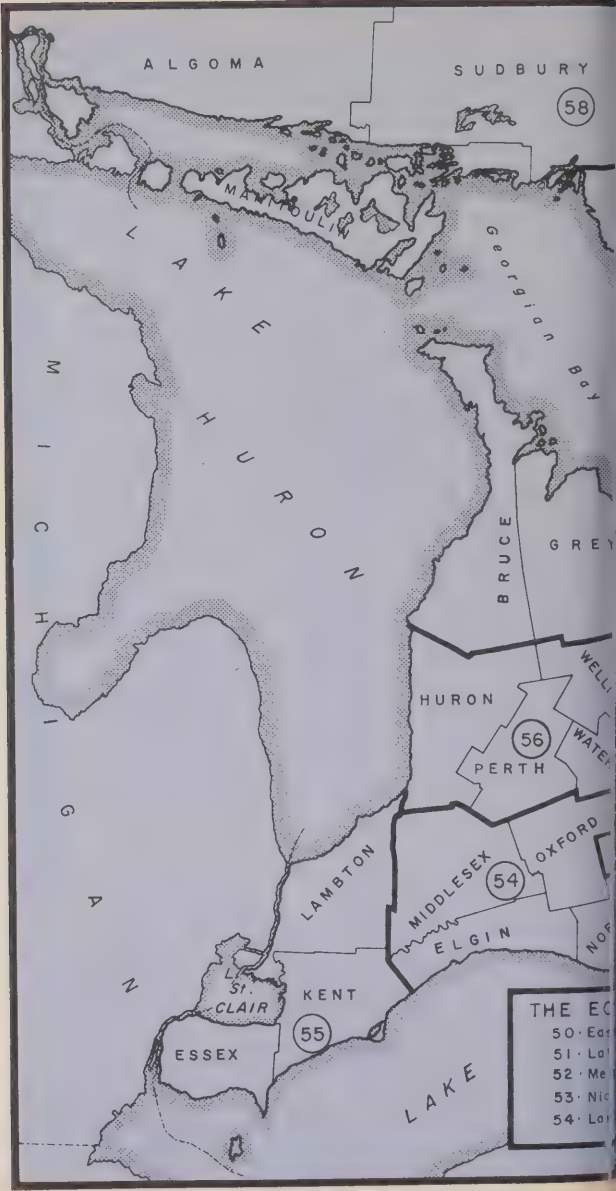


Studies on industrial expansion, relocation and employment vital to future planning.



Keep comprehensive files on market, labour, population, investment and other economic data.

Ten
Economic
Regions
of
Ontario





REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ontario's Regional Development Program made a major advance in 1963 with the establishment of two more regional development associations, increasing to nine the number of regional development associations in the province.

As the year closed enquiries were being received from municipalities in the Metro Economic Region relative to the establishment of the program in this last remaining Ontario economic region.

The Lake Erie Regional Development Association, serving the municipalities of Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford and Norfolk Counties, has already established headquarters in Aylmer and employed staff.

The St. Clair Regional Development Association is continuing its organizational activity and is expected to seek staff soon. Its headquarters have been established in Chatham. Under its auspices, the Region's first Available Plant Space Inventory was compiled, printed and distributed to 2,500 United States industrial location prospects.

The Niagara Regional Development Association published five studies prepared by staff and hired consultants, assisted by regional committees. Studies covered land-use in the Niagara fruitland, waterfront problems in Lincoln and Wentworth Counties and a proposal for a regional parks authority in the Niagara Peninsula.

The Northeastern Ontario Development Association published a detailed economic survey of the Cochrane District. Fiscal assistance for this study was provided by the Ontario Economic Council.

The second-year phase of the three-year feasibility study of the Upper Grand Economic Region was completed by the Midwestern Regional Development Association. It covers Huron, Perth, Wellington and Waterloo Counties. The



Recreational planning important phase of regional development.

\$18,000 cost of the project is being borne by the association.

Other regional development associations are the Eastern Ontario, Northwestern, Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario.

Senior officials of the Regional Development Program and the associations were requested by the Minister of Travel and Publicity to coordinate the administration of tourist information centres on Highway 401 in conjunction with Travel and Publicity personnel and representatives of Ontario's many tourist councils. The Ontario Travel Council was created.

Eight Regional Industrial and Export Forums were successfully undertaken by regional development associations, assisted by the Trade and Industry Branch of the department and the Regional Development Branch.



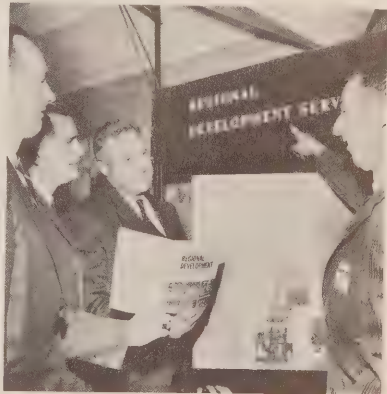
A monthly newsletter entitled "The Coordinator" was launched to disseminate regional information on a province-wide basis.

A major highlight of the year was the first Inter-University Seminar on Regional Development held under the auspices of the University of Western Ontario and attended by all universities in the province and by specialists from United States universities.

Regional development is a partnership between a group of municipalities, the Ontario government and interested public-spirited citizens. The purpose of this partnership is to provide leadership in developing the economy of the regional community and undertake studies that are beyond the scope of a single municipality.

Hospital and residential housing in Stratford.

Major aim of regional development is economic growth.



IMMIGRATION

In 1963 the combined efforts of the department's immigration offices in Toronto and London, England, resulted in the largest inflow of qualified immigrants to Ontario since 1957. Working in close liaison, the Toronto and London offices recruited skilled personnel for many Ontario employers who found it impossible to obtain suitably qualified staff in the local labour markets.

During the year 154 companies or institutions registered their labour requirements with the branch. This brought the total of Ontario employers using the department's facilities to 614.

Immigrants were sought for Ontario industry from the ranks of professional men and artisans. Unlike previous years, there was no fall-off of enquiries during the winter months.

Immigrants from the United Kingdom in 1963 totalled 24,603 and more than half of these came to Ontario.

Prospective immigrants want to know all about Ontario.



Among categories sought in the U.K. were scientists, physicists, electronic specialists, engineers, chemists, accountants, teachers, toolmakers and machinists.

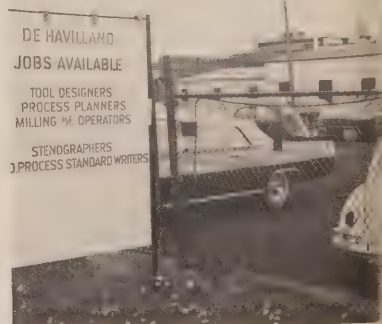
The nursing profession, which is experiencing an extreme world-wide shortage, received special attention from the Immigration Branch. During the year 145 trained nurses were recruited for Ontario hospitals from the U.K.

The Ontario office experienced great success in 1963 in meeting the demands of Ontario companies.

H. G. Acres and Company Limited of Niagara Falls requested the assistance of the branch in obtaining the services of 25 engineers in the civil, mechanical and electrical fields. This recruitment campaign was 100 per cent successful.

Among other organizations for which personnel was obtained are Atomic Energy of Canada, the Ontario Department of Health, Computing Devices of Canada

Skilled workers in demand in many industries.



Limited, de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Hawker Siddeley Canada Limited and Polymer Corporation of Canada.

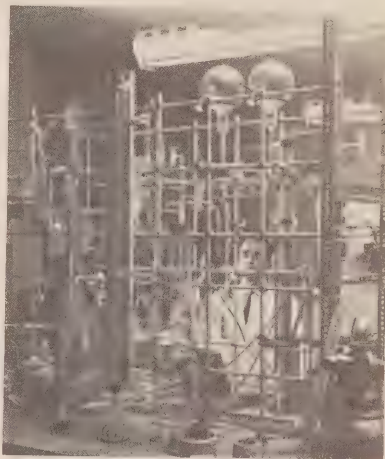
Immigrants for placement in Ontario industry are recruited in the United Kingdom by means of newspaper advertising campaigns. These campaigns are tailored to the requests of Ontario employers.

Those applicants unsuccessful in a bid for a specific position are re-assessed by the branch and an effort is made to place these persons in other positions in Ontario. During 1963 the Ontario office made 320 of these "secondary placements".

Placement activities of the Immigration Branch in 1963 showed an increase of about 40 per cent over the previous year. Indications for 1964 suggest that a further increase in the activities of the branch can be expected.

This was evident by the extremely heavy employer requests for a variety of

skilled personnel on hand at the year end.



Lack of professional help hampers many industrial programs.

U.K. nurses find a bright new future in Ontario.



ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Ontario Development Agency in 1963 was instrumental in obtaining \$10.2 million of financing for Ontario companies. This has meant new employment, import replacement and development of many new products in the province.

Based on recommendations of the Agency's Financial Advisory Committee, 33 guarantees were approved in the amount of \$3.3 million. This financing was made available to companies which for various reasons were unable to obtain it from the conventional lending institutions.

Eleven of the guarantees supported the establishment of entirely new types of manufactured products such as certain drycleaning equipment, sporting goods, modern jet propulsion motors, commercial aircraft, electronic devices and a number of new machining techniques. The agency also assisted in establish-

A Provincial guarantee helped Creators Limited, Woodstock, open new type of industry.



ment of a foreign company in a small town in Ontario to produce an entirely new product for Canada. This concern is now providing 15 new jobs and will double its staff within the next few months.

Agency guarantees resulted in additional monies in the amount of \$2.5 million being made available by the conventional lending institutions. For example, a firm in Northern Ontario was able to obtain a line of credit from a chartered bank in the amount of \$400,000 and \$450,000 from another institution for erection of a new plant and equipment contingent upon the agency guaranteeing additional working capital of \$200,000.

The Agency assisted Ontario companies in obtaining \$2.4 million from conventional lending institutions without having to grant a financial guarantee. One company, helped in completely reorganizing its financial structure, was able to successfully float a debenture issue of \$1 million which it had previously been unable to do.

In other cases, Ontario companies obtained financing by simply asking the agency for advice. An estimated 40 small firms obtained about \$2 million from the regular lending institutions as a result of advisory services provided by the agency and without further participation by the agency.

This advisory service has filled a great void. Basic to efficient operations are good management and sound operating techniques. The agency's consultants, who are professional engineers, accountants and men with broad experience in general management, research and development, manufacturing techniques and marketing, have given counsel to more than 600 Ontario companies. There is no doubt that a large number of these com-

panies are now operating more profitably as a result of discussing their problems with agency consultants.

The agency works closely with the Ontario Research Foundation in the scientific evaluation of new products and new techniques. Of the 35 products referred to the ORF for evaluation, 12 are now in various stages of production. A further 10 inventions or techniques evaluated by the agency's own staff have been helped financially, making a total of 22 new products already established or in the process of establishment through agency assistance.

Companies which received the \$3.3 million of financing through provincial guarantees now employ more than 1,100 persons, with more than 1,200 new jobs now in the process of creation, for a total of 2,300 employment opportunities. The \$4.4 million of financing without government participation, obtained through conventional lending institutions, has provided employment for 1,000 persons. This is 3,300 new job opportunities.

Canada has received an extra bonus through the activities of the agency. Its balance of payments was improved by \$14 million because of additional exports amounting to \$11 million and the replacement of imports valued at \$3 million. These goods will all be manufactured in Ontario.



Tweed Veneers Ltd., Tweed, received a Provincial guarantee to produce special veneers for export.



Agency consultants as a committee review all requests for financial assistance.

Breslau Wood Products, Breslau, revitalized through ODA loan guarantee.



THE ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Ontario Research Foundation is Canada's leading non-profit research institute. It undertakes scientific research and other technical work on a contract basis for industry and for departments of government. Although it is an independent, self-governing body, it enjoys the support and co-operation of the Ontario government in many of its operations.

During 1963 the foundation continued to operate a field engineering service, sponsored by the Department of Economics and Development, to assist industrial management in the application of technical knowledge to their processes. Altogether 1,262 visits were made to various industries and 2,470 information requests were answered. Nine studies were undertaken for the Ontario Economic Council regarding the commercial potentialities of certain business, manufacturing and research opportunities. Forty short-term feasibility studies were also undertaken regarding new products and new manufacturing processes.

Research and development work for

various departments of the Ontario Government ranged from very fundamental studies to the development of practical industrial techniques. A few examples of such government-sponsored projects are:

A study of reactions of carbohydrates leading to new surfactants, polymers, etc.

An investigation of cationic and anionic flotation reagents for iron ores.

The continuation of pilot studies on the jet smelting process.

The development of chemical blowing agents having novel properties for use in the production of foamed plastics materials.

A study of new addition compounds of organic isocyanates which have potential use in the pharmaceutical and pesticide fields.

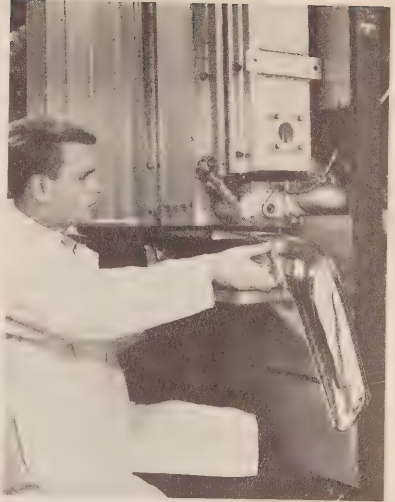
The determination of climatic zones for crop recommendations, particularly corn, in Ontario.

Studies on the methods of transmission of some parasites affecting wildlife in Ontario.

ORF's new research building at Sheridan Park near Toronto.



In co-operation with three large Canadian companies, the Ontario Research Foundation has initiated the development of a research community at Sheridan Park near Toronto. Ground was broken for this project early in 1963. The foundation plans to relocate as the nucleus of this multi-million dollar research community in the fall of 1965. Recognizing the importance of this development in Ontario, the Ontario government has agreed to provide half the cost incurred by the foundation in relocating on the new site.



Technician measures plating layers of automobile bumper.



Special scientific equipment essential for modern industrial research.

ORF metallurgists tap an experimental jet smelter.



ONTARIO ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Ontario Economic Council was expanded in 1963 to work closely with similar economic and advisory planning groups at both the federal and provincial levels.

The Industrial Development Committee studied and made recommendations on several federal and provincial tax incentives and recommended the need for an Ontario development fund, which resulted in establishment of the Ontario Development Agency and a program of loan guarantees to industry. The committee drafted reports on the machine tool industry, manpower training, import data needs and the purchasing policies of government departments, corporations and agencies.

The Tourist Industry Committee held public hearings throughout the province, resulting in recommendations for improved facilities in highway parks; extension and advertising of the archery and hunting seasons; hunting and fishing package tours, and more pleasure craft facilities. One recommendation resulted in the Ontario government holding a tourist souvenir and handicraft show in 1963.

The Industrial Research Committee presented reports on the suggested patterns for research in Canada and co-operative research, and also recommended that the Ontario government adopt the federal research incentive which allows a corporation to deduct 150 per cent of its increased current and capital expenditures on scientific research from taxable income. This was introduced in the government's 1963-64 budget.

The Northern Development Committee recommended that several highways be completed or improved and began studies on the need for scheduled air services and airstrip facilities. Studies were continued on exploration in national

parks and the problems of certain mining areas. This committee recommended abolition of the logging tax which has now been done.

The Agriculture Committee studied possible opportunities for the replacement of agricultural commodity imports and the present and potential export markets for agricultural products.

A special committee was established in 1963 to investigate the economic problems of Windsor and a steering committee was formed in association with the OEC to consider establishing a permanent foundation on Automation and Employment.

The council and its committees have an active membership of nearly 100.

Tourist industry reviewed by Economic Council.



THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNITS

Ontario's economic and development program is backed by three major research arms of government. Their task: to evaluate the economic present and future.

The Special Research and Surveys Branch undertakes analytical and economic feasibility research on an area or industry basis presented in the form of published regional economic surveys or confidential reports leading to policy recommendations in such fields as energy, natural resources and the resource-based industries, conservation, transportation and economic data. It administers the Ontario Statistics Act, provides a mathematical and technical assistance service to government organizations and serves as government liaison office with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics concerning economic data.

During 1963 the branch published surveys on the Georgian Bay and Niagara Economic Regions, and carried out field survey work in connection with the preparation of regional studies on the Upper Grand, Lake Erie and North-eastern Ontario Economic Regions.

The Economics Branch analyzes current economic conditions and trends in Ontario, prepares forecasts of economic activity, population and labour force in Ontario and prepares statements, memo-

randa and reports on a wide variety of economic questions, including manufacturing, capital investment, population, employment and unemployment, automation, foreign trade, and the balance of payments situation.

In 1963 the branch began publication of the Ontario Economic Review, a booklet published monthly and distributed to banks, industries, interested organizations and individuals. It provides current information on major economic developments within the province and major events in Canadian and international economic affairs. The branch also publishes an annual review of economic statistics.

The Financial Research Branch undertakes a wide range of studies in respect of the financial position of the provincial government and carries out special technical analyses for various governmental departments, agencies and committees.

In 1963 the branch completed studies dealing with Ontario's fiscal operations, milk markets, universities, medical care insurance, highway subsidy systems, water power agreements, community development corporations, sources of provincial financing, export credit facilities, availability of credit accommodation to small businesses, security market trends, and designated manufacturing industries.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

Planned as an integral part of the Ontario Trade Crusade, the Conference of Women was designed to give women an opportunity to support the building and stabilizing of the provincial economy. Because women spend by far the greater percentage of earned income in Ontario, it was felt they could do much towards supporting Canadian manufactured goods and assisting in the development of small industries.

The program was launched in February with a dinner attended by 2,000 women from across Ontario. At the dinner the women were urged to adopt a more thoughtful "Buymanship" on the part of all women.

As part of the 1963 program a special Trade Crusade Week was carried out at Toronto's Yonge Street Arcade in co-operation with the Ontario Retail Merchants' Association in which Canadian goods were featured by the shops.

Women of Ontario given vital role to play in Provincial economy through Conference of Women.



Fashion shows, featuring clothing manufactured in Ontario, were held daily at the Canadian National Exhibition and a display booth provided opportunity to discuss with hundreds of men and women the aims of the Trade Crusade and the particular responsibilities of women in the program.

A consumer buying survey was completed during the year. This project dealt with the purchasing practices of such institutions as hospitals, schools, homes for the aged and food service organizations. A survey on hard goods is being continued.

The final project of the 1963 program was a fashion show in Toronto at which made-in-Ontario fashions were shown to a group of buyers and magazine fashion writers from United States. The Royal Winter Fair was the scene of the shows and the sales to U.S. outlets was most satisfactory.

Trade Crusade fashion show held for U.S. buyers.



CONSUMER TRADE CRUSADE

The department's program of public education to encourage the domestic purchase of Canadian goods was accelerated in 1963 through the media of newspapers, television, radio and posters across the province.

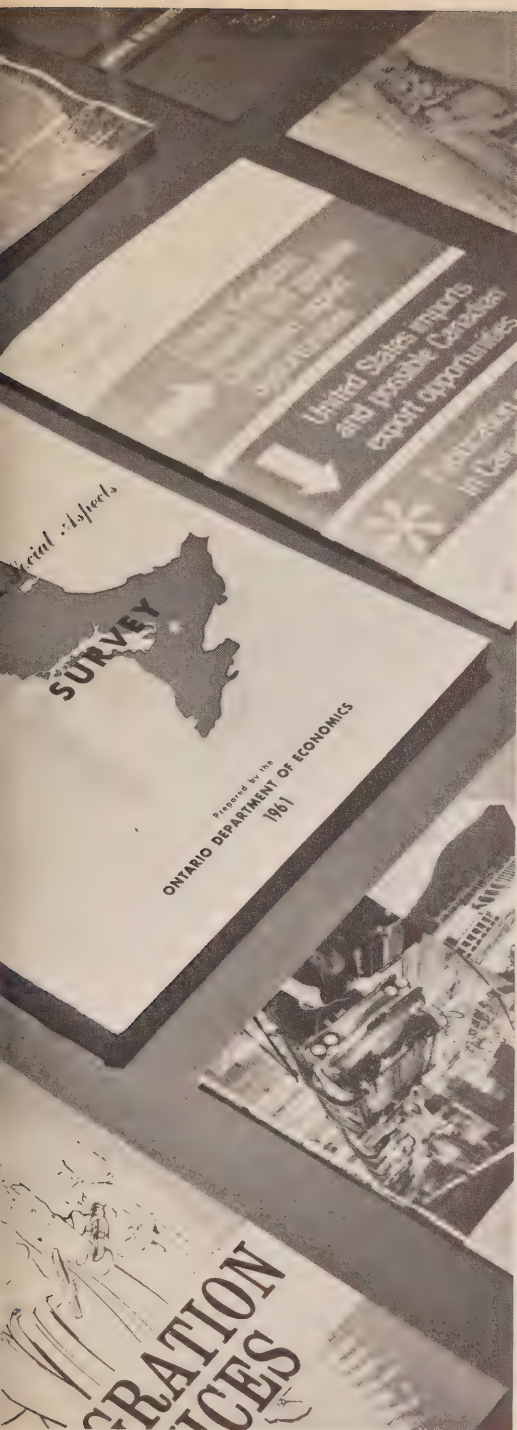
"Look at the Label" was the message aimed at Mr. and Mrs. Ontario, the greatest buyers of imported manufactured

goods anywhere in the world.

Consumers were asked to compare the quality and price of Canadian goods with imports before making their choice.

Some 60,000 new jobs are required in Ontario each year and these can only be found in secondary manufacturing, the sector of the economy most affected by imports.





Publications

Ontario Industrial Review
Economic and Social Aspects of Ontario,
1961 (\$2.00)
Regional Development
Manufacturing Opportunities
Marketing Abroad
Branch Plant Opportunities
Ontario Development Agency
Ontario House
Immigration Services
Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry
U.S. Imports and Canadian Export
Opportunities
U.K. Imports and Canadian Export
Opportunities
Canada's Heartland
Automation and Social Change (\$1.00).
Ontario Economic Review (monthly)
Ontario Statistical Review 1963
Northeastern Ontario
Regional Economic Survey
Northwestern Ontario
Regional Economic Survey
Georgian Bay
Regional Economic Survey
Eastern Ontario
Regional Economic Survey
Lake Ontario Regional Economic Survey
Niagara Regional Economic Survey

Business Around the World

*England, Scotland, Germany,
Belgium, Spain*

Canadian businessmen sought *foreign investment opportunities* in growing numbers in 1964.

Canadians found foreign businessmen anxious to join with them in *establishing a new industry or manufacturing Canadian products under license*. Others built *new offices and factories* to take advantage of the rising tides of prosperity, particularly in Europe.

Branch Plants

Among *branch plants* established in Europe were:

□ Mercury Chemicals Limited, Windsor, established a plant in Hanover, Germany, to be named for Canadian associated company, Arndt-Palmer Laboratories of Canada Ltd.

□ Salada Foods, Toronto, purchased outstanding shares of Biscuiterie Italo-Belge S.A., Brussels, Belgium.

□ Exquisite Form Brassiere (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, established a new manufacturing plant in Madrid, Spain.

□ Arndt-Palmer Ltd., Windsor, manufacturers of chemicals for automotive trade, established a factory at Dusseldorf, Germany.

□ Douglas Metal Industries, Toronto, established a plant at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, to manufacture grilles and ventilators.

□ Bartaco Industries Limited, Stoney Creek, established a plant known as Lincoln Furnaces Limited in Sussex, England.

□ Electrolite Products Limited, Scarborough, established a plant in Scotland.

Licensing Agreements

Among *licensing agreements* with a Canadian company in a foreign country were:

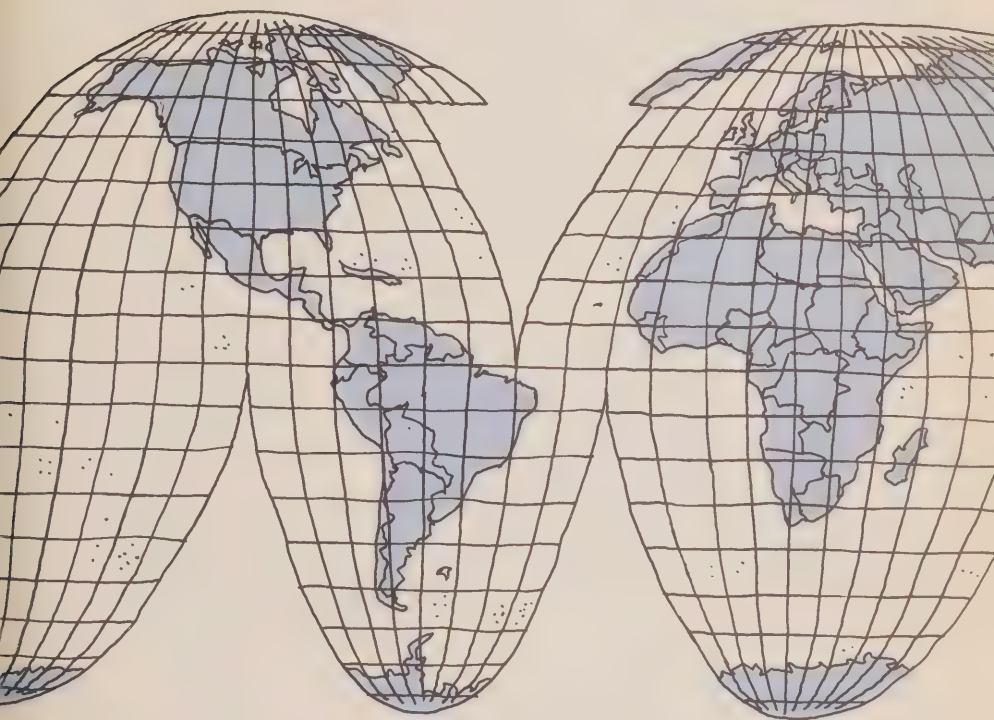
□ Arcan Eastern Limited, Hamilton, appointed Steel Equipment Co. Ltd., in W. Bromwich, England, to manufacture fasteners under license.

□ Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Limited, Toronto, concluded a licensing agreement with Wilhelm Gimolong and Co., Stadelin/Furth, Germany.

□ Canada Foundries and Forgings Ltd., Toronto, completed arrangements with

Plessey International Limited, Ilford, England.

□ Superior Electric Co. Ltd., Pembroke, completed licensing agreement with S. Flavel and Co. Ltd., for manufacturing in the U.K.





NEW INDUSTRIES TO THE PROVINCE

The following 173 Canadian and foreign companies were among the more important firms establishing new manufacturing operations in Ontario during 1963, either by purchasing an industrial site, renting premises or building new facilities.

Company	Location	Origin
Accratex Products & Developments Limited <i>Chemical specialties and pesticides</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Acme Manufacturing Co. <i>Metal polishing and woodworking machinery</i>	KITCHENER	United States
Advance Floor Machine Company Canada Limited <i>Floor polishers and grinders</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Agressi of Canada Limited <i>Industrial organic chemicals</i>	BURLINGTON	Canada
Allis-Chalmers, Rumely, Ltd. <i>Fork lift trucks and tractor-loaders</i>	GUELPH	United States
Amercoat of Canada Limited <i>Protective coatings</i>	BERTIE TOWNSHIP	United States
Ansul International of Canada Limited <i>Fire extinguishers</i>	OAKVILLE	United States
Arvin-Standard Ltd. <i>Automotive exhaust systems</i>	SALTFLEET TOWNSHIP	United States
Aurora Plastics of Canada Limited <i>Hobby kits</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Baltimore Aircoil of Canada Limited <i>Evaporative condensers and cooling towers</i>	BRAMPTON	United States
Baxter, W. E., Limited <i>Sheet metal and flexible hose for air conditioning</i>	OTTAWA	Canada
Becton, Dickinson & Co. Canada, Ltd. <i>Surgical instruments and medical supplies</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Big Dutchman of Canada Ltd. <i>Automatic poultry and livestock equipment</i>	STRATHROY	United States
Blenheim Manufacturing Limited <i>Farm implements and farm wagons</i>	BLENHEIM	Canada

NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Bloomfield Industries Canada Limited <i>Restaurant equipment and hospital ware</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Boreal Equipment Contractors Limited <i>Chips plant</i>	PORT ARTHUR	Canada
Boyd-Crane Manufacturing Limited <i>Household fabric products</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Brand Felt of Canada Ltd. <i>Mechanical felts and felt cut parts</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Germany
Bristol Machine Works Co. <i>Machined products</i>	SUDBURY	Canada
Bucyrus Blades of Canada Limited <i>Road machinery blades</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Bundy Tubing Company of Canada Limited <i>Copper-coated steel tubing</i>	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
Burgess Micro Switch Company Limited <i>Micro switches</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom and Canada
Caland Ore Company Limited <i>Iron ore pellets</i>	STEEP ROCK LAKE	United States
Canada-Ferro Company Limited <i>Automotive hardware</i>	BRAMPTON	United States
Canadian Gisholt Plastics Limited <i>Plastic chairs and furniture etc.</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States and Canada
Canadian Lundia Limited <i>Prefabricated wood and steel shelving</i>	NEW LISKEARD	Canada
Canadian Provimi Co. Ltd. <i>Feed pre-mixes</i>	WOODSTOCK	Netherlands
Canadian Special Machinery Company <i>Special machinery</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Canadian-Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company Ltd. <i>Air and hydraulic cylinders</i>	SARNIA	United States
Caterpillar of Canada Ltd. <i>Rubber tired front end loaders</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Cellair Limited <i>Expanded polystyrene moulded products</i>	AJAX	Canada
Charlescraft Corporation (Canada) Limited <i>Hair clipper sets and vaporizers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Chicago Vitreous (Canada) Limited <i>Porcelain enamel frits</i>	INGERSOLL	United States
Clark, J. R., Company of Canada Ltd. <i>Ironing boards, pads and covers</i>	PORT CREDIT	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Cla-Val of Canada Limited <i>Hydraulic valves and machine work</i>	ST. CATHARINES	United States
Clipper Abrasives Canada Ltd. <i>Coated abrasives</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Comark Components Limited <i>Precision electrical coil assemblies</i>	ACTON	Canada
Communication Systems Co. <i>Computing devices and equipment</i>	OTTAWA	Canada
Compo Records (Ontario) Limited <i>Phono records</i>	CORNWALL	Canada
Counselor Products Limited <i>Precision bath scales and allied products</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Creators (Canada) Ltd. <i>Plastic flexible hoses</i>	WOODSTOCK	United Kingdom
Crosman Arms (Canada) Ltd. <i>Small arms and ammunition</i>	DUNNVILLE	United States
Crown Controls Mfg. Ltd. <i>TV rotators and antennas</i>	ST. THOMAS	United States
Custom Craft Marine Canada Limited <i>Fibreglass boats and products</i>	ROCKLAND	Canada
Daal Specialties Limited <i>Automotive specialties</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Daycan Limited <i>Aluminum doors, windows and sidings</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Delman Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Windshield washing components</i>	HAMILTON	United States
Del-Mark Cbrporation Limited <i>Machining Automotive parts</i>	STRATFORD	Canada
Deluxe Reading Canada Limited <i>Toys</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Do-Ray Lamp Company of (Canada) Limited <i>Automotive lighting equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Drummond, T. A., Metal Products Limited <i>Aluminum extrusions</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Dunbar Textiles Limited <i>Textiles</i>	ELMIRA	Canada
Duo-Mac Industries Limited <i>Custom surface grinding</i>	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada
Eagle Signal Division, E. W. Bliss Co. of Canada Ltd. <i>Timing equipment and traffic signals</i>	GEORGETOWN	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Earl's Truswal Manufacturing Ltd. <i>Truss plates</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Eastern Scale Works Limited <i>Light and heavy industrial scales</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Echlin-United of Canada, Ltd. <i>Automotive ignition parts</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Eckel Industries of Canada Limited <i>Flexible rubber doors</i>	MORRISBURG	United States
Erectoweld Company Limited <i>Welded fabrication — all metals</i>	OAKVILLE	Canada
Ethicon Suture Ltd. <i>Surgical sutures</i>	PETERBOROUGH	United States
Fafnir Bearings (Canada) Ltd. <i>Bearings</i>	OAKVILLE	United States
Falk Corporation of Canada Limited, The <i>Flexible couplings and gear reducers</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Federman, Stan, Originals Limited <i>Ladies' half-size and junior dresses</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Fisker Corporation Ltd. <i>Material handling equipment</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Fleetwood Bowling Equipment Limited <i>Billiard and bowling equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Forest Specialties Ltd. <i>Charcoal</i>	WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	Canada
Forstner (Canada) Ltd. <i>Jewellery and religious articles</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Franklin Electric of Canada Ltd. <i>Motors for submersible pumps</i>	STRATHROY	United States
Galfa Manufacturing Company Limited <i>Furniture</i>	TIMMINS	Canada
Galion Manufacturing of Canada Ltd. <i>Highway construction machinery</i>	ST. THOMAS	United States
Gasboy of Canada Limited <i>Petroleum dispensing pumps</i>	LONDON	United States
Grove Mfg. (Canada) Limited <i>Farm wagons and trailers</i>	ELMIRA	United States
Halton Chemicals Co. Ltd. <i>Industrial plastic coatings</i>	BURLINGTON	Canada
Harco Laminating Co. <i>Arborite furniture tops</i>	KITCHENER	Canada



NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Holland Hitch of Canada Limited <i>Trailer hitches and couplings</i>	WOODSTOCK	United States
Humber Bay Fabricators Ltd. <i>Truck bodies</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Hunter Drums Limited <i>Metal containers</i>	BURLINGTON	Canada
Hydrotherm of Canada Limited <i>Hydronic heating equipment</i>	ORILLIA	United States
Hyster Canada Limited <i>Lift trucks</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Independent Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd. <i>Oxygen and acetylene</i>	CORNWALL	Canada
Infil Panels Limited <i>Wood products</i>	COBOURG	Canada
Innes Foods Limited <i>Canned foods</i>	PORT ROWAN	Canada
Ithaca Gun Co. (Canada) Limited <i>Shotguns and saddle guns</i>	DUNNVILLE	United States
Jaro Manufacturing Company Limited <i>Non-woven fabrics</i>	WOODSTOCK	Canada
Johnston Soper Limited <i>Radio and T.V. transformers</i>	WATERLOO	Canada
Kalwall (Canada) Limited <i>Translucent building panels</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Karbo Plastics and Metalwares Limited <i>Plastic moulded items</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Kaylon Machine and Tool Co. Limited <i>Screw machine products. Tools and dies.</i>	ST. THOMAS	Canada
Ken-O-Kee Fibreglass Products Limited <i>Fibreglass boats</i>	KEEWATIN	Canada
Kerns Lubricants Limited <i>Industrial lubricants</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Kollsman Motor (Canada) Ltd. <i>Small geared motors</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Kutzler, H., Lath and Lumber Mill <i>Laths for snow fencing</i>	KAKABEKA FALLS	Canada
Lake Ontario Steel Company Limited <i>Reinforced bars and steel merchant bars</i>	WHITBY TOWNSHIP	Canada
Lewis, B., (Pioneer Luggage) Canada Limited <i>Fibre suitcases and travelling bags</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom

NEW INDUSTRIES

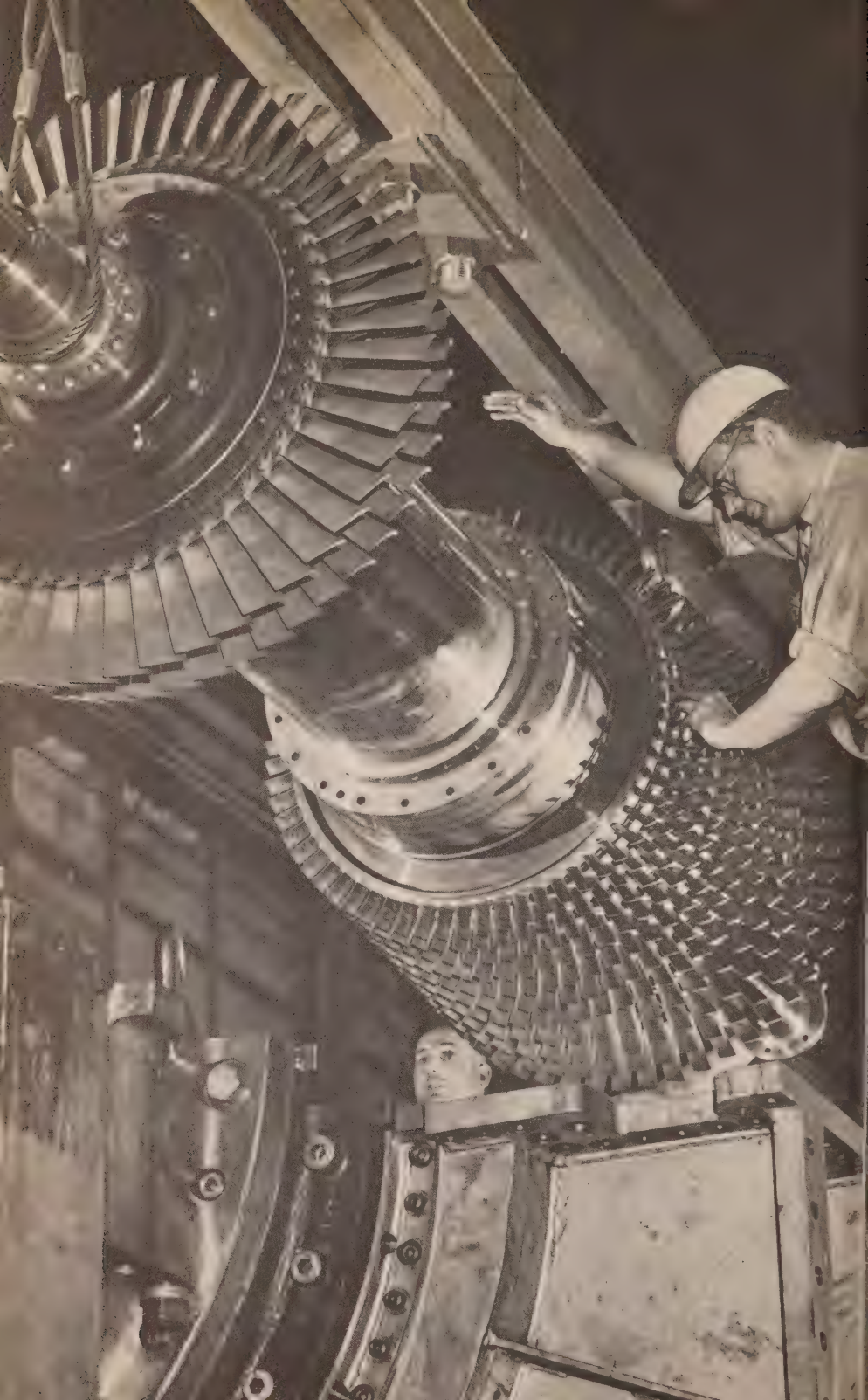
Company	Location	Origin
Lowphos Ore, Ltd. <i>Iron ore pellets</i>	CAPREOL	United States
Lustro Steel Products Co. <i>Automotive stampings and assemblies</i>	BRAMPTON	Canada
Magnetic Metals of Canada Limited <i>Electro magnetic cores and shields</i>	BRANTFORD	United States
Major Pool Equipment Corp. (Canada) Ltd. <i>Steel pools and vynal liners</i>	OSHAWA	Canada
Malden Road Wood Products <i>Wooden skids and pallets</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Martonair Canada Ltd. <i>Valves, cylinders and hoists</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United Kingdom
Mathieu (Rainy Lake) Forest Products Limited <i>Chips plant</i>	FORT FRANCES	Canada
McPhilben Manufacturing Inc., <i>Lighting fixtures</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Menegolli, Cav. Marcello <i>Marble products</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Italy
Merrickville Electroplating Services & Furniture Ltd. <i>Electroplating</i>	MERRICKVILLE	Canada
Metal Decorating Limited <i>Metal decorating</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Micro Chemicals Limited <i>Pharmaceutical chemicals</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Monteith, A. R., Limited <i>Daylight fluorescent paints</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Morgan Adhesives of Canada Limited <i>Pressure sensitive adhesives</i>	BRAMPTON TOWNSHIP	United States
Mount Hope Machinery Company Limited <i>Web control equipment</i>	LINDSAY	United States
New York Air Brake Company of Canada, Ltd. <i>Pumps, controls, and chemical feeders</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
North American Refractories Limited <i>Refractories</i>	HAMILTON	United States
Northern Tooling and Stampings Limited <i>Automotive parts</i>	FOLEY TOWNSHIP	Canada
Oak-Burl Industries Limited <i>Custom products</i>	BURLINGTON	Canada
Oakite Products of Canada, Ltd. <i>Cleaning compounds and allied products</i>	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Olympia Business Machines Co. (Canada) Ltd. <i>Typewriters and calculators</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Germany
Orion Jewellery Mfg. Company <i>Jewellery</i>	SUTTON	Canada
P. F. W. Frutal Sales Company Ltd. <i>Raw materials for flavours and perfumes</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Paragon Tools Limited <i>Plastic moulds</i>	WINDSOR	Canada
Park Press Metals Limited <i>Metal pressing</i>	KITCHENER	Canada
Parker-Hannifin (Canada) Ltd. <i>Hydraulic hose and fittings</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Parmelee, Ltd. <i>Protection and safety equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Pembroke Veneers Ltd. <i>Veneer</i>	PEMBROKE	Canada
Pengor Ltd. <i>Amphibious vehicles</i>	OTTAWA	Canada
Pharmapak Limited <i>Packaging of drugs, foods, etc.</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Picker X-Ray Mfg. Limited <i>X-Ray equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Picrite Precision Parts Limited <i>Precision machined parts</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Pierce-All Manufacturing Limited <i>Piercing and notching tools</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Polychemical Industries Limited <i>Disposable drinking cups</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Precision Plastic Products Ltd. <i>Custom injection mouldings</i>	BRAMPTON	Canada
Premier Fastener Ltd. <i>Small hardware</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Ranco Container Products Ltd. <i>Moulded paper products</i>	BURLINGTON	Canada
Rankin and Strite Ltd. <i>Precision machinery for aerospace industry</i>	HESPELER	Canada
Reach Plastics and Chemicals Limited <i>Refrigerant insulation</i>	CORNWALL	Canada
Reyco of Canada Limited <i>Truck and trailer spring suspensions</i>	GRIMSBY	United States

NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Rich Products of Canada Limited <i>Dessert toppings and coffee additive</i>	FORT ERIE	United States
Sala Machine Works Ltd. <i>Mining and ore dressing equipment</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Sweden
Samuel Steel Strapping Limited <i>Strapping, seals and accessories</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Schaefer Canada Limited <i>Refrigerated storage and display cabinets</i>	GALT	United States
Schoppel, Ingo, Knitwear <i>Woollen knitwear</i>	WATERLOO	Canada
Schwitzer Corporation of Canada Limited <i>Dampers and fan drives</i>	STRATFORD	United States
Scott Air-Pak Ltd. <i>Oxygen breathing equipment</i>	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Seneca Wire of Canada Limited <i>Wire insect screen cloth</i>	RICHMOND HILL	United States
Simon-Day Ltd. <i>Dust control and bulk storage equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom, United States and Canada
Smithers of Canada Limited <i>Floral foam products</i>	AJAX	United States
South Channel Company Limited <i>Book printing presses</i>	NOBEL	Canada
Specialty Extruders Ltd. <i>Aluminum extrusions</i>	AURORA	Canada
Staley (Canada) Limited <i>Basic chemicals</i>	AJAX	United States
Steelcraft Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited <i>Hollow metal doors and frames</i>	MALTON	United States
Stonefields Industrial Minerals Limited <i>Colored stone exposed aggregate</i>	RIVER VALLEY	Canada
Stylar Limited <i>Baby furniture and play equipment</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Sunny Orange Canada Ltd. <i>Fruit juices</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada and United States
Superior Concrete Accessories Canada Limited <i>Concrete accessories</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Sure Fit Furniture Slip Covers, Ltd. <i>Slip covers</i>	AJAX	United States
Taman Industries Limited <i>Stainless steel sinks</i>	COLDWATER	Canada



NEW INDUSTRIES

Company	Location	Origin
Tanks, Vessels & Pipe Limited <i>Stainless steel fabrication</i>	WALLACEBURG	Canada
Tecumseh Products of Canada Ltd. <i>Compressors for domestic refrigerators</i>	LONDON	United States
Telmar Company Limited <i>Specialty building products</i>	AJAX	Canada
Temprite Industries Limited <i>Fuel fired equipment</i>	ORANGEVILLE	Canada and United States
Texas Instruments Incorporated, Materials & Control Division <i>Electrical thermostatic controls</i>	RICHMOND HILL	United States
Thompson Laboratories <i>Sutures and surgical items</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Toledo Commutator of Canada Limited <i>Commutators</i>	BARRIE	Canada
Tool Steel Hardened Products of Canada Limited <i>Machining and heat treating</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Tubar Handling Equipment Ltd. <i>Material handling equipment</i>	KITCHENER	Canada
Tweed Veneers Ltd. <i>Maple veneer</i>	TWEED	Canada
Tywood Industries Ltd. <i>Fibreglass drinking fountains</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
United Cooler (Niagara) Limited <i>Commercial refrigeration</i>	ST. CATHARINES	Canada
W. J. Loose Leaf Limited <i>Metal components for book binding</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Warbro Steel Ltd. <i>Galvanizing castings</i>	WILLIAMSBURG	Canada
West Coast Wire Works Ltd. <i>Fourdrinier screens</i>	FORT WILLIAM	Canada
Wheatley Harbor Terminals Ltd. <i>Frozen vegetables</i>	WHEATLEY	Canada
Wheaton Glass & Plastics Co. Limited <i>Glass ampoules and plastic vials</i>	BRAMPTON	United States
Wilkinson Sword (Canada) Limited <i>Razor blades</i>	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom
Xzit Chemicals (Eastern Canada) Limited <i>Cleaners, degreasers and refractories</i>	PORT COLBORNE	Canada

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS DIVISION

The following 78 manufacturing arrangements between foreign and Ontario companies for production in Ontario were completed in 1963.

Licensee	Licensor	Product
ACL Manufacturing Company Limited Scarborough	Acme Industries, Inc. Jackson, Michigan	<i>Air conditioning equipment</i>
Agressi of Canada Limited Ancaster	A/S Ferro-Bet Oslo, Norway	<i>Chemical products</i>
Ainsworth Electric Co. Limited Toronto	Furnas Electric Company Batavia, Illinois	<i>Electric controls</i>
Alloy & Steel Fabricators of Canada Limited Toronto	Swan Manufacturing Corpora- tion Rockaway, New Jersey	<i>Swimming pool products</i>
Robert Bell Industries Limited Seaforth	Francis Economy Boilers Inc. Los Angeles, California	<i>Boilers</i>
Brantford Tool Limited Brantford	Cayuga Machine and Fabricat- ing Co. Buffalo, New York	<i>Welding machines and other products</i>
Canada Foundries & Forgings Limited Brockville	Solaronics, Inc. Richmond, Virginia	<i>Gas fired infrared heaters</i>
Canada Iron Foundries, Limited Toronto	Grove Valve & Regulator Co. Oakland, California	<i>Control equipment</i>
Canadian Bird Equipment Ltd. Hamilton	Swift & Company Chicago, Illinois	<i>Poultry chilling equipment</i>
Canadian General Electric Company Limited Cobourg	Columbia Plastic Products Inc. Columbus, Ohio	<i>Plastic household lines</i>
Canadian Industries Limited Toronto	Keystone Refining Co. Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Range of colours for painting inside of Perspex signs</i>
Canadian Ornamental Iron Company Limited Toronto	Sherman Car Wash Equipment Co. Palmyra, New Jersey	<i>Car washing units</i>
Canadian Ornamental Iron Company Limited Toronto	Wayne Manufacturing Co. Pomona, California	<i>Industrial and municipal sweepers</i>
Canadian Ornamental Iron Company Limited Toronto	Vibro-Plus Products, Inc. Stanhope, New Jersey	<i>Compacter units for construction industry</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Canadian Special Machinery Company Port Credit	Johnson Manufacturing Co. Inc. Elizabeth, New Jersey	<i>Complete range of extruders and extruding equipment</i>
Clare Brothers Limited Preston	Magic Chef, Inc. Pan Pacific Division Los Angeles, California	<i>Drop-in line of ranges, gas or electric</i>
Cooper-Weeks Ltd. Toronto	Atlantic Products Corp. Trenton, New Jersey	<i>Golf bags and casual luggage</i>
Copp Clark Publishing Co. Limited, The Toronto	Norcross, Inc. New York, N.Y.	<i>Greeting cards and gift wrapping</i>
Coupland Rubber & Manufacturing Ltd. Kingston	La Favorite Rubber Manufacturing (Canada) Limited Toronto	<i>Expansion joints</i>
Barnett J. Danson & Associates Ltd. Don Mills	Waldron-Hartig Division Midland-Ross Corporation Mountainside, New Jersey	<i>Hartig extruders, blow moulders, screw pre-plasticizers, etc.</i>
Dominion Rubber Company Limited, Rubber Machinery Shops Kitchener	National Rubber Machinery Corporation Akron, Ohio	<i>Rubber processing machinery</i>
Domtar Packaging Limited Toronto	Bin Bags, Incorporated Fort Dodge, Iowa	<i>Bin bags</i>
Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited Port Hope	Avnet Shaw Corp., Division of Avnet Electronics Corp. New York, N.Y.	<i>Use of Shaw process for vacuum casting</i>
Federated Metals Canada Limited Toronto	Incar Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	<i>Chemicals used in the metal finishing industry</i>
Federated Metals Canada Limited Toronto	Enthone, Inc. New Haven, Connecticut	<i>Enthone products for the plating trade</i>
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	Morris Machine Works Baldwinsville, New York	<i>Pumps</i>
John Forsyth Co. Limited Kitchener	Christian Dior Willemstad, Curacao	<i>High style men's and women's shirts and pyjamas</i>
Garrett Manufacturing Limited Rexdale	Washington Scientific Industries Minneapolis, Minnesota	<i>Precision components</i>
Georgian China Limited Collingwood	The Haeger Potteries, Inc. East Dundee, Illinois	<i>Ornamental pottery</i>
The Guelph Engineering Company Guelph	The Chapman Valve Co. Division of Crane, Inc. Indian Orchard, Mass.	<i>Steel and alloy ball valves</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensors	Product
Hallmac Limited Hespeler	Master Vibrator (Canada) Ltd. Galt	<i>Space heaters</i>
Hardifoam Products Limited Toronto	Asbiton Zwijndrecht Holland	<i>Compriband compressible joint sealants</i>
Heffernan Floor & Wall Products Ltd. Toronto	Crossfield Products Corp. Roselle Park, New Jersey	<i>Floor, wall and roof covering materials</i>
John T. Hepburn, Limited Toronto	Production Machinery Corporation, Mentor, Ohio	<i>Equipment for processing flat rolled metal</i>
James Howden & Co. of Canada Ltd. Scarborough	C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd. Newcastle, England	<i>Steam turbines (through a new joint company, James Howden & Parsons of Canada Limited)</i>
Jaeger Machine Company of Canada Ltd. St. Thomas	Bros Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota	<i>Road rollers</i>
Koehring-Waterous Ltd. Brantford	Railway Maintenance Corpora- tion Pittsburgh, Pa.	<i>Railway track maintenance equipment</i>
Koehring-Waterous Ltd. Brantford	A. C. Hoyle Company Iron Mountain, Michigan	<i>Mooring winch equipment</i>
Lauder Brass Limited Weston	Revolvator Company North Bergen, New Jersey	<i>Mechanical handling equipment</i>
Marsland Engineering Limited Waterloo	Admiral Corp. Chicago, Illinois	<i>Record changers</i>
Newark Tool & Machine Ltd. Toronto	Do-Ray Lamp Company, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	<i>Automotive safety lighting and reflec- tive equipment</i>
R. H. Nichols Co. Ltd. Toronto	Transitel International Corporation, Paramus, New Jersey	<i>Solid state equipment</i>
Nixon Laboratories Limited Orangeville	Gordon P. Grey Lively, Ontario	<i>Hair tonic</i>
Offset Print and Litho, Limited Toronto	Christenssons Maskiner & Patenter A/B Broma, Sweden	<i>Cartons—the Cekatainer system</i>
Page Bros. Products Limited Brampton	Monarch Chemicals, Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota	<i>Chemicals (through joint company SEP- KO Chemicals of Canada Limited)</i>
Parkhurst Products Limited Toronto	Dow Chemical of Canada Limited Toronto	<i>Handi-wrap</i>



MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licenser	Product
Pathex (Canada) Limited Toronto	Maschinen Fabrik Trepel Wiesbaden, West Germany	<i>Automation equipment</i>
Pedlar People Limited, The Oshawa	Tate Engineering, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland	<i>Access floors for computer areas</i>
H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Limited Guelph	H. K. Porter Company, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	<i>"Delta Star" line of equipment</i>
Powerlite Devices Limited Toronto	Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co. Boston, Massachusetts	<i>Connectors, etc.</i>
Queen City Bedding Company Ltd. Toronto	Restonic Corporation Chicago, Illinois	<i>Restonic products</i>
Renfrew Aircraft & Engineering Company Ltd. Renfrew	Worcester Valve Co., Inc. Worcester, Massachusetts	<i>Ball valves</i>
Rex Chainbelt (Canada) Ltd. Toronto	Jay Company Columbus, Ohio	<i>Tampers</i>
Rigmil Limited Kitchener	E. M. S. Electrical Products Kenilworth, England	<i>Guarded collector track system</i>
Robertson-Irwin Limited Hamilton	Decatur Iron & Steel Co. Decatur, Ala.	<i>Desco Windows</i>
Ruud Manufacturing Company Toronto	Arkla Air Conditioning Company Little Rock, Arkansas	<i>Gas lights</i>
Saedco, Ltd. Ottawa	Bil-Jax Inc. Archbold, Ohio	<i>Scaffolding</i>
Smith & Stone Limited Toronto	Sanitized Process (Canada) Limited Toronto	<i>Sanitizing process</i>
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Limited Sault Ste. Marie	Hydralift Co. Inc. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	<i>Hydraulic crane for loading logs</i>
Standard Tube & T. I. Limited Woodstock	Arvin Industries, Inc. Columbus, Ind.	<i>Automotive mufflers (through joint company Arvin-Standard Ltd. of Stoney Creek)</i>
Superior Machine & Tool Co. Ltd. Chatham	Morrison Engineering Corp. Cleveland, Ohio	<i>Material handling equipment for aluminum extrusions and heat treating equipment</i>
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited Toronto	National Presto Industries Inc. Eau Claire, Wisconsin	<i>Cast aluminum household pressure cookers and small appliances</i>
Tillsonburg Manufacturing Company Ltd. Tillsonburg	L. L. Larson Machine Inc. Princeville, Illinois	<i>Fertilizer Spreader and seeder</i>

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
The Toronto Iron Works, Limited Toronto	Driam S. A. Vaduz Liechtenstein	<i>(Joint company); Driam Pipe Canada Ltd. Spiral welded pipe</i>
The Toronto Iron Works, Limited Toronto	Standard Steel Corporation Los Angeles, California	<i>Dryers, coolers, and asphalt plants</i>
Triangle Conduit & Cable (Canada) Limited Scarborough	Steel City Division Midland-Ross Corp. Pittsburgh, Pa.	<i>Wide range of electrical construc- tion and supply materials</i>
Tudhope Specialties Limited Orillia	Fasco Industries, Inc. Rochester, New York	<i>Bathroom and kitchen ventilators</i>
Tudhope Specialties Limited Orillia	Kemlet Industries Ottawa, Ontario	<i>Chemical toilets</i>
United Steel Corporation Limited Toronto	Harris Foundry & Machine Co. Cordele, Ga.	<i>Hydraulic shears and baling presses for scrap metal</i>
E. G. Vanstone & Son, Limited Toronto	Gremar Mfg. Co., Inc. Wakefield, Massachusetts	<i>Radio frequency and co-axial connectors</i>
Water Softening Equipment Limited Scarborough	Hungerford & Terry, Inc. Clayton, New Jersey	<i>Water softening equipment for in- dustrial or municipal use</i>
The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited Waterloo	Pellerin Milnor Corp. New Orleans, Louisiana	<i>Washer extractors— parts for automatic laundry equipment</i>
The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited Waterloo	Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc. Muncy, Pa.	<i>Feed mill and other equipment</i>
Waterloo Spring Company Limited Kitchener	Webster Spring Co., Inc. Oxford, Massachusetts	<i>Modular spring seating for upholstered furniture</i>
W. L. Webster Mfg. Limited Riverside	Bostrom Corp. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	<i>Torsion bar truck seats</i>
Welland Electric Steel Foundry Limited Welland	Sunbeam Equipment Corp. Meadville, Pennsylvania	<i>Heat treating fur- naces and equip- ment</i>
Westclox Canada Limited Peterborough	Roller Bearing Co. of America West Trenton, New Jersey	<i>Roller bearings</i>
York Farms Division of Canada Packers Limited Brantford	Chun King Corporation Duluth, Minnesota	<i>Chinese foods</i>

MARKETING ABROAD

Ontario government-sponsored sales missions went far afield in 1963 to sell Canadian goods ranging from textiles and pre-fabricated homes to plastic and metal products. The following 12 sales missions sold goods estimated at more than \$17 million.

January 7, 1963 — To New York City, U.S.A.

Dominion Fence & Wire Products Limited
Toronto
Douglas-Hogarth Company
Brantford
Hydro City Shoe Manufacturers Limited
Kitchener
Northern Pigment Company Limited
New Toronto

J. K. Smit & Sons of Canada Limited
Toronto
Stokes Cap & Regalia Limited
Toronto
Lindsay Antenna & Specialty Products Ltd.
Lindsay

January 21, 1963 — To Chicago and Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Foley Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd.,
Belleville
Rogram Corporation
Rexdale, Ontario
Universal Handling Equipment*
Hamilton
N. Slater Co. Limited*
Hamilton
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Limited
Sault Ste Marie
Irving Posluns, Sportswear
Toronto

Phillips Electrical Company Limited
Brockville
Pumps & Softeners Limited
London
National Machine Products Limited
Downsview
J. C. Hallman Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Waterloo
Precision Electric Components (1956) Ltd.
Toronto
Thompson-Heyland Lumber Ltd.
Burk's Falls

**to Chicago only.*

February 4, 1963 — To New York and Philadelphia, U.S.A.

B & E Furniture Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Weston
Canada Bread Company Limited
Toronto
Electrovert Limited
Toronto
Greening Wire Rope and Cable Company
Midland
Highland Queen Sportswear Limited
Toronto

General Metallic Parts Ltd.
Toronto
William Neilson Limited
Toronto
R. H. Nichols Company Limited
Toronto
Stroud Bridgeman Press Ltd.
McKellar

MARKETING ABROAD

March 3, 1963 — To Mexico

Connaught Medical Research Laboratories
Toronto
The Dominion Road Machinery Company
Ltd. Goderich
Jules R. Gilbert Limited
Toronto
Hamilton Wire Products Co. Limited
Hamilton

Napanee Industries Limited
Napanee
National Hard Chrome Plating Co. Ltd.
Toronto
Osborne Electric Company Limited
Toronto
Universal Cooler Company Limited
Barrie

March 14, 1963 — To U.K. and Continent

Clare Brothers Limited,
Preston
National Rubber Company Limited
Toronto
McConvry-Mudge Limited
Toronto
Houston-Schmidt Limited
Toronto
Agressi of Canada
Burlington

Metropolitan Furniture Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Toronto
T. Cohn Canada Limited
Toronto
Wilco Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Scarborough
Moyer & Diebel Metalcrafts Limited
Jordan Station

April 19, 1963 — To U.K. and Continent

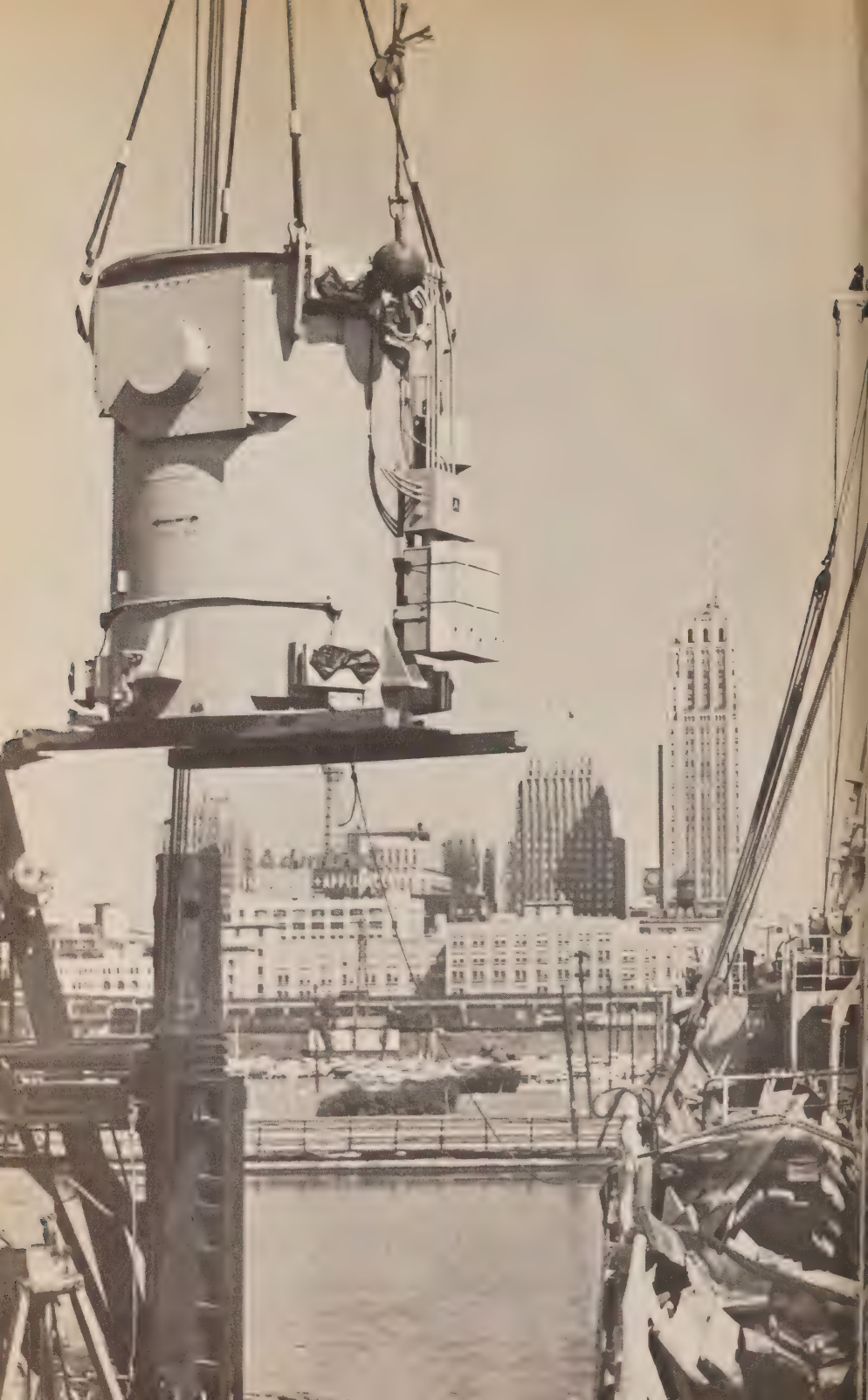
J. M. G. Manufacturing Limited
Thornbury
Iroquois Industrial Chemicals Ltd.
Cornwall
Aluminum & Plastic Sign Mfg. Co.
Toronto
Vacuum Metallizing Limited
Toronto
Unifin Limited
Toronto

White-Rodgers Limited
Markham
Amerock Limited
Meaford
Tridon Manufacturing Limited
Hamilton
Stevens-Hepner Company Limited
Port Elgin
The Beaver Wood Fibre Company Ltd.
Thorold

May 17, 1963 — To U.K. and Continent

Diwalt Sales Limited
Toronto
Superior Electrics Limited
Pembroke
Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited
Hamilton
MacIntyre Wood Products Limited
Smiths Falls
Edwards of Canada Limited
Owen Sound
Frank T. Ross & Sons Limited
Scarborough
Welland Vale Manufacturing Company Ltd.
St. Catharines

Black Diamond Cheese Limited
Belleville
Phillips Electrical Company Limited
Brockville
General Controls Company (Canada) Ltd.
Guelph
Canadian Name Plate Co. Ltd.
Midland
Hi-Lo Equipment of Canada Limited
Toronto
Acmetrack Limited
Rexdale



MARKETING ABROAD

June 14, 1963 — To U.K. and Continent

Copeland Laboratories Limited
Rexdale
Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Limited
Etobicoke
Fantasy Creations Limited
Toronto
Freeze-Dry Products Limited
Toronto
General Metallic Parts Limited
Weston

Hedy Hill Limited
Toronto
E. J. Sharpe Instruments of Canada Limited
Willowdale
Smart Bros. Limited
Collingwood
Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd.
Scarborough
Wolverine Tube Division of Calumet &
Hecla of Canada London

September, 1963 — To U.K. and Continent

Adamson Ropes Limited
Galt
Marcel Boucher Co. of Canada
Toronto
Bernard Cowan Co. Limited
Toronto
E. T. F. Tools Limited
St. Catharines
Faultless Casters Limited
Stratford
Leo Kramer & Company Limited
Kitchener
National Fur of Canada Limited
Toronto

National Hard Chrome Plating Limited
Toronto
Perfection Automatic Products (Windsor)
Ltd. Windsor
Riverside Yarns Limited
Galt
Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited
Cooksville
Stillmeadow Farms Limited
Elora
H. G. Wright (Mfg.) Company Ltd.
Hamilton

September 23, 1963 — To Chicago

Dexion (Canada) Limited
Weston
Dominion Magnesium Limited
Toronto
F. W. Fearman Company Limited
Burlington
Filtro Electric Limited
Scarborough (now at Orangeville)
Frost Metal Products Limited
Hamilton

General Steel Wares Limited
Toronto
Hinspergers' Harness & Tent Co. Limited
Port Arthur
Northern Plywoods Limited
Nipigon
Raceway (Mfg.) Limited
Leaside
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited
Hamilton

October 18, 1963 — To Milan and Tel Aviv

International Parts (Canada) Limited
Scarborough
Kent Steel Products Limited
North York
Canadian General Electric Company Ltd.
Cobourg

W. C. Wood Company Limited
Guelph
Essex Packers Limited
Hamilton
Great West Timber Limited
Port Arthur

MARKETING ABROAD

October 18, 1963 — To Milan and Tel Aviv — Continued

Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited
Brockville
Frink of Canada
Preston
Guelph Elastic Hosiery Co. Limited
Guelph

Quaker Industries (Canada) Limited
Toronto
Steel Company of Canada
Hamilton

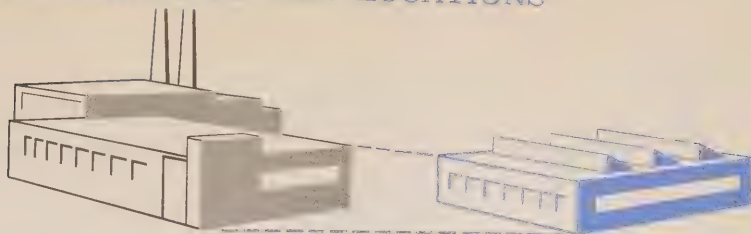
October 22, 1963 — To Boston

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company Limited
Weston
Biltex Limited
Toronto
Joy-Proctor Limited
Toronto
McRobert Mfg. Co.
Toronto

John Forsyth Co. Limited
Kitchener
Standard Modern Tool Company Limited
Toronto
AGA of Canada Limited
Ajax



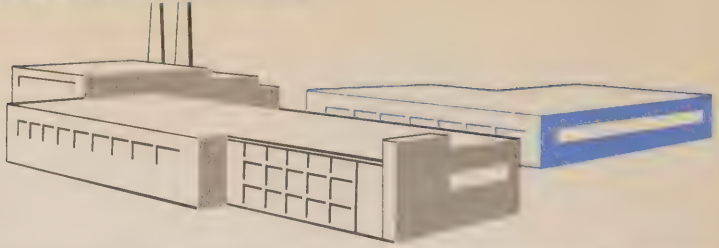
EXPANSIONS AT NEW LOCATIONS



During 1963 the following 16 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

Company	Address	New Location
Allied Chemical Canada Ltd.	TORONTO	Corunna
Harriston Fertilizers Limited	HARRISTON	Walkerton
National Cash Register Company of Canada Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, The	PETERBOROUGH	Guelph
Rainbow Chemicals Limited	TILBURY	Harrow
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited	TORONTO	Pickering
Somerville Plastics Ltd. (<i>Division of Somerville Industries Ltd.</i>)	LONDON	Chinguacousy Township
Kent County Fertilizers Ltd.	RIDGETOWN	Blenheim
Witco Chemical Co. Canada	OAKVILLE	Brantford
Coca-Cola Limited	TORONTO	Leaside
Dunlop Canada Ltd.	TORONTO	Ajax
Samuel Son & Co. Ltd.	TORONTO	Hamilton
Sangamo Co. Limited (<i>Wagner-Leland Division</i>)	TORONTO	Guelph
Dashwood Planing Mills	DASHWOOD	Mt. Brydges
Primeau Argo Block Co. Limited	TORONTO	Markham
National Tubular Products Ltd.	KITCHENER	Waterloo

EXPANSIONS AT SITE



The following 487 Ontario manufacturing concerns were among the more important making additions to their production facilities in 1963.

Company Name	Location
Abitibi Power & Paper Company Ltd. (Provincial Paper Limited Subsidiary)	PORT ARTHUR
Acme Paint and Varnish Limited	NEW TORONTO
Adams of Waterloo Limited	WATERLOO
Adams, J. D., Company Limited	PARIS
Aeroquip (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Aircraft & Electronics Specialties (Canada) Limited	BURLINGTON
Air King Limited	TORONTO
Ajax-Precision Manufacturing Co. Limited	TORONTO
Akromold (Goderich) Ltd.	GODERICH
Aladdin Industries (Canada) Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Alanco (Aurora) Limited	AURORA
Alberto-Culver of Canada, Ltd.	OSHAWA
Algoma Manufacturing Tool & Die Ltd.	OSHAWA
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, The	SAULT STE. MARIE
Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited	KINGSTON
Aluminum Goods Limited	TORONTO
Amalgamated Electric Corp. Limited	MARKHAM
American Motors (Canada) Limited	BRAMPTON
Amerock Limited	MEAFORD
Andrews Wire Works of Canada, Limited	WATFORD
Argo Plastics & Chemicals Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Armstrong, S. A., Limited	TORONTO
Assinck Bros. Limited	MARKHAM TOWNSHIP
Atom-Otive Products	ETOBICOKE
Aurora Tool and Manufacturing Limited	NEWMARKET
Auto-Flo Corporation of Canada Inc.	WINDSOR



EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
B. & E. Furniture	WESTON
B & K Roller Die Co. Limited	ETOBICOKE
B. & W. Heat Treating Limited	KITCHENER
Baird, A. G., Limited	WESTON
Banfield, Arnold, & Co.	TORONTO
Barber-Ellis of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Bardeau Ltd.	TORONTO
Barton Tubes Limited	BURLINGTON
Baxter Laboratories of Canada Limited	ALLISTON
Bayly Engineering Limited	AJAX
Beale, James H., & Son Ltd.	HAMILTON
Beavers' Dental Products Limited	MORRISBURG
Beckman Instruments Inc.	ETOBICOKE
Bendix-Eclipse of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Benn Iron Foundry Limited	WALLACEBURG
Bertram, John, and Sons Co. Limited	DUNDAS
Bettger Industries Limited	STRATFORD
Bick's Pickles	TORONTO
Binks Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Bissell Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Bittner Packers Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Blachford, H. L., Limited	TORONTO
Black Diamond Cheese Limited	BELLEVILLE
Blue Mountain Potteries	COLLINGWOOD
Boehmer, A. & C., Limited	KITCHENER
Borden Company Limited, The	TILLSONBURG
Borden Chemical Co. (Canada) Limited, The	NORTH BAY
Bradford Fertilizer & Chemical Co. Ltd.	AURORA
Brampton Paint Co. Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Brantford Cordage Company	BRANTFORD
Brayshaws Steel Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Brenco Machine & Tool Co. Ltd.	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

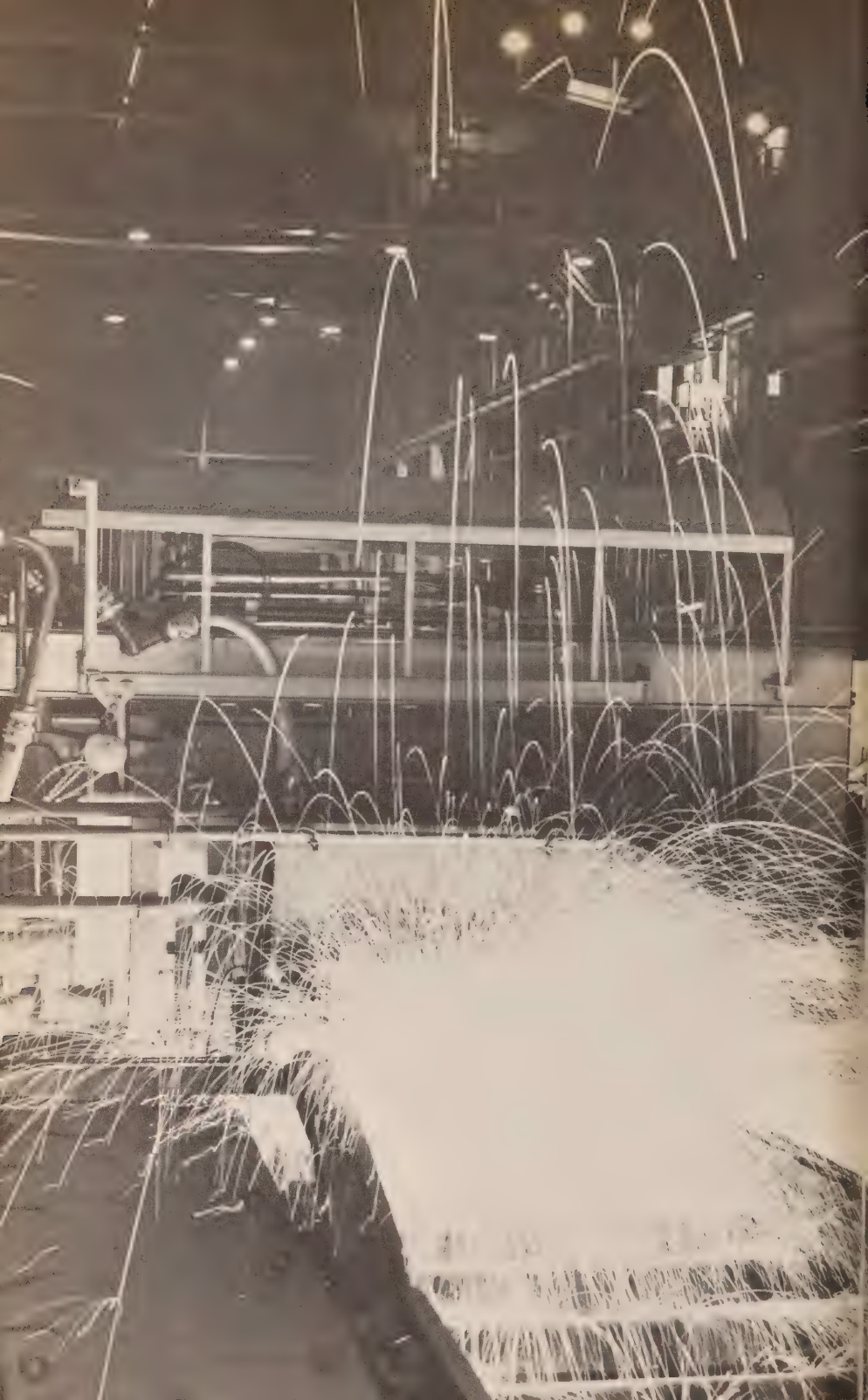
Company Name	Location
Continental Motors of Canada Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Cook Chocolate Canada Limited	CAMPBELLFORD
Cornwall Brass & Iron Foundries Ltd.	CORNWALL
Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited	OSHAWA
Coupland Rubber & Manufacturing Company	SYDENHAM
Crain, R. L., Limited	TORONTO
Creative Sportswear Co.	TORONTO
Crouse Hinds Co. of Canada, Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
D. H. I. Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Dalby Machine Shops	OAKVILLE
Dalco Seaforth Sewer & Tile Co.	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP
Darnell Corporation of Canada, Limited	TORONTO
Day & Campbell Limited	HAMILTON
Dayton Manufacturing Co. Limited	WINDSOR
Dayton Rubber Co. (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
De Cedar Brothers Limited	WALLACEBURG
Delta Chemicals Limited	BRANTFORD
Delta Electronics Limited	ETOBICOKE
De Vilbiss (Canada) Limited	BARRIE
Diebold of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Disposal Services Company	TORONTO
Diversey Corporation (Canada) Limited	PORT CREDIT
Dominion Brakeshoe Company Limited (<i>Bridgwater Machine Division</i>)	BRANTFORD
Dominion Glass Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
Dominion Glass Company Limited	WALLACEBURG
Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited	GODERICH
Dominion Rubber Co. Limited (<i>Tire and General Products Division</i>)	KITCHENER
Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation Limited	ETOBICOKE
Domtar Newsprint Limited	RED ROCK

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Domtar Pulp & Paper Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Doric Door Limited	ETOBICOKE
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Duncan, Robert G., Tool & Die Galt Ltd.	GALT
Duplate Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Duplate Canada Limited	OSHAWA
Du Pont of Canada Limited	KINGSTON
Dustbane Mfg. Co. Limited	OTTAWA
Dyck Leather & Felt Specialties Ltd.	KITCHENER
E. S. A. (Canada) Limited	ELMIRA
El-Chem Engineering & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Electroline Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Electro Porcelain Limited	WATERLOO
Electronics Corporation of America (Canada) Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Elgin Block & Cement Products Limited	ST. THOMAS
Elgin Co-operative Services	ST. THOMAS
Elite Blouse & Skirt Manufacturing Ltd.	TORONTO
Emco Limited	LONDON
Empire Carbide Engineering Limited	TORONTO
Erie Canning Company	MERLIN
Erie Technological Products of Canada	TRENTON
Essex Cabinet Makers (Ont.) Limited	HAMILTON
Essex Wire Corporation Limited	ST. THOMAS
Eversharp of Canada Limited	TORONTO
F M C Machinery & Chemicals Ltd. (Niagara Brand Chemical Division)	BURLINGTON
Fabricated Steel Products (Windsor) Limited	WINDSOR
Falcon Tool & Die Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Federal-Mogul-Bower (Canada) Limited	STRATFORD
Federal Packaging and Partition Company Limited	AJAX
Federated Metals Canada Limited	SCARBOROUGH

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Brevel Products Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Bright, T. G., & Co. Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Brown Boggs Foundry & Machine Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Brown Foundry Ltd.	MORRISBURG
Budd Machine-Tool Co. Limited	WINDSOR
C-S Construction Specialties Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Canada Cabinets and Furniture Limited	WATERLOO
Canada Crayon Company Limited	LINDSAY
Canada Duphar Limited	LONDON
Canada Iron Foundries Limited	ST. THOMAS
Canada Malting Co. Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Canada Packers Limited	WALKERTON
Canada Starch Company Limited, The	CARDINAL
Canadian Admiral Corporation Limited	PORT CREDIT
Canadian Bird Equipment Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Blue Bird Coach Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Canadian Business Machines Limited	COOKSVILLE
Canadian Celotex Cweco Industries Limited	AJAX
Canadian Drawn Steel Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Extruders Limited	WESTON
Canadian Fillers Limited	BARRIE
Canadian Folding Cartons Limited	TORONTO
Canadian General Electric Company Limited (Apparatus Department)	GUELPH
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	OAKVILLE
Canadian General Filters Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Canadian Germicide Co. Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Canadian Heat Treaters Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Canadian Helmitin Company Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Canadian Industries Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Kodak Co. Limited	TORONTO



EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Canadian Mantel & Stone Co.	TORONTO
Canadian Motor Lamp Co. Limited	BRACEBRIDGE
Canadian Oxygen Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Pollard Bearings Limited	OAKVILLE
Canadian Special Machinery Company	PORT CREDIT
Consolidated Stamp Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Store Fixtures Ltd.	TORONTO
Canadian Timken Roller Bearing Company (<i>Canadian Timken Division</i>)	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Vac-Hyd Processing Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Canadian Vegetable Oil Processing Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Vitrified Products Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Wire Brush Company	BARRIE
Carlton Cards, Limited	ETOBICOKE
Carriere Air Conditioning (Canada) Ltd.	BRAMALEA
Carter Bros. (Waterloo) Ltd.	WATERLOO
Carton & Diecraft Limited	HAMILTON
Center Tool & Mold Company Limited	WINDSOR
Chase-Grocord of Canada Limited	TILLSONBURG
Chrysler Canada Ltd.	WINDSOR
Chubb-Mosler and Taylor Safes Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Clark Foods Ltd.	HARROW
Clevite Limited	ST. THOMAS
Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Canada Limited	STRATFORD
Cluthe, Geo., Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	WATERLOO
Cockshutt Farm Equipment of Canada Limited	BRANTFORD
College Woodwork	OSHAWA
Collingwood Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited (<i>Collingwood Shipyards Division</i>)	COLLINGWOOD
Copak (Toronto) Limited	TORONTO
Cope & Gurr Machinery Company Ltd.	WINDSOR

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

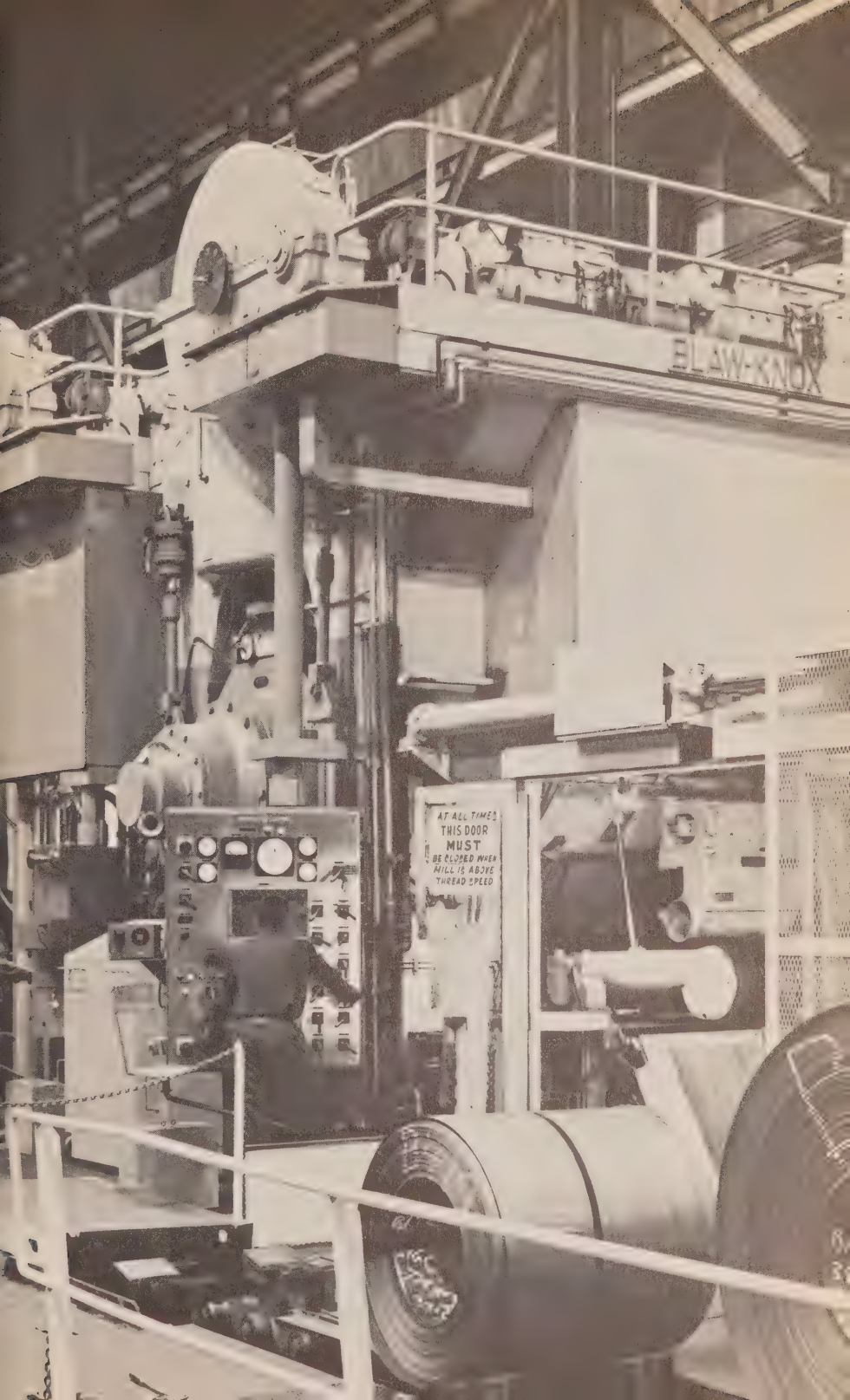
Company Name	Location
Ferranti-Packard Electric Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Ferritronics Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Fibrez of Canada Limited	CORNWALL
Fibreglas Canada Limited	GUELPH
Fibreglas Canada Limited	SARNIA
Filtro Electric Limited	ORANGEVILLE
Fingerhut International Limited	CORNWALL
Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited	STRATFORD
Fisher Gauge Works Limited	PETERBOROUGH
Fledco Concrete Pipe Limited	AJAX
Flint Manufacturing & Sales Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Fram Canada Limited	STRATFORD
Franklin Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited	GALT
Gardner-Denver Company (Canada) Limited	WOODSTOCK
Garland Commercial Ranges Limited	ETOBICOKE
General Analine & Film Corporation (Anso of Canada Limited Division)	COOKSVILLE
General Impact Extrusions Ltd.	TORONTO
General Instrument—F. W. Sickles of Canada, Limited	WATERLOO
General Latex and Chemicals (Canada) Limited	BRAMPTON
General Motors of Canada Limited	OSHAWA
General Motors of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
General Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Limited (Industrial Products Division)	WELLAND
Gestetner (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Gibb Manufacturing Company Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Gilson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Glenayr-Knit Ltd.	TORONTO
Glitsch, Fritz W. & Sons (Canada) Ltd.	UXBRIDGE
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited	BOWMANVILLE
Great Lakes Paper Co. Limited	FORT WILLIAM
Griffin, W. L., Limited	HAMILTON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Griffith Laboratories, Limited, The	SCARBOROUGH
Guelph Stove Company Limited	GUELPH
Gulton Industries Canada Limited	GANANOQUE
Gummed Papers Limited	BRAMPTON
Gunther, E. & A., Company Limited	BRANTFORD
Hand Chemical Industries Ltd.	COOKSVILLE
Hanes of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Hardman, Eric H., Limited	TORONTO
Hastings, Ronald Co. Limited	TORONTO
Hay & Company, Limited	WOODSTOCK
Hein-Werner of Canada Limited	AJAX
Heinz, H. J., Company of Canada, Ltd.	LEAMINGTON
Hercules Powder Company (Canada) Limited	BURLINGTON
Heywood-Wakefield Company of Canada, Limited	ORILLIA
Highway Trailers of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Hinspergers' Harness & Tent Company Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Hobart Manufacturing Company, Limited	OWEN SOUND
Hoffman Industries of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Hoffman Products Limited	HAMILTON
Holody Electro-Plating Limited	GUELPH
Holophane Co. Limited, The	ETOBICOKE
Horizon Wood Manufacturing & Supply Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Howden, James, and Company of Canada Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Huntington Laboratories Limited	BRAMALEA
Huron Canadian Fabricators Ltd.	SEAFORTH
Husky Manufacturing & Tool Works (Ontario) Ltd.	TORONTO
Imperial School Desks Limited	PETROLIA
Indiana Steel Products Company of Canada Limited	KITCHENER
Industrial Platers (Windsor) Ltd.	WINDSOR
Industrial Tool	OSHAWA
Ingram & Bell Limited	DON MILLS

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
International Cooperage Co. of Canada Ltd.	SALTFLEET
International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
International Silver Co. of Canada Limited	PERTH
Iroquois Industrial Chemicals Ltd.	CORNWALL
Jamesway Company Limited	PRESTON
Jarry Hydraulics Ltd., Ontario Division	KITCHENER
Jenny Lind Candies	SCARBOROUGH
Jackson Metal Industries Ltd.	HAMILTON
Jacuzzi Universal Canada Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
K S M of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Kaumagraph Limited	PARIS
Keeprite Products Limited	BRANTFORD
Kelvinator of Canada Limited	LONDON
Kennametal Tools & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Kester Solder Co. of Canada, Limited	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP
Keystone Valve (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Kitchener Electronic Industries Ltd.	KITCHENER
Knight, Stanley, Limited	MEAFORD
Kruger, H. R. of Canada Ltd.	WINDSOR
Lake Ontario Portland Cement Company Limited	PICTON
Lake Simcoe Industries Limited	BEAVERTON
Lancaster Weaving Mills Ltd.	KITCHENER
Larsen & Shaw Limited	WALKERTON
Lau Products Ltd.	KITCHENER
Leavens Bros. Limited	TORONTO
Ledco Limited	KITCHENER
Leonard Elliott Tools Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Lever Bros. Limited	TORONTO
Levesque, J. D.	HEARST
Lewis, Gerry, Limited	BRAMPTON
Libby McNeill & Libby of Canada, Limited	CHATHAM



ELAW-KNOX

AT ALL TIMES
THIS DOOR
MUST
BE CLOSED WHEN
HILL IS ABOVE
THREAD SPEED

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Lido Industrial Products Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Lilly, Eli, and Company (Canada) Limited	TORONTO
Link Belt Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Litton Systems (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Lufkin Rule Co. of Canada, Limited	BARRIE
Lund, Greg, Products Limited	OAKVILLE
Lux Time (Canada) Limited	OAKVILLE
M. & G. Salami Co.	WINDSOR
M. J. Tool Co.	WINDSOR
Macotta Co. of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Magic Packaging Company	OSHAWA
Maguire-Voyce Limited	LONDON
Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited	MARATHON
Marlyn Superior Products Ltd.	LINDSAY
Marshall Specialty Company Limited	TORONTO
Marshall Ventilated Mattress Company Limited	AJAX
Marsland Engineering Limited	WATERLOO
Massey-Ferguson Limited	BRANTFORD
Master Builders Co. Limited	TORONTO
Meingast, H. M., & Sons Ltd.	OWEN SOUND
Mercury Chemical Company Limited	WINDSOR
Middlesex Furniture Co. Ltd.	STRATHROY
Midwest Abrasives Co. of Canada Ltd.	STRATHROY
Milner-Rigsby Co. Limited	WEST LORNE
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing of Canada Limited	LONDON
Mobile Materials Handling Equipment Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Modern Building Products Company	WESTON
Monarch Mattress Mfg. Co.	WINDSOR
Monogram Glass Company of Canada Limited	CORNWALL
Moore Business Forms Ltd.	FERGUS
Morningstar-Paisley of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Muirhead Instruments Limited	STRATFORD
Myers Wire Products	COOKSVILLE
MacNaughton-Brooks Limited	TORONTO
McCoy Foundry Company Limited	HAMILTON
McCrindle, A. C., Ltd.	WINDSOR
McDonald Welding Limited	OAKVILLE
McFarlane, W. J. & Sons Ltd.	FOREST
McGraw-Edison (Canada) Limited	SCARBOROUGH
McKinnon Industries Limited	ST. CATHARINES
McLean, H. J. G., Limited	BRANTFORD
Nash Aluminum Ltd.	OSHAWA
National Cheese Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
National Paper Goods, Limited	HAMILTON
National Slag Limited	HAMILTON
National Standard Co. of Canada Limited	GUELPH
Natweld Steel Products Limited	ETOBICOKE
Naugatuck Chemicals	ELMIRA
Newell Manufacturing Company Limited	PRESCOTT
New Idea Sheet Metal Company Limited	PORT ARTHUR
Nichols, R. H., Company Limited	TORONTO
Norfolk Knitters Limited	PORT DOVER
O'Hara, W. J., Machine Shop	STRATFORD
Olsonite Company Ltd.	WINDSOR
Omark Industries (1960) Ltd.	GUELPH
Oneida Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Ontario Die Company Limited	WATERLOO
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	OSHAWA
Oriental Commerce Limited	WINDSOR
Ottawa Valley Grain Products Limited	BEACHBURG
Owens-Illinois of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Oxford Picture Frame Co. Limited	TORONTO

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Parisien Beverages Limited	CORNWALL
Parmelee Ltd.	TORONTO
Pennsalt Chemicals of Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
Peppler Bros. Company Limited	HANOVER
Pilkington Bros. (Canada) Limited	TORONTO
Plastomer Limited	BARRIE
Polymer Corporation, Limited	SARNIA
Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Limited	HAMILTON
Porter, H. K., Company (Canada) Limited (Federal Wire & Cable Division)	GUELPH
Porter, H. K., Company (Canada) Limited (Thermoid Division)	ACTON
Powell & Growers Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Powell, H., Chemical Co., Ltd.	BOWMANVILLE
Powerlite Devices Limited	ETOBICOKE
Precision Prefab Products Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Precision Welder & Flexopress (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO
Premier Spring & Mfg. Limited	AYR
Procter & Gamble Co. of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Prometals Ltd.	DUTTON
Protective Plastics Limited	DON MILLS
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Provincial Engineering Ltd. (Houdaille Industries Division)	OSHAWA
Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Limited	TORONTO
Quaker Oats Co. of Canada Ltd. (Brampton Poultry Division)	BRAMPTON
Quality Plastics Limited	WELLAND
Rahn Metals, Limited	NORTH BAY
Ray Plastics Limited	TORONTO
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Limited (Varcum Chemical Division)	LINDSAY
Remington Rand Limited	TORONTO
Rennie, John, Ltd.	GUELPH

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Resnick, Julius, Canada Ltd.	CORNWALL
Rheem Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON
Richardson, Bond & Wright Limited	OWEN SOUND
Rigmil Limited	KITCHENER
Robertson-Irwin Limited	HAMILTON
Rosco Metal Products Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Roti Wood & Metal Products Company Limited	AURORA
Royal Metal Corp. Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited	COOKSVILLE
Rubberset Co. (Canada) Ltd.	GRAVENHURST
Rundle, G. H., & Son Ltd.	WINDSOR
Rust Craft Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
S. K. D. Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	AMHERSTBURG
St. Lawrence Rendering Co. Ltd.	CORNWALL
St. Mary's Cement Co. Limited	ST. MARY'S
Sales, A. J., Company Limited	RIDGETOWN
Schick (Canada) Limited	TORONTO
Seeley Systems of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Sealright of Canada Ltd.	PETERBOROUGH
Sharpe, E. J. Instruments of Canada Limited	WILLOWDALE
Sheller Manufacturing Corporation	BRAMPTON
Shulton of Canada Limited	TORONTO
Sifto Salt Limited	GODERICH
Sigma Falcon Tool Company	SCARBOROUGH
Simmons Limited	BRAMALEA
Simplicity Products Ltd.	HESPELER
Simpson, R. J., Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited	THAMESVILLE
Smith Bros. Motor Bodies Limited	TORONTO
Smith Manufacturing Limited	WESTON
Smith Packaging Limited	TORONTO
Smithers of Canada Limited	AJAX



EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Spalding, A. G., & Bros. of Canada Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Spaulding Fibre of Canada Ltd.	TORONTO
Spinrite Yarns and Dyers Limited	LISTOWEL
Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. Limited	KAPUSKASING
Square D Company Canada Limited	TORONTO
Staebler & Baker Ltd.	GANANOQUE
Standard Coil Products (Canada) Limited	TORONTO
Staysa Co. Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Steel Co. of Canada, Limited	HAMILTON
Sterne, G. F., & Sons, Limited	BRANTFORD
Stewart, Alex & M., & Son Ltd.	AILS CRAIG
Stor-Aide of Canada, Limited	OAKVILLE
Storrrar Dunbrik Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Strathroy Cabinets Limited	STRATHROY
Strike-Rite Matches Limited	LONDON
Sunshine Waterloo Company Limited	WATERLOO
Superior Machine & Tool (Chatham) Ltd.	CHATHAM
Superior Propane Ltd.	STRATFORD
Superior Propane Limited	TORONTO
Susan Hosiery Ltd.	TORONTO
Swift Canadian Co. Limited	TORONTO
Switson Industries Limited	WELLAND
Talbot, A., Limited	LONDON
Taylor Chemical Foam Industries Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Texpack Limited	BRANTFORD
Thack Mould & Manufacturing	HAMILTON
Therm-O-Disc (Canada) Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Thompson Heyland Lumber Ltd.	BURKS FALLS
Thompson Rivets	GANANOQUE
Tilley, Frank, & Sons Limited	ETOBICOKE
Tillsonburg Pipe & Supply Co. Limited	TILLSONBURG

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Tillsonburg Shoe Co. Limited	TILLSONBURG
Tip-Top Cannery Limited	BURLINGTON
Toronto Specialties Manufacturing Co.	BURLINGTON
Tru Art Limited	AJAX
Truform Industries Limited	WESTON
Tubing & Metal Sales Ltd.	MARKHAM TOWNSHIP
Tuckley Shirt Co.	KITCHENER
Tumbler, J. A., Laboratories Ltd.	SCARBOROUGH
Tumbling Sales & Service Ltd.	HAMILTON
Tung-Sol of Canada Ltd.	BRAMALEA
Twin-Cee Ltd.	GEORGETOWN
Unifin Limited	LONDON
Union Carbide Canada Limited (Linde Division)	SAULT STE. MARIE
Union Screen Plate Co. of Canada Limited	BRAMPTON
Unit-Lift Canada Ltd.	COOKSVILLE
United Co-operatives of Ontario	THAMESVILLE
United Co-operatives of Ontario (Agricultural Chemicals Plant)	TILLSONBURG
United Shoe Plastics Limited	MIDLAND
United Steel Corp. Limited	ETOBICOKE
Universal Insulations Co. Limited	AURORA
Vallance Brown & Co. (Niagara Vallance Brown Division)	ST. CATHARINES
Valvoline Oil Company of Canada Limited	LEASIDE
Vampco Aluminum Products Limited	STRATHROY
Vickers-Sperry of Canada Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Victaulic Company of Canada Limited	WESTON
Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Company of Canada, Limited	ST. THOMAS
Vío Bin (Canada) Limited	ST. THOMAS
Wagner, I., Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
Wagner Signs Limited	TORONTO

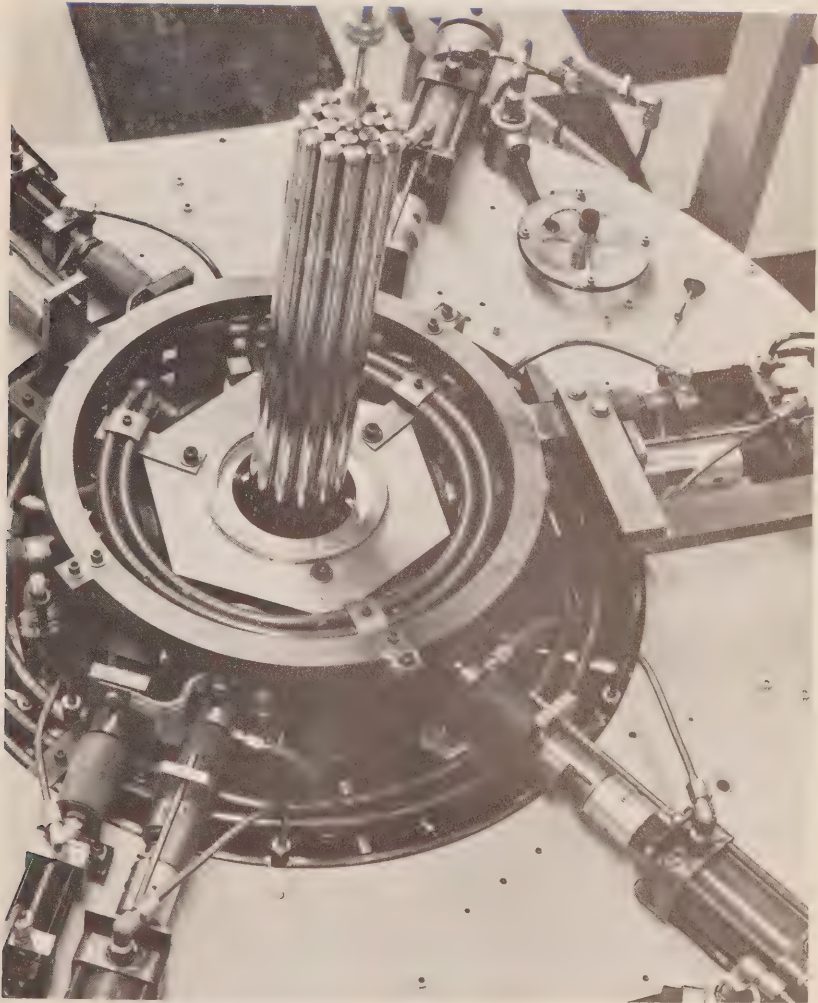


EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Wakefield Lighting Limited	LONDON
Wahl Clipper Corp. of Canada Ltd.	WINDSOR
Walker, Hiram, & Sons Limited	WINDSOR
Walker Metal Products Limited	WINDSOR
Wallaceburg Brass Limited	WALLACEBURG
Walter, John & Sons, Limited	KITCHENER
Wander Company of Canada Ltd. (National Nut Division)	SCARBOROUGH
Waterloo Spring Co. Limited	KITCHENER
Ward, E. J., Limited	SCARBOROUGH
Wean-McKay of Canada Limited	GALT
Webb, Jarvis B., Company of Canada, Ltd.	HAMILTON
Webster-Smallwood Limited	MIDLAND
Weil-McLain (Canada) Limited	ETOBICOKE
Weld-O-Matic Machines Ltd.	HAMILTON
Welland Tubes Limited	WELLAND
Welland Vale Manufacturing Company Ltd.	HAMILTON
Wentworth Paper Products	SALTFLEET
White Eagle Tool & Die Company Ltd.	WINDSOR
White-Rodgers Limited	MARKHAM TOWNSHIP
Whiting Corporation (Canada) Limited	WELLAND
Wiegand, J. E. & Company Limited	KITCHENER
Wiens Screw Products Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Wilcolator (Canada) Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Williams, John, Machinery Limited	COOKSVILLE
Williams, Terry, Knitters Ltd.	KITCHENER
Wilson-Hinschberger	GUELPH
Windsor Machine & Stamping Ltd.	WINDSOR
Windsor Packing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Wood, W. C., Co. Ltd., The	GUELPH
Woods of Colchester (Canada) Limited	DON MILLS

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Wooley, Robert, Shoe Co. Ltd.	GALT
Yates, P. B., Machine Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Young Spring & Wire Corporation of Canada Ltd. (Canadian Automotive Trim Division)	WINDSOR
Young Spring & Wire Corporation of Canada Ltd. (Canadian Automotive Trim Division)	AJAX
York Woodcraft Limited	NEW HAMBURG



DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

454 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario

Minister: Honourable Stanley J. Randall

Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson

Trade and Industry Branch

Director: P. A. York, P.Eng.

Deputy Director: D. E. Holland

Information Services

D. W. Beeney

Regional Development

Coordinator: A. H. LeMasurier

Special Research and Surveys Branch

Director: O. M. Schnick

Economics Branch

Director: D. W. Stevenson

Financial Research Branch

Director: H. I. MacKillop

Ontario Development Agency

Director: A. Etchen

Ontario Economic Council

Chairman: W. H. Cranston

Conference of Women of Ontario

Chairman: Mrs. L. Lymburner

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Dusseldorf Office

Senior Industrial Counsellor:
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Milan Office

Senior Industrial Counsellor:
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Senior Industrial Counsellor:
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Room 1302, 680 Fifth Avenue,
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Senior Industrial Counsellor:
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ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW 1964

department of economics and development



Ontario Industrial Review 1964



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IS YOUR 1964 INDUSTRIAL REVIEW



Ontario Industrial Review 1964



Department of Economics and Development

Minister: Honourable Stanley J. Randall

Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson

A PROGRAM



FOR PROGRESS

The Ontario Industrial Review is a record of achievement of the provincial economy during 1964. It tells the story of our Program for Progress and the gains made in the further industrialization of our province.

Look at the achievements! Last year 89,000 new job opportunities created, unemployment reduced to 3.3 per cent of the work force, Gross Provincial Product up more than 8 per cent, manufacturing shipments up 8.4 per cent. Exports of fully manufactured goods from Canada (and the Province of Ontario produces half of all goods manufactured in Canada) were up more than 42 per cent.

Ontario's sustained economic growth is the result of new industry, new investment, new consumer demand and a continued rise in exports, particularly in manufactured products. All predictions point to another year of economic expansion in 1965.

The Department of Economics and Development takes pride in the part played by its specialized services in the continued expansion and industrialization of Ontario. Since its inception, the department has been charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing effective trade and industry programs—programs which help create a healthy, vibrant climate for future growth and prosperity.

These plans have created a positive approach to import replacement, increased exports of Canadian goods and services to new world markets, and new job-producing industries for Ontario.

The department carries out many other responsibilities through the Ontario Development Agency, the Ontario Housing Corporation, the Ontario Economic Council, the Regional Development Division, the Sheridan Park Research Community, the Women's Advisory Committee and the Office of the Chief Economist on behalf of all government departments and agencies.

These activities extend from the grass roots level of the province to the far flung corners of the globe, helping to expand the economy of Ontario so that with each succeeding year we can provide the jobs, the income and the opportunities for a higher standard of living for our people. I am confident that 1965 will be another prosperous year for Ontario.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "J. J. Randall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "J" and "R".

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The Ontario Economy in 1964

PERSONAL INCOME
UP 8%

(\$14.1 BILLION)

RETAIL SALES
UP 5.6%

(\$7.4 BILLION)



NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT
UP 12.3%

(\$3.8 BILLION)

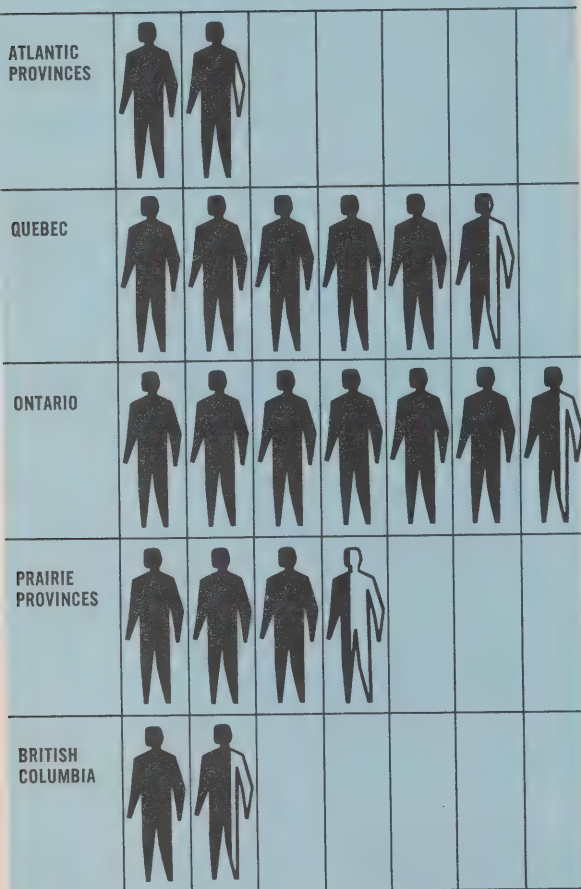
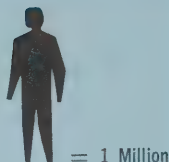
GROSS PROVINCIAL PRODUCT
UP 8.2%

(\$18.5 BILLION)



THE ONTARIO ECONOMY, 1964

Population, December 31, 1964



Total Canada 19,416,000

The present expansion, which began in early 1961, continued at a steady pace throughout 1964. Rapid growth in the last quarter of 1963 and first quarter of 1964 lifted economic activity to a considerably higher plateau, which was maintained for the rest of the year. Strikes in the important automobile industry had a moderating effect during the last quarter of the year.

The growth in Gross Provincial Product of some \$1.4 billion represented an increase of more than 8 per cent over 1963, incorporating a price rise of less than 2 per cent. In fact, there was a healthy per capita rise in the production of goods and services in the province.

Major factors in the strong performance of the economy were export trade, construction (especially because of the winter housing bonus), capital investment and consumer demand, particularly for durables such as automobiles and household equipment.

Population

Last year the Ontario population rose by 136,000 to reach a total of 6,668,000. The province continued to be the most popular home for new immigrants by absorbing some 61,000 out of a national total of 113,000 new arrivals.

Ontario has by far the greatest need among the provinces for more skilled and professional people. The variety of skills needed is almost unlimited. The new automobile trade plan between Canada and the United States will create a sudden and dramatic increase in our demand for specific, highly trained workers in this and related industries. Rapid growth in our machinery industry also points to the need for specific skills, which are not available in sufficient numbers in the Ontario labour market and take years of training to develop.

Manufacturing

Ontario manufacturers continued to improve their relative position in the country, which had slipped since the late-fifties to below 50 per cent of the national total of manufacturing shipments. The low point was reached in 1962 when Ontario shipments fell to 48.9 per cent of Canada's total.

Estimated Selling Value of Factory Shipments in Manufacturing, Ontario, 1960-1964

Industrial Groups:

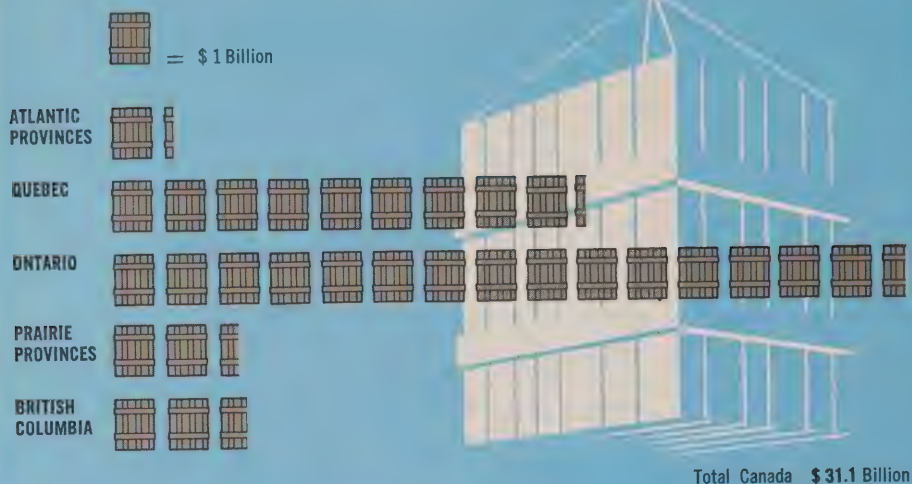
A. Non-Durable

	1960 (\$ Million)	1961 (\$ Million)	1962 (\$ Million)	1963 (\$ Million)	1964 (\$ Million)	1964/ 1963 %	Percentage Change 1964/ 1960 %
Food and Beverages	1,985	2,070	2,155	2,300	2,484	+ 8.0	+25.1
Tobacco and Products	148	142	150	159	151	- 5.0	+ 2.0
Rubber Products	262	252	277	314	358	+14.0	+36.6
Leather Products	126	141	147	153	168	+10.0	+33.3
Textile Products	312	335	363	405	446	+10.0	+42.9
Knitting Mills	79	90	93	96	90	- 6.0	+13.9
Clothing	193	197	215	230	230	-	+19.2
Paper and Allied Products	770	790	830	863	941	+ 9.0	+22.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	440	457	480	502	510	+ 1.5	+15.9
Petroleum and Coal Products	355	390	429	450	446	- 1.0	+25.6
Chemicals and Products	813	865	893	947	1,013	+ 7.0	+24.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	390	441	467	483	+ 3.5	+42.5
Total Non-Durables	5,822	6,119	6,473	6,886	7,320	+ 6.3	+25.7

B. Durable

Wood Products	168	180	200	226	235	+ 4.0	+39.9
Furniture	165	174	212	231	244	+ 5.5	+47.9
Primary Metals	1,520	1,625	1,734	1,838	2,049	+11.5	+34.8
Metal Fabricating	818	870	1,015	1,066	1,167	+ 9.5	+42.7
Machinery	477	490	544	645	719	+11.5	+50.7
Transportation Equipment	1,456	1,420	1,796	2,100	2,352	+12.0	+61.5
Electrical Products	780	837	887	1,056	1,135	+ 7.5	+45.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	318	327	366	370	429	+16.0	+34.9
Total Durable	5,702	5,923	6,754	7,532	8,330	+10.6	+46.1
Total Ontario Manufacturing	11,524	12,042	13,227	14,418	15,650	+ 8.5	+35.8
Total Canadian Manufacturing	23,355	24,428	27,048	28,936	31,106	+ 7.5	+33.2
Ontario as % of Canada	49.3	49.3	48.9	49.8	50.3		

Estimated Manufacturing Shipments, 1964



This percentage rose to 50.3 in the past year.

In 1964 the value of manufacturing shipments in Ontario is estimated to have increased by 8.5 per cent to a total of \$15,650 million. The accompanying table illustrates the growth in shipments by industrial groups during the present lengthy business expansion. All industrial groups shared in the expansion, but the rates of growth differed a great deal.

The most notable group was the transportation equipment industry, dominated by the automobile industry. The value of shipments in this industry rose by 61.5 per cent over 1960 or by some \$900 million. Between 1963 and 1964 the increase was 12 per cent. Although motor vehicle production set a new record of more than 665,000 units in 1964, this growth was less than its potential on account of strikes during the last quarter of the year. Growth was adequate, however, to provide a solid stimulus to the economy and to reflect in strength in other industrial groups. For instance, the rubber industry rose by \$44 million between 1963 and 1964 or by 14 per cent.

The new automobile trade plan has not been in effect long enough to be felt, but the presumption is that actual production will increase significantly. Most of this additional growth will be concentrated in Ontario.

Another important industrial group in Ontario worth watching is the machinery industry which had a growth of more than 50 per cent during the 1960-64 period, or almost \$250 million in value of shipments.

The primary metal industries surpassed the \$2 billion mark for the first time in 1964, a rise of almost $\frac{1}{2}$ billion since 1960 or close to 35 per cent. These industries have been operating virtually at capacity in spite of major expansion projects.

The story of the other industrial groups is stated in the same accompanying table. Amidst generally healthy growth, only the tobacco and products industry experienced relatively little change over the past few years.

Generally, the durable sector of the economy has consistently outpaced the non-durable manufacturing sector, with growth rates of 46.1 and 25.7 per cent respectively over the last

four years. In 1964, durables rose by 10.6 per cent, while non-durables rose 6.3 per cent over 1963.

Foreign Trade

Canadian foreign trade continues to show a favourable trend, but much of the success in 1964 can be attributed to special sales abroad as exemplified in the massive wheat exports to the Soviet Union and defence contract sales of such manufactures as airplanes and parts. It is encouraging to see that large wheat sales are becoming less "non-recurrent" in nature and further wheat exports are likely in the future.

Whatever the origin of Canadian exports, the general prosperity generated by large export orders has a healthy secondary impact on our provincial economy. Furthermore, the Ontario economy has been directly stimulated by the marvellous improvement in our ability to sell fully manufactured commodities in other countries. Apart from special exports, the outstanding story in Canadian trade in recent years has been the remarkable growth in inedible manufactured exports, which in 1964 for the first time are expected to run well above \$1 billion, compared to only \$½ billion in 1961. These exports are covering an increasingly broader range and their success has been felt throughout our economy.

The only offsetting feature of our foreign trade picture is that our imports have risen quite rapidly, which is usual in periods of prosperity. Until the latter part of 1963 we had been able to keep imports from rising too rapidly, but since then the increase has been relatively fast in spite of our lower dollar value. It seems unlikely we can continue to increase the surplus on merchandise trade unless we greatly stimulate exports. This surplus is estimated to have reached about \$700 million in 1964, compared to just over \$500 million in 1963.

Mineral Production

In sharp contrast to the recent past, Ontario mineral production in 1964 climbed to an estimated \$911 million from \$874 million the year before, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Despite this increase the province's share in



the national total declined, primarily because of sharper rises in Quebec, Alberta, Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

Accelerated activity in both nickel and copper mining is expected to be reflected in production values of \$269 million and \$133 million, increases of 9 and 18 per cent over 1963. A further rise of some 20 per cent is expected to bring the value of iron ore production to about \$84 million. Uranium production declined significantly in 1964 to only \$74 million compared to \$103 million in the previous year. The depletion of ore reserves in the older gold mines in northeastern Ontario resulted in a decline of gold production in the province, down by about 8 per cent from its 1963 value of \$88 million.

New Capital Investment, 1964



At the same time, a number of significant new mineral discoveries were made in 1964. A \$25 million copper-zinc-silver development near Timmins is expected to reach the production stage in 1966. A new \$30 million iron mine in the Kirkland Lake area has begun production and will make a substantial contribution to the province's mining sector in 1965.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector was less buoyant than in 1963. In terms of farm cash income, agriculture had a poor first quarter, but was ahead of 1963 in the remaining quarters of the year. Its overall position was about the same as in 1963.

The eastern areas of Ontario suffered a prolonged drought in 1964. Still, the province reported a new record in field crop production, primarily because of the largest corn crop ever harvested. Tobacco production was lower as the acreage was drastically reduced. The output of butter and cheese was ahead of the previous year, while small gains were also recorded in livestock, with the exception of swine.

Forestry

A strong year in the construction field resulted in a firm market for lumber and wood products. Major projects, including subway construction, provided an outlet for considerable quantities of lumber, including construction grades and hardwood ties. Several new saw mills, employing modern and efficient equipment, were established during the year.

The plywood and veneer industry continued to flourish under the impetus of major export drives by both government and industry. Several southern Ontario mills, utilizing diverse hardwood species, commenced plant expansions and two major producers of poplar plywood in northern Ontario, who suffered plant fires in 1964, are preparing to rebuild.

New Capital Investment

New capital investment in 1964 was a major force in the economy. Although Ontario was only allowed a modest increase at the beginning of the year on the basis of surveyed intentions, it became quite clear during the course of the year that investment had stepped up considerably. It

is now estimated that investment last year rose by 12.3 per cent to reach a total of \$3.6 billion.

The most significant advance, some 15 per cent, took place in new machinery and equipment, which rose to almost \$1,350 million. New construction is expected to exceed \$2,250 million, more than 10 per cent ahead of 1963. In constant dollars, overall investment was still somewhat below 1957, although investment in machinery and equipment has caught up with that year.

More detailed analysis shows that the largest change in capital investment took place in the manufacturing sector, which rose by \$140 million (\$106 million in machinery and equipment alone) to a total of \$815 million. Investment in housing rose by some \$100 million to \$700 million. Utilities invested \$660 million. Of a total increase of \$99 million, three-quarters was concentrated in new construction. The primary industries and construction invested about 5 per cent more than in 1963, while investments by institutional services and government departments, at \$775 million, were some 3 per cent below the previous year.

The federal winter incentives in residential construction and announced changes in the federal sales tax on building materials have affected the seasonal pattern in house construction, but at the same time house construction has been very buoyant. Dwelling starts in urban centres rose by 18.1 per cent over 1963 to a total of 57,446 units (over 42 per cent of the national total). The enormous increase in starts toward the end of 1963 boosted completions during 1964, which for the whole year were almost 40 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In spite of this high level of residential construction activity, the number of newly completed but unoccupied houses and duplexes at the end of 1964 tended to be fewer than a year earlier. Unoccupied new apartments and row houses declined in Metropolitan Toronto, but outside Toronto they rose sharply in many areas.

In contrast to 1963, capital investment greatly outpaced the overall advance in Provincial Domestic Pro-

duct and so was an important stimulus to the economy.

A large number of significant capital projects were undertaken or completed during 1964.

The Steel Company of Canada has a 1964-65 expenditure program of close to \$200 million, part of which will be spent in their Wabush project. Its program includes a \$50 million plate mill, producing plates up to 140 inches wide and skelp for pipe of up to 42 inches diameter, and a new \$30 million rod mill. Dominion Foundries expanded primary hot rolling capacity in Hamilton and completed a new plan for all grades of silicon (electrical) steels. Algoma constructed a new mill to produce cold-rolled sheets up to 74 inches wide at a cost of about \$22 million.

All the automobile companies made substantial investments and are planning for further significant projects. A large part of the \$120 million General Motors program will take place in Quebec. Its Ste. Therese plant, Quebec's first automobile plant, is scheduled for a capacity of about 100,000 cars by the end of 1965.

In the chemical industry, DuPont completed a major \$10 million expansion to its Kingston nylon fibre plant and did a great deal of work on its new \$7 million tetraethyl lead plant at Maitland. Canadian Industries Limited completed new and expanded facilities at Millhaven and New Toronto and began construction on a \$7.5 million chlorine and caustic soda plant at Hamilton. Polymer spent some \$12 million on new facilities and improvements on existing plant at Sarnia; Imperial Oil is also building a new plant there. Sarnia is also the location for substantial new facilities for Dow Chemical, which plans to spend some \$30 million in 1964 and 1965. Part of its program is a new ammonia plant. Allied Chemical completed a \$7.5 million expansion of its soda ash plant at Amherstburg, and Brockville Chemicals undertook a \$10 million expansion program at Maitland.

Significant investments were also made or planned for the development of iron ore deposits by such companies as Caland Ore, Steep Rock, Jones and Laughlin Steel, Algoma and Strathgami Mines. News of activity

in non-ferrous metals came from Texas Gulf and Sulphur near Timmins, International Nickel, Geco Mines and Willecho Mines.

Most capital projects in pulp and paper will carry well into 1965 or beyond. These involve the Dryden Paper Company with a \$5 million expansion at Dryden; Abitibi Power and Paper with a \$13 million pulp mill at Smooth Rock Falls; Dominion Tar and Chemical with an \$14.6 million expansion at Red Rock; and Great Lakes Paper with a new \$31 million sulphate pulp mill at Fort William to be completed in late 1965 or early 1966.

Other important manufacturing expansion programs are a \$5 million plant by Dominion Rubber at Lindsay; a \$7.2 million expansion of the Lake Ontario Portland Cement plant at Picton; a new plant at Kitchener for Dominion Electrohome; extensive development at the Sheridan Park Research Community; a \$7 million expansion of the Cardinal plant of Canada Starch; and a \$7 million modernization of Canada Packers' pork processing plant in Toronto.

Large investments dominated in the utility field, ranging from gas pipelines and storage facilities to nuclear power facilities such as the \$81.5 million plant at Douglas Point and the large capital expenditures of Ontario Hydro at the Mattagami River, Mada-waska River, Toronto and Sarnia.

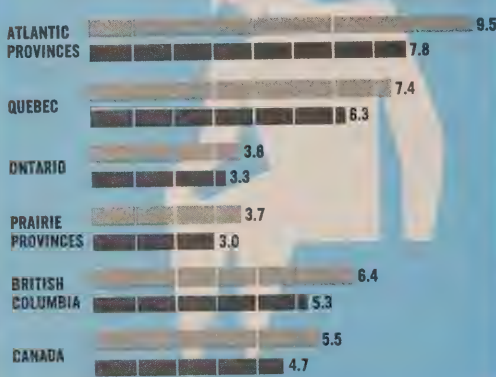
Metropolitan Toronto dominated the multi-million dollar non-industrial field with about \$150 million in newly contracted apartment buildings and combined apartment-office complexes; over \$30 million in rapid transit and expressway; almost \$100 million in office buildings; \$21 million for a water plant; \$12 million for the new court house; \$21 million for university construction, and \$14 million for hospital additions. In Ottawa newly contracted apartments amounted to \$27 million, office buildings \$11 million, university buildings over \$7 million, and a hospital addition \$5 million. In Waterloo \$6.3 million was contracted for a shopping centre and hotel. A \$5.9 million shopping centre and stores were contracted in Kitchener. In London large contracts were

New Capital Investment in Manufacturing, 1964

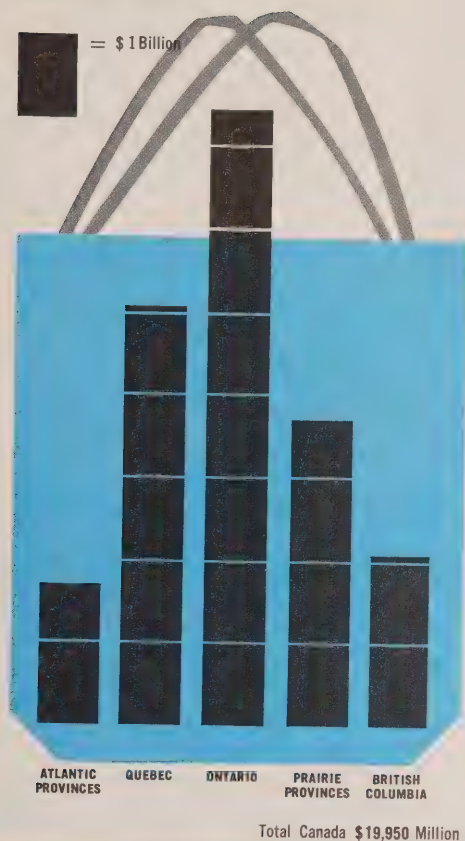


Regional Unemployment Ratios

% of labour force unemployed



Retail Sales, 1964



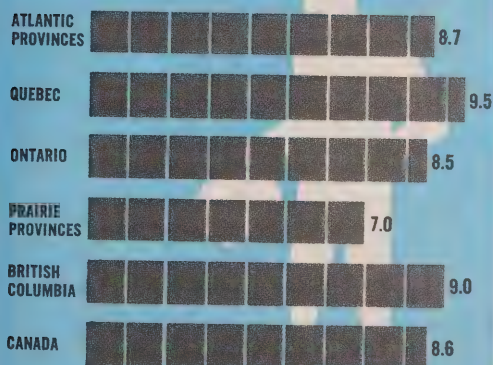
recorded to the value of \$7 million for office buildings, \$4 million for university construction, almost \$5 million for an education college and \$4 million for apartments. These are only a sample of important capital investment activity in the province and clearly show the great diversity of construction.

Employment and Income

The high level of economic activity in 1964 boosted employment considerably more than in the previous year. The labour force increased on average for the year by some 78,000 compared to only 50,000 in 1963. The rise in the number of employed was 89,000 so that unemployment decreased by about 11,000 for an average unemployment ratio of 3.3 per cent over the year. This is the lowest ratio since the boom conditions of 1956. This decline in unemployment was a feature of almost all parts of the province, including some centres which had experienced severe unemployment in recent years.

The year also saw a healthy 8 per cent rise in personal income to a total of almost \$14.1 billion. The rise in the consumer price index during the year was only about 1.8 per cent, a favourable contrast with many other industrial countries in the West.

Labour Income, Percentage Increase, 1964



Sales

Retail trade in Ontario during the year rose somewhat less rapidly than for the country as a whole, but at almost 6 per cent compared favourably with 1963. Notable increases were recorded in motor vehicles, lumber and building materials, department and variety stores sales. Small improvements were recorded in sales of shoes, drugs and miscellaneous goods. Sales of fuels declined.

Wholesale trade had substantial gains in sales of electrical wiring supplies, construction materials and related equipment, farm machinery, industrial and transportation equipment as well as meat and dairy products.

A LOOK AHEAD

Ontario entered 1965 in a strong economic condition. The economy has been restrained by disputes in the motor vehicle industry and the expiration of the large wheat and flour exports under contract with the Soviet Union. But the strong growth in the U.S., the winter housing bonus program, the winter works program and the continued rise in plant and equipment investment will maintain economic activity at record levels in the first quarter.

The foundations for continued growth are sound. Labour costs per unit of output have shown no tendency to get out of bounds, have been fairly steady at record levels, and prices have been well contained. Con-

sumer prices have been rising for services, but non-durable goods have been steady and the declining trend in prices of consumer durables has continued. A strong price rise has been evident in business plant and equipment, but this has been a result of the extension of the federal manufacturers' sales tax. There has been no sign of undue accumulation of inventories or of installing industrial capacity too far ahead of demand.

If the U.S. economy continues to expand and Canada follows wise monetary and fiscal policies, the Ontario economy may be expected to show further substantial increases in employment and output of goods and services in 1965.



In construction, Ontario expects to outpace 1964, especially in the Toronto-Hamilton area. Hamilton's volume will go up because of several large educational buildings for McMaster University plus increased industrial expansions. Toronto, as Ontario's metropolis, lists as under construction or proposed: the Toronto-Dominion Bank, provincial government buildings, a lakefront project, the City Hall, Imperial Life Building, the subway extension, Wellesley Hospital, University of Toronto buildings, and North York Hospital. Large contracts for widening the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway and work on the Spadina Expressway will be let.

London is the only city expecting a decrease in construction because several multi-million dollar projects were completed in 1964. Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury expect the same volume as in 1964, with a steel plant expansion at the Soo and new buildings at Laurentian University in Sudbury. 1965 will be a better year at the Lakehead with the expansion of pulp and paper companies plus new mining developments. Volume will be up in Windsor and Oshawa because of the General Motors expansion and in Oakville at the Ford plant; in Sarnia because of large petro-chemical projects and the hydro-electric development; in the Niagara Peninsula because of twinning the Welland Canal and construction at Brock University; in Peterborough because of Trent University; in Belleville which is beginning to attract heavy industry; in Kingston because of institutional spending; and in Ottawa because of government spending and apartment construction as well as completion of the Queensway, the Centre for the Performing Arts and the National Library.

The present expansion in North America, now in its fifth consecutive year, is but the prelude to even more vigorous expansion later in the decade, provided monetary and fiscal policies are appropriate and the mineral and manufacturing industries continue to improve their productivity and competitive ability.

Given favorable conditions in these spheres, fast expansion will be underwritten by three major forces. First is



rapid expansion in the young adult age group, which will accelerate household formation and strengthen demand for housing and all the goods and services required by young households. Second, the existing stock of consumer durables will have depreciated, and increasing amounts will be scheduled for replacement. Third, in all business sectors both plant and equipment have attained an age structure which makes it necessary for their replacement by modern, more efficient plant and equipment.

The third factor is particularly important because it means business capital expenditures for plant and equipment may continue to rise faster than consumer and government expenditures and exports.

This does not guarantee there will be no interruptions in the upward thrust of the economy, but it does mean that any interruptions will be brief and shallow and quickly superceded by renewed expansion. Confidence, long-term orderly planning, and timely preparation are the keys to success in the remainder of this decade.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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MARKETING

The stepped-up 1964 program of the Marketing Division chalked up several firsts in its most successful year to date. Results once again proved conclusively that a wide range of Ontario manufactured products can compete in quality and price wherever they are presented by enterprising and hard-working salesmen.

Sixteen sales missions visited the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France and other countries in Western Europe, the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Central America, the Caribbean, Bermuda and West Africa. Sell in these countries? Sell, they did, to the tune of some \$30 million, and most of these sales represented new business.

Among "first" accomplishments were sales missions to the Caribbean, Venezuela, Central America, Nigeria and Ghana; participation by an Ontario sales mission in a European trade fair; a fur fashion show for British and West European buyers, and an international export forum, in which leading experts from Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada, together with 800 Ontario businessmen, participated.

And what did these "firsts" produce? Substantial first-time exports for a wide range of Ontario manu-

facturers and a better understanding among Ontario businessmen of what sells, where, to whom and by what means!

The range of manufactured goods entering export markets for the first time, or for which greater sales were obtained, testify to the broad base now being built up.

Ladies' sportswear, furs and fashions sold well in Britain. Ladies' and children's fashions brought excellent returns from the U.S.A. Warm air central heating made greater inroads in the U.K. market and obtained a significant foothold in the rapidly developing markets of Western Europe. Measuring tapes, food stuffs, animal food, household appliances, construction material, processed metals, greeting cards and souvenirs all obtained large slices of the Caribbean market. Fishing rods and portable diving boards found large pools of buyers in Great Britain and Europe where archery equipment also scored a bull's-eye. Fine chemicals, ethical pharmaceuticals and electronic components found many opportunities in the U.K. and Western Europe. One electronics manufacturer with a quality product and a realistic pricing policy was able to under-sell the largest European manufacturers

Ontario salesmen in England . . . Italy . . . Germany





Selling pulp and paper, hospital supplies and goodwill.

in his field and thereby gained a firm foothold in the European and U.K. markets.

1964 was a banner year for the exporters of Ontario and, as a result, people in many lands are buying and savoring Ontario - manufactured products for the first time. Their purchases are contributing to the ever-increasing prosperity of Ontario and the continuing creation of new and better jobs for our expanding work force.

Hard sales were not the only accomplishment of Ontario exporters. Agents were appointed, seven branch plants were established abroad and 18 foreign companies were licensed to manufacture Ontario products. All of these activities resulted in hard cash in the pockets of Ontario manufacturers.

With the assistance of the Marketing Division and our foreign offices, Ontario industry was successful in appointing 150 agents abroad. Moreover, the Group Representation Plan enabled small and medium-sized companies to obtain export representation. At least 46 such group representatives, including commission agents resident in Canada and abroad, distributors and others, were brought together with Ontario manufacturers. Many agreements were signed.

Both of these programs developed

a high volume of sales, contributing considerably to the overall increase in exports in 1964.

Thirteen marketing bulletins containing information on some 1,500 potential sales outlets were issued to more than 7,000 Ontario manufacturers. Response was excellent and hundreds of companies initiated correspondence to foreign principals with gratifying results.

Continuing the department's export educational program, eight industrial and export forums were held at Brantford, Brockville, Hamilton, Lakehead, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Toronto and Windsor. Staff members from our Toronto and foreign offices, leading figures in international trade, bankers, chambers of commerce officials, industrial commissioners and successful exporters all contributed practical knowledge in providing local businessmen with helpful advice on entering, and increasing their share of, world markets. The major event of the program, an international export forum was held in Toronto, attended by over 800 businessmen representing all types of industries from all parts of Ontario.

In seeking opportunities for Ontario industry, the Marketing Division maintains a high degree of cooperation with the federal government, many foreign governments, and trading agencies around the world.

BRANCH PLANTS

New manufacturing processes and concepts must be developed if Ontario industry is to remain competitive both in the home and in the export markets. Methods of production and individual productivity should be an important consideration of forward thinking people in all levels of Ontario industry.

The Branch Plants Division is engaged in contacting and servicing companies from outside the province which might be interested in establishing manufacturing operations in Ontario. Similar services are available to existing Ontario companies interested in expansion, relocation, or the establishment of a branch plant in a new Ontario location.

A thorough study of a company reveals the specific requirements of the

industry, and detailed information is supplied. Land and building costs, utility and transportation costs, labour availability and cost, major market sizes and raw material sources are among the many factors which must be examined in detail for a successful plant location study.

Industrial development officers provide additional services to the prospect by personally conducted trips and interviews with municipal officials, financial institutions, building contractors, and federal and provincial government agencies.

In 1964 Ontario gained at least 163 branch plants. These provided more than 5,000 people with employment and increased plant capacity by more than 4,000,000 square feet. These companies purchased 1,129 acres of

Everest and Jennings Canada Ltd. plant in Metropolitan Toronto.





Anchor Coupling Canada Ltd. new branch plant in Brantford.

land, invested \$22.5 million in buildings and \$56 million in machinery and equipment. These figures are based on preliminary estimated value of property purchases, construction costs, and new equipment installations in the establishing of the new manufacturing companies.

During the same period 12 joint ventures were established. A joint venture is described as a jointly owned facility to exploit a product or idea

through the mutual participation of equity or product patents.

Three joint venture Bulletins covering 19 items were sent out to Ontario companies. These resulted in 186 Ontario inquiries being referred to the interested foreign manufacturers. An additional 12 items have been processed for foreign manufacturers who did not wish to use the Bulletin service.

Acorn Products (Canada) Limited builds at Weston.



MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Manufacturing or licensing arrangements in 1964 again proved to be an increasingly popular method for Ontario secondary industries to acquire additional products.

At least 104 licensing arrangements are known to have been completed in 1964, compared with 78 in 1963 and 49 in 1962.

The benefits and increased activity in secondary manufacturing that have resulted from these agreements have contributed substantially to the high rate of employment and prosperity that has prevailed in 1964.

Licensing opportunities listed in our Bulletins to Ontario industries were secured largely through the efforts of our five foreign offices at Chicago, New York, London, Dusseldorf and Milan, and through the four Business

Opportunity Missions to San Francisco, Milwaukee, Los Angeles and Newark.

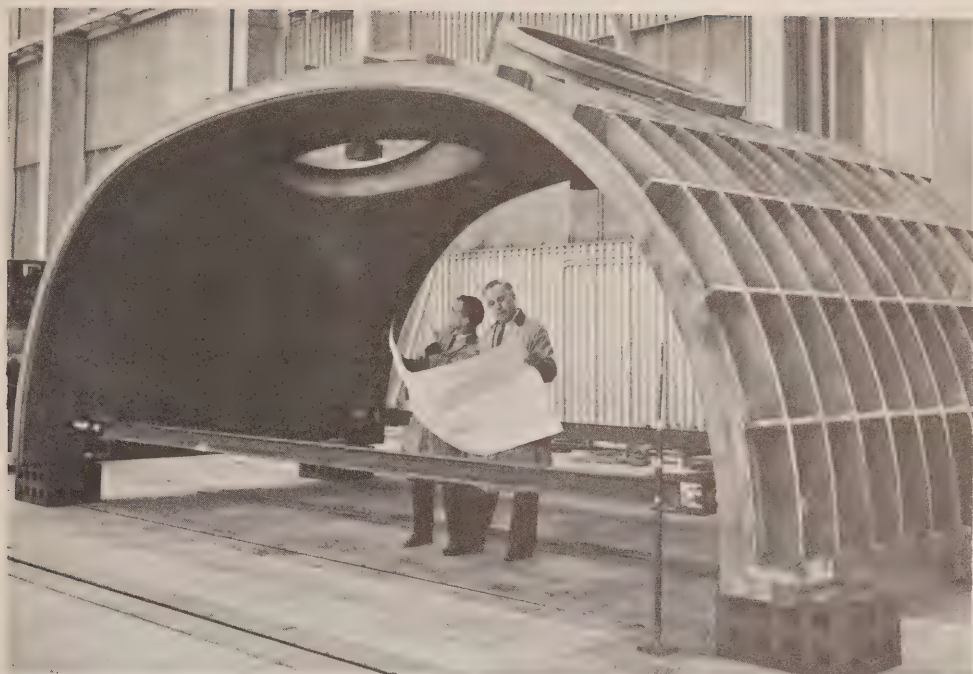
Seven Bulletins were issued which covered a wide variety of products including such items as boats, cranes, pumps, machinery, agricultural equipment, machine tools, hand tools, electrical equipment, door mats, etc. The high volume of response to the Bulletins indicated continuing interest in new products.

During the year members of the division participated in export forums and Conference of Women programs held throughout the province.

An important developing activity of the division has been to advise prospective industry and already established industry on the availability and sources of Canadian raw materials, supplies and equipment.

Atlas Polar Co. Ltd., Toronto, manufactures for Swedish firm.





James Howden and Parsons of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, manufactures for British firm.

De Havilland manufactures wing and tail components for U.S. aircraft industry.



PROMOTION SERVICES

The Promotion Services Division was organized in April 1964 to coordinate various industrial and consumer programs for the Trade and Industry Branch. The programs included international and domestic exhibitions, "Shop Canadian" weeks, window and sample room displays, and forums and conferences.

An information office was opened at the International Samples Fair, Milan, Italy, in April to provide foreign industrialists with data concerning the provincial economy. This was staffed by personnel from the department's permanent office in Milan.

The branch participated in the British Columbia International Trade Fair, Vancouver, in May and a number of enquiries were received concerning the products exhibited by 16 Ontario companies.

An information exhibit was placed in the National Home Show, Toronto, to advertise the services of the branch available to industry.

The services of the Department of Economics and Development were brought to the attention of the public through a portable display installed in eight major summer and fall fairs throughout the province. The consumer was asked to shop Canadian to assist the economic growth of the province. The fairs were the Lakehead Exhibition, Fort William-Port Arthur; the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; the Western Fair, London; the Industrial and Trade Fair, Stratford; the Milton Fair; the Jaycee Exhibition and Fall Fair, Kitchener, and the Norfolk County Fair.

A special display of high fashion merchandise, handcraft products and

"Shop Canadian" Week in Orillia.



sundry Canadian-made goods was exhibited at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, in November. To stimulate consumer interest in the variety and quality of Canadian-made products, a live fashion show was held at frequent periods each afternoon and evening of the show.

Six "Shop Canadian" weeks were held throughout 1964 in various centers of Ontario to bring to the attention of the consumers the many fine products manufactured in Canada. Consumers were encouraged to buy Canadian products whenever practical and thus aid in Ontario's economic growth. The department supplied retail merchants with 2,500 window

banners, 3,000 counter cards, 25,000 merchandise tags and stickers plus about 80,000 "I Shop Canadian" buttons. "Shop Canadian" weeks were held in Kitchener, Fort William - Port Arthur, Timmins, Sudbury, Orillia and Peterborough.

Other programs coordinated and arranged by the Promotion Services Division included sample room and window displays in foreign offices; airport displays; conferences and forums.

The division was responsible for planning and coordinating the department's exhibit and the Women's Advisory Committee display at the 1964 Canadian National Exhibition.

"Shop Canadian" promotion at Lakehead.



INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Industry requires well-researched statistical data at every stage of its development. This is the task of the Industrial Research Division, which studies potential markets by examining production in Canada, nearby shipping areas, exports abroad and imports from foreign countries. More than 100 such enquiries from Ontario industry were serviced by the division during 1964.

Another major function of the division is a service to foreign companies considering establishment of an operation in Ontario. These firms usually require competent economic study to

back up their own investigations as to the potential Canadian market and other economic factors involved in selecting a location in Ontario for their new plant. In 1964 the Industrial Research Division conducted more than 150 such market studies.

To aid the Marketing Division in obtaining information on exports, imports and the general economy of various countries, the Industrial Research Division made detailed studies of more than 20 countries in 1964.

The division also handled over 300 enquiries for statistical data and other pieces of industrial intelligence.

Trade and industry officials discuss plant location.



MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The Municipal Services Division, in carrying out its program of advice and assistance in 1964, visited more than 110 municipalities and met with representatives of over 40 communities in office discussions. In this way over 150 Ontario municipalities obtained guidance and advice on industrial development matters.

The division organized a two-day seminar at Georgian Bay attended by over 90 delegates. These included industrial commissioners, industrial development officers of the chartered banks, railways, natural gas companies and government development agencies.

The division maintains factual information on some 300 municipalities in the province. This consists of industrial surveys covering assessment and realty taxes, labour rates, community services, existing industries and products manufactured, recreational facilities, water, hydro and gas supplies, available education, medical and housing facilities. Details are also

maintained on usable industrial buildings and sites.

The division prepared and published a 150-page book entitled "Municipal Industrial Development Guide". It covers 18 topics pertinent to community development.

In cooperation with the regional development associations throughout the province, the Municipal Services Division carried out seven studies covering the industrial development programs of specific communities. These dealt with the basic organization, the promotion program and suggested ways and means of improvement wherever necessary. The division also worked closely with regional development associations by conducting four industrial development conferences.

In 1964 the division worked closely with the Indian Affairs Branch of the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This project included meeting with Indian band councils in southwestern Ontario to outline community industrial development techniques.

Providing industrial development advice to municipalities



TRADE OFFICES ABROAD

The most dramatic news of 1964 concerning Ontario's five external offices in the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and the United States was the reopening of Ontario House in London upon completion of an extensive reconstruction and enlargement program.

Since the opening in June by Premier John Robarts, Ontario House has handled a steadily increasing stream of visitors—businessmen, immigrants, tourists and students. It has become Ontario's "showcase" in the heart of London, where a series of window displays has promoted Ontario central heating, luggage, tourism, wines, cookers, boats, toys, food products and immigration.

The monthly Ontario House "Bulletin" is now being mailed to some 4,500 businesses and newspapers, industrial and political leaders.

The trade and industry offices at London, Milan, Dusseldorf, New York and Chicago reported 1964 as one of the busiest years ever recorded, with foreign firms establishing new manufacturing operations in Ontario and signing licensing arrangements with Ontario companies.

The office at Ontario House aided a great number of Ontario manufacturers who visited the United Kingdom while participating in government-sponsored sales missions. Although only three of these sales missions went directly to the U.K., the participants of other sales missions to Germany and Italy visited the U.K. on their return home and made sales or established agency representation while there.

Both the Dusseldorf and Milan trade offices arranged appointments and contacts for some 40 Ontario businessmen who visited continental Europe on four sales missions during 1964.

Three Ontario sales missions worked out of the Chicago office and two worked out of the New York office in 1964. Several million dollars' worth of new business was obtained by the

participating Ontario firms, based on immediate sales and repeat business during succeeding months.

The Chicago office participated in three Business Opportunity Missions to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Milwaukee. A Business Opportunity Mission was also held in Newark, with industrial contacts coordinated through the New York office. These meetings with U.S. businessmen were part of a concentrated drive by department officials to secure new industrial prospects interested in doing business in Ontario through manufacturing arrangements, joint ventures and branch plants.

A display area for Ontario products was set up in the Chicago office to interest U.S. buyers in the high quality and competitive price of Canadian manufactured products. An increased number of U.S. manufacturer's representatives expressed interest to both the Chicago and New York offices in selling Ontario manufactured items.

A new program by the London office in 1964 entailed sending a group of U.K. fur garment buyers on a buying mission to the Province of Ontario. Nearly half a million dollars' worth of Ontario fur garments were purchased and sent to the U.K. where they were promoted and sold in leading department stores.

The department's Trade and Industry Branch, through the Marketing Division in Toronto and offices abroad, arranged marketing contacts on all five continents. Contacts on commercial matters were arranged with other Canadian government trade offices around the world in the interests of promoting Canadian and Ontario-made products and services.

All five of Ontario's trade offices abroad are carrying out an aggressive trade program to find new industry and foreign investment for Canada, bring foreign and Canadian firms together in licensing arrangements, locate sales agents for Canadian products, and help Canadian manufacturers sell in the export market.



The new Ontario House, London.

THE 10 ECONOMIC REGIONS

Eastern Ontario Development Association
864 Lady Ellen Place, Ottawa 3

Northwestern Ontario Development Association
News-Chronicle Bldg., Port Arthur

Georgian Bay Development Association
P.O. Box 190, Midland

Lake Ontario Development Association
263½ George St., Peterborough

Northeastern Ontario Development Association
447 Main Street East, North Bay

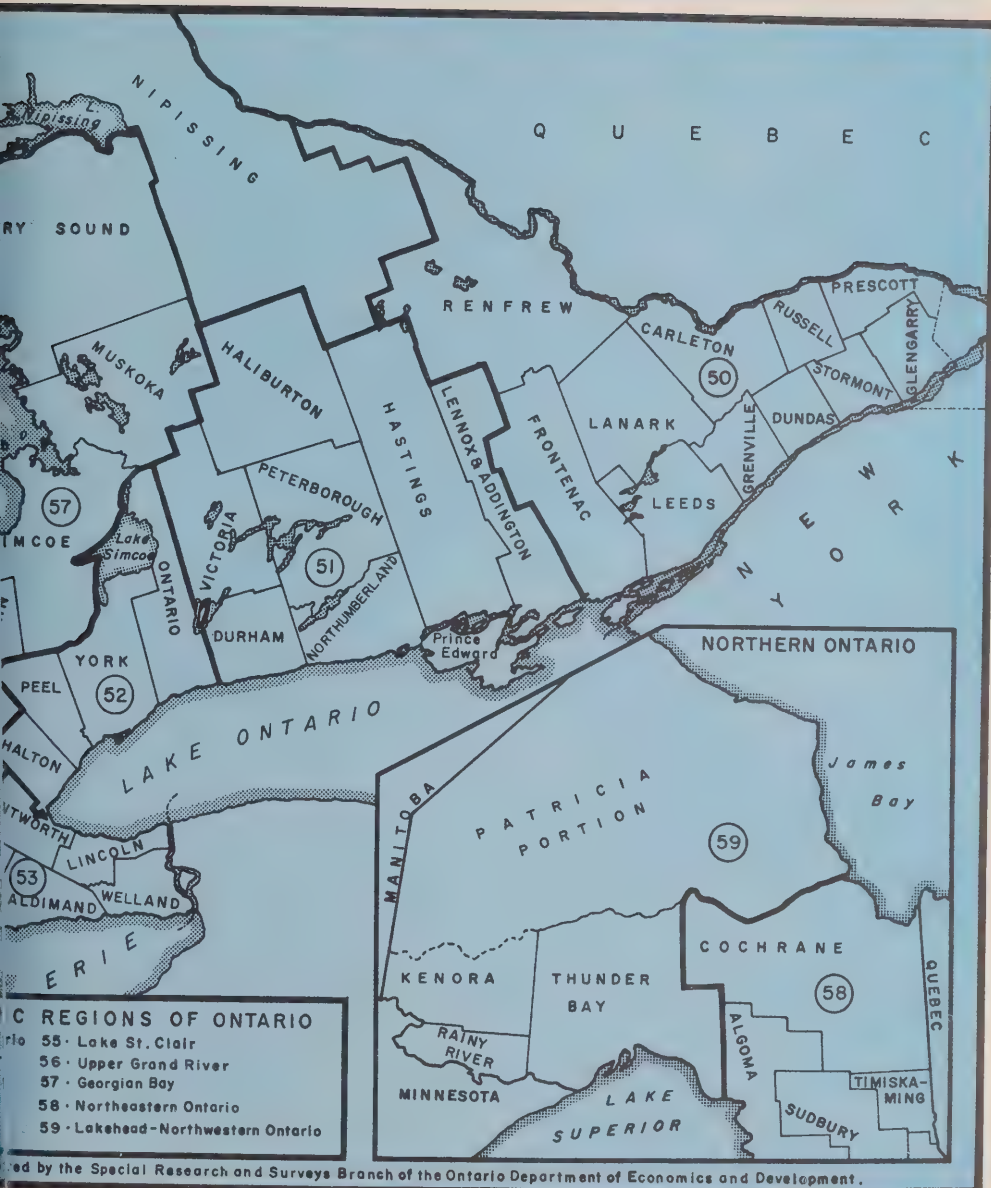
Niagara Regional Development Association
Box 69, Grimsby

Mid-Western Ontario Development Association
258 Ontario Street, Stratford

Lake Erie Regional Development Association
91 John Street S., Aylmer

St. Clair Regional Development Association
382 Wellington St. W., Chatham





Map by the Special Research and Surveys Branch of the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal officials, individuals and organizations of nine of the 10 economic regions in Ontario are now thinking and planning regionally through regional development associations. More than 350 municipalities comprising 2,500,000 people or approximately 60 per cent of the population of Ontario, exclusive of the Metropolitan economic region, are repre-

sented by these associations. Preliminary meetings to present the regional development program to potential members of the Central Ontario Regional Development Association (Metropolitan economic region) were held in several municipalities in the Counties of Ontario, York, Halton and Peel during 1964.

Regional planning starts at "grass roots"





Aim is to create a healthy environment for all.

Regional development is a partnership of a group of municipalities, the Ontario government and public spirited organizations and individuals. It encourages planning for economic development on a basis of several municipalities, urban and rural, and provides leadership to conduct studies and surveys that are beyond the scope of a single community. It involves the citizen at a "grass roots" level in neighboring municipalities in coping with problems.

Basic "work study" courses to help industrial management increase productivity and efficiency of operation were held in Port Arthur, Peterborough and Ottawa in 1964. These studies were arranged through the regional development associations under the auspices of the Economic Council of Canada, the Ontario Economic Council and the Ontario Research Foundation.

A bibliography of more than 3,500 regional studies was compiled and researched by Dr. A. J. Dakin, professor of town and regional planning, School of Architecture, University of Toronto, at the request of the Regional Development Division. Funds were

provided by the Ontario Economic Council.

The Federal Agriculture Rehabilitation Development Agency is conducting a very thorough land use and capability study of the eastern Ontario economic region. The Regional Development Division and the Eastern Ontario Development Association are cooperating with ARDA in the study which should be completed and published in 1965.

The division began work on a booklet consolidating the sections of the Municipal Act which are related to regional development at the municipal level. Publication is scheduled for 1965.

The program for the International Conference on Regional Development and Economic Change was finalized, with speakers coming from the United Nations, the United Kingdom, United States, Sweden, Netherlands, Colombia, Canada, and the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario. Conclusions and recommendations emanating from this conference are expected to provide excellent direction for regional development in Ontario.

IMMIGRATION

The Immigration Branch enjoyed its busiest year since 1957 and the demand for skilled personnel continues to exceed the supply available in Canada. Evidence of this situation was emphasized by the results of a personnel deficiency survey initiated by the branch's Toronto office in April. The survey also brought to the attention of many more Ontario employers the services available to them and new organizations are now taking full advantage of these services.

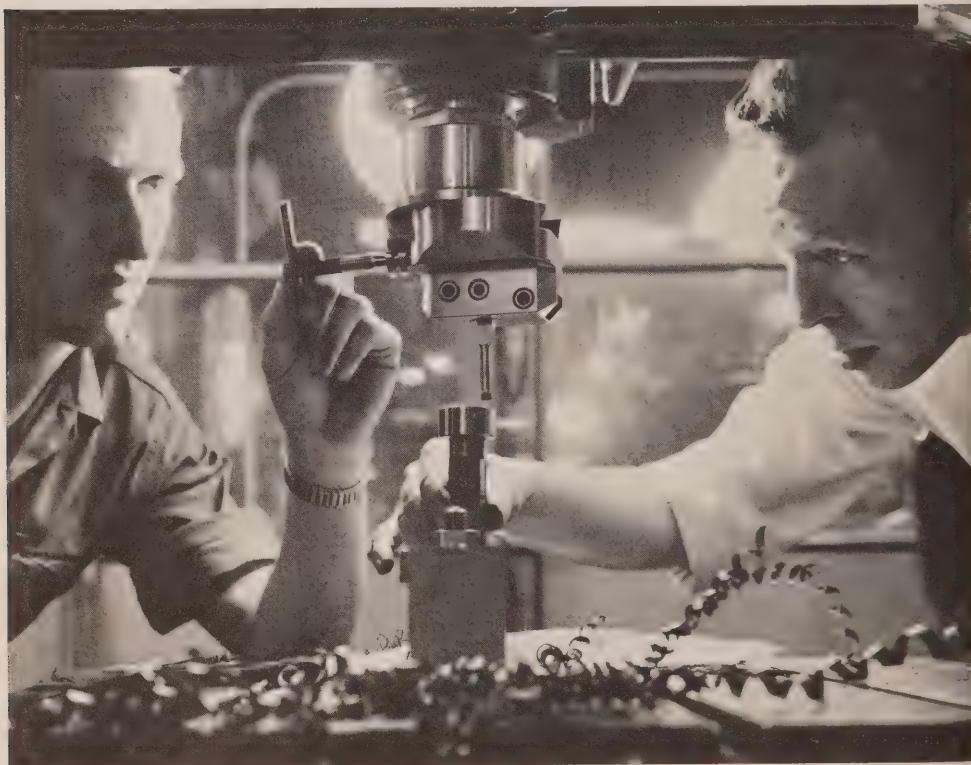
During the year, 161 companies and institutions requested our assistance in obtaining skilled workers. Of this number, 96 authorized the branch to advertise their needs at a cost of more than \$63,000. Thirty-nine companies sent representatives to the United Kingdom to interview and select personnel.

In view of the great need in Ontario for specialized workers, the government decided it was essential to expand its immigration activities. In the past the Ontario Immigration Branch concentrated its efforts on the United Kingdom; now it is recruiting in Scandinavia, Holland and Germany. The fullest cooperation is being given by the federal authorities in an endeavor to welcome emigration from these countries.

It was also decided to increase efforts in Scotland and a new immigration office has been opened in Glasgow. The decision to open an office there has been received with enthusiasm by the Scottish authorities and people.

During the year, 4,348 personal enquiries were received.

Skilled machinists needed by Ontario industry.





Hospitals always need trained nurses.

ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Nine more provincial guarantees were approved by the Financial Advisory Committee of the Ontario Development Agency in 1964, raising the total to 43 since the agency's inception in late 1962, and involving \$4.7 million. The decrease in guarantees approved during 1964, compared with the previous year, reflects not only the more buoyant economic conditions which prevailed across Canada, but also the greater availability of credit through conventional lending institutions.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to gauge the performance of the companies in receipt of guarantees. The performance of most of them has been highly satisfactory, with failures representing less than 15 per cent of the guarantees approved. Successful plants are now operating in Sapawe,

Burk's Falls, Woodstock, Carleton Place, Toronto, Markham, Orangeville, Breslau, Brampton, Huntsville, Tweed, Neustadt, and other locations across the province, as a result of the agency's support.

These plants are providing direct employment, in small or medium-sized manufacturing enterprises, for at least 1,700 people, and are in the process of creating 1,400 new jobs for a total of 3,100 employment opportunities. They are also having a substantial impact on the economic life of the areas where they are located. In connection with the secondary employment generated, the companies receiving loan guarantees are paying out in excess of \$6 million in wages and making purchases of raw materials and components amounting to more than \$11 million annually, which fur-

Loan guarantee helps build new mill at Sapawe for Jim Mathieu Ltd.





ODA advisory services aid Cobalt Refinery.

ther accelerate the pace of economic development.

During 1964 more than 830 individuals and companies received comprehensive advisory services, raising the total to some 1,500 since the agency's inception. Advice of a more specific nature has also been given to an equivalent number of people seeking business guidance during the same period.

These services included guidance on financial and budgetary matters, costing controls, production planning, domestic and export marketing, the launching of new products and techniques, and allied matters. Many of the companies served are now operating more efficiently as a result of this expert advice, and are thus adding to the province's economic strength. Frequently, such advice has enabled companies to remain in operation or to continue growing on a healthy basis with their own resources.

During the past year the agency expanded the advisory program by dispatching teams of consultants to northeastern and northwestern Ontario to render on-the-spot service to companies in those areas. More than 50

companies availed themselves of these opportunities to discuss their problems with the agency's consultants.

Special consulting services were also provided for the tourist industry. Sessions were held in Smiths Falls and Peterborough at which tourist operators were invited to discuss their problems. As a result of these sessions, the agency has prepared simplified accounting guides specifically designed to satisfy the needs of small tourist establishments.

Substantial assistance has also been rendered to innovators during the past year. Some 70 applications for assistance were made during 1964 by people with new ideas for industrial products or techniques, raising the total over the past two years to more than 170. Although not all of these new ideas were economically feasible, more than half of them warranted evaluation by the Ontario Research Foundation. Thirty-nine were assisted to find acceptable management or financial associates to help them market their products. These new products are now helping to diversify the structure and to stimulate the growth of Ontario's industry.

Closely allied with the agency's advisory services is the aid rendered to companies and individuals to find the financing that they require through conventional private sources. Many companies which are proficient in manufacturing or selling are unaware of existing sources of finance, the type of financial institution that can meet their needs, the form in which the presentation should be made, of the security required and the terms of repayment necessary.

The agency's consultants have assisted 88 firms, including the innovators, who were unable by their own efforts to obtain funds from the conventional lending institutions, to find outside financing that now amounts to almost \$8 million. These firms are maintaining or creating another 2,800 direct job opportunities.

The conventional lending institutions have also made additional funds available to companies already supported by provincial guarantees. Such

funds have been forthcoming in increasing amounts as the companies supported have reached a greater level of self-sufficiency and have demonstrated their ability to operate successfully. Additional funds obtained in this connection have amounted to \$3.8 million.

In summation, the Ontario Development Agency has been instrumental in arranging financing from all sources of more than \$16.2 million for companies in Ontario. Total employment either maintained or created by this financing amounts to no less than 5,900 job opportunities. A substantial number of jobs were either maintained or created as a result of the advisory services provided by the agency's consultants. Canada's annual balance of trade has also been improved by \$19.3 million through increased exports of \$14.1 million and the replacement of imports amounting to \$5.2 million now manufactured in Ontario.

Leigh Instruments Ltd., Carleton Place, increases staff by 50 after loan guarantee.



SHERIDAN PARK RESEARCH COMMUNITY

Sheridan Park Research Community is an advanced multi-million dollar scientific centre devoted solely to industrial research. Its site is Sheridan Park, Ontario, 17 miles west of Toronto.

In 1964, the Ontario government passed an act that created the Sheridan Park Corporation to sell Sheridan Park lands on a non-profit basis.

More than 200 acres are currently being developed by the Ontario Research Foundation and eight individual firms. For more than 35 years, the ORF has undertaken scientific research and technical work on a contract basis for industry and government departments.

Though it is an independent, self-governing body, the ORF enjoys the support and cooperation of the Ontario government in many of its operations.

In 1964, the ORF continued developing and utilizing Ontario's natural resources and improving and

developing industrial materials, products and techniques.

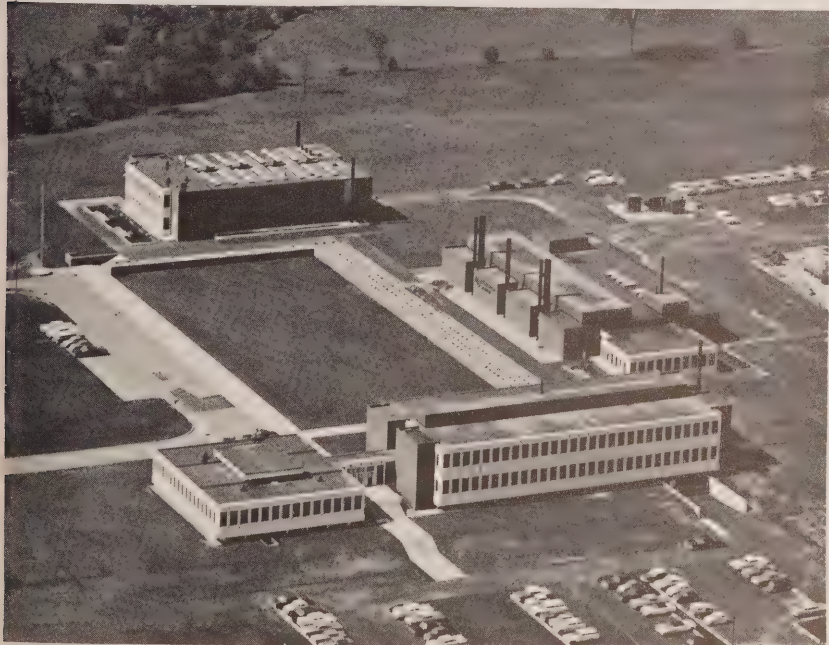
Recognizing the importance of development, the Ontario government is providing a substantial part of the cost incurred by the foundation in re-locating from Queen's Park to the new site.

ORF will become the nucleus of Sheridan Park Research Community. Researchers from North America and abroad will be able to draw on ORF's experienced scientists and information services, modern and costly equipment, excellent technical library.

Already ensconced in the research community are: British American Research and Development Co. Ltd., Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., and Mallory Battery Co. of Canada Ltd.

Other companies now building and awarding tenders: Dunlop Research Centre, Warner-Lambert Research Institute of Canada Ltd., Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., International Nickel

New \$4 million British American Research and Development Centre.





Co. of Canada Ltd., Ontario Research Foundation, and Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Ltd. All this represents an investment of \$17 million to \$20 million.

Research sites are fully serviced underground; and protective land covenants ensure continuity of Sheridan Park's character.

Plans for Sheridan Park Research Community include an international conference centre, a computation and data complex, and a 10-storey commercial office tower for technical, administrative, and ancillary needs. Sheridan Park will eventually boast formal gardens, fountains, a geological museum and overall landscaping.

During 1964, the ORF moved ahead on basic and applied research, new and improved products and processes, and new ideas for research and development.

In 1964, the foundation continued

to operate a field engineering service, sponsored by the Department of Economics and Development. Its purpose: to help industrial management in the application of technical knowledge to its processes.

Altogether 1,400 visits were made to various industries, and 2,300 information requests were answered.

Twelve studies were undertaken for the Ontario Economic Council into the commercial potentialities of certain business, manufacturing and research opportunities. Forty-two short-term feasibility studies were also undertaken for the Ontario Development Agency into new products and new manufacturing processes.

During 1964, research and development work for various departments of the Ontario government covered many fields of science and ranged from basic studies to the development of practical industrial techniques.

ONTARIO ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Ontario Economic Council has been associated with the Economic Council of Canada and with counterpart organizations in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia in a joint research project to examine the effects of technological change in Canada. Three reports were completed in 1964. They are "A Survey of Changing Employment Patterns at the Lakehead Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William", sponsored by the Ontario Economic Council and undertaken by a research team from the University of Western Ontario; "A Survey of Labour Market Conditions, Windsor," sponsored by the Economic Council of Canada and undertaken by a research team from the University of Windsor, and "Automation and Worker Displacement—The Impact of Change Within a Company", undertaken by the Joint Nova Scotia Labour-Management Study Committee and endorsed by the Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board. The Lakehead and Windsor reports have already been released and the Nova Scotia report will be published in the near future.

An earlier report on the economic problems and potential of the Windsor area, prepared by a special committee of the council, was released early in 1964.

A three-man team from the University of Waterloo was commissioned to conduct a study of regional economic development, needs, problems and trends in the province. Their preliminary report is now being studied by council.

The council through its Northern Development Committee endorsed an economic survey of the District of Cochrane compiled by the Northeastern Ontario Development Association

as a pilot study which could be extended to other districts in Northern Ontario. Subsequently, council commissioned a similar survey of the District of Timiskaming. This latter survey is now nearing completion.

In cooperation with the Productivity Branch of the Economic Council of Canada, the Ontario Economic Council sponsored a series of two-week pilot courses in basic work study in communities more remote from the major metro centres where foreman training facilities are less readily available. Following evaluation of the results of these initial courses, a recommendation has gone forward that these courses be continued and expanded through the Department of Education.

The council prepared a report on Canadian content in government purchasing. Based on these findings, the staff of the council has been working with the purchasing officers of government departments and agencies to assist them in finding Canadian sources and establishing Canadian content in their requirements.

The Ontario Economic Council is interested in the further development of the souvenir industry in the province. Discussions have taken place with the purchasing officers of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Parks Commissions with a view to encouraging expansion in their domestic souvenir purchasing. The council staff circularized 168 Ontario souvenir manufacturers suggesting that they advise these parks commissions of their present product line and future plans. As a result, a number of the companies have received orders for the first time from one or both of these commissions.

THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNITS

The Office of the Chief Economist was established in 1964 to coordinate all government economic research and act as advisor to the Ontario government on economic policy.

The department has four economic units: the Economics Branch, Financial Research Branch, Special Research and Surveys Branch, and Statistics Branch.

The Economics Branch analyzes current economic conditions and trends in Ontario, prepares forecasts of economic activity, population and labour force in Ontario, and prepares statements, memoranda and reports on a wide variety of economic questions, including manufacturing, capital investment, population, immigration, employment and unemployment, automation, foreign trade, and the balance of payments situation.

Most of the branch's work is geared to providing economic advice and information to other agencies in the government. It does distribute to the public the Ontario Economic Review, a monthly publication describing current economic conditions in the province with special articles on different sectors of the economy. The branch also provides information to the public on current and projected economic conditions and other subjects related to Ontario's economic development. Each year a review of Ontario economic statistics is published.

The Financial Research Branch undertakes a wide range of research studies in respect of the financial position of provincial governments and carries out special technical analyses for various governmental departments, agencies, commissions and committees.

In 1964 the branch completed studies dealing with the fiscal operations of Ontario and other provinces, (including such aspects as federal shared-costs and grants-in-aid programs), organization and grants structure of Ontario's educational system,

medical care insurance programs across Canada and in leading European countries, financing of Ontario's institutes of higher learning, sources of credit available to industry and agriculture tax incentives, security market trends, financial conditions in Canada and designated manufacturing industries.

The Special Research and Surveys Branch undertakes analytical and economic feasibility research on an area or industry basis presented in the form of published regional economic surveys or confidential reports leading to policy recommendations in such fields as energy, natural resources and the resource-based industries, conservation, transportation and economic data.

The branch recently prepared and released a time series for labour income by economic region and is now engaged in developing regional estimates on disposable labour income. Similar pilot studies on other income components by regions also are under active consideration.

So far the branch has prepared and published surveys on six of the province's 10 economic regions: North-eastern Ontario, Northwestern Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay and Niagara. It will shortly publish similar studies on the Mid-Western and Lake Erie Regions and is well advanced in the preparation of a new survey of Northeastern Ontario.

The Statistics Branch acts as an advisory body of computer techniques and qualitative analysis to economic and statistical research units in the Ontario government.

In 1964 the branch completed a study and projection of government expenditures, a report on the statistical analysis of succession duty on Ontario estates, and a population projection to 1974 by means of a computer and with the assistance of the Economics Branch. These studies were undertaken for the Ontario Committee on Taxation.



Model of Ontario Pavilion at Expo "67".

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND PLANNING

The Special Projects and Planning Division was established in 1964. One of its first assignments was the creation of an export exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition. Entitled "Ontario Exports to the World", some 80 Ontario manufacturers showed the variety of products they have sold successfully on Ontario government-sponsored sales missions. Purpose of the exhibit was to show that Canadian-made products are finding ready acceptance in all parts of the world.

The division also organized an Ontario economic mission to Hong Kong, China and Japan last year. After studying market conditions in Hong Kong and China, the small Ontario government group went to Japan to join a combined tobacco and nuclear energy group from Ontario.

Nearly 80 per cent of the Canadian nuclear industry is concentrated in Ontario, and by 1970 the Ontario government and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will have some \$400 million invested in nuclear power installations. Papers on the Canadian nuclear concept were presented to Japanese government and utilities officials by members of the Canadian

Nuclear Association and the Ontario Hydro - Electric Power Commission. This Canadian experience with heavy water moderated and cooled nuclear reactors created great interest in Japan.

The tobacco group, representing Ontario flue-cured tobacco growers, met with the Japan Monopoly Corporation. As a result of several meetings it became apparent that Ontario tobacco is competitive in price and quality to any in the world.

The Department of Economics and Development, through the Special Projects and Planning Division, has the responsibility for planning and constructing the Province of Ontario building at Expo '67. Already the story line for the \$5 million project has been completed, and design and architectural work is well under way. Designers for the pavilion are Stewart and Morrison, and architects are Fairfield and Dubois.

Ontario's pavilion at the 1967 World's Fair will spotlight Ontario as the "Province of Opportunity" and explain its social and business environment to the sister provinces and to visitors from other countries.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Women's Advisory Committee is comprised of 24 women from across the province, representing the women in the 10 regional development areas. This group serves as a two-way channel, informing women as to how they can support the economy of the country and assist in upgrading the quality of Canadian consumer goods, and relaying to government those matters affecting women and their economic position.

Conferences for the purpose of involving women in the economy through their day-to-day purchasing power were held across Ontario in 1964. These were attended by 5,000 women representing hundreds of women's organizations. It is estimated that through these meetings at least 20,000 women have been made aware of the way in which they can assist in building a better economy for the country and a better standard of living for their families.

Because of the importance of developing small industries, a program was undertaken to discover new and better Canadian handicrafts for the tourist industry. In accordance with

this plan, exhibits were developed for the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair. Through these displays a number of small businesses have been developed in Ontario.

A major new project of the committee is a unique fashion design award competition. The cooperation of the Toronto Art Gallery was sought and a special hanging of the works of Canadian artists was arranged at the gallery. Designers were invited to enter the competition using the artists' works as the inspiration for their new designs. Only Canadian manufactured fabrics and textiles are to be used in the creation of these designs, thus giving a new importance and impetus to a number of industries.

An award called the "Eedee" award has been created and will be presented for designs meriting recognition. Categories for the competition embrace all lines of women's and children's clothing including shoes and millinery. It is anticipated that this competition with its special awards will bring a new importance and recognition to the manufacturing of apparel in this country.

Information booth at C N E



Results from the women's program have been far-reaching. Both manufacturers and retailers are beginning to realize that women are in a strategic position in the economic world, spending about 80 per cent of the consumer dollar, and that the role they play can influence the fields of trade and industry both at home and abroad.

The committee was honoured by the apparel industry in 1964 when it was presented with the "Judy" award. The citation stressed the valuable assistance given to the apparel industry in Canada through the work of the Women's Advisory Committee in its promotion of Canadian fashions.



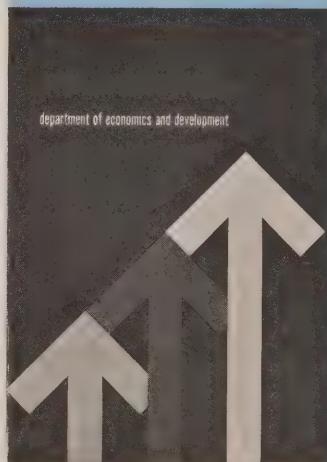
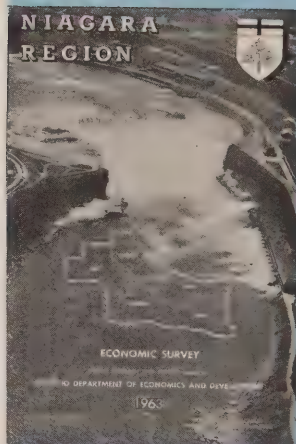
Committee presents Ontario fashions.

Committee wins "Judy" award.



PUBLICATIONS

Ontario Industrial Review 1964
 Services of Trade and Industry Branch
 Regional Development
 Manufacturing Opportunities
 Marketing Abroad
 Exporter's Almanac
 Branch Plant Opportunities
 Sales Mission Program
 Ontario Development Agency
 Ontario Today
 Immigration Services
 Fabrication Gaps in Canadian Industry
 U.S. Imports and Canadian Export
 Opportunities
 U.K. Imports and Canadian Export
 Opportunities
 Ontario Economic Review (monthly)
 Ontario Statistical Review 1964
 Northeastern Ontario Regional
 Economic Survey
 Northwestern Ontario Regional
 Economic Survey
 Georgian Bay Regional Economic
 Survey
 Eastern Ontario Regional Economic
 Survey
 Lake Ontario Regional Economic
 Survey
 Niagara Regional Economic Survey
 Mid-Western Ontario Regional
 Economic Survey



How well
do you
know the
Ontario
Economy?



Exporter's Almanac

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



URING
ITIES



JANUARY 1985
VOL. 1
NO. 1

ONTARIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

MIN. A. J. RUSSELL-MAGGE
DEPUTY M. C. GIBSON, DEPUTY MINISTER

GEORGIAN BAY REGION



ECONOMIC SURVEY

Presented by the
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND DEVELOPMENT

1963

HON. JOHN F. CORRY
Minister of Economics and Development

HON. ROBERT W. MACALUSAT
Minister of Economics and Development



ABROAD



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Development
Agency

Industrial Development

BUSINESS AROUND THE WORLD

**Belgium, England, Germany,
Holland, Italy, Japan, Mexico,
Portugal, Scotland, and
the U.S.A.**

Where the physical export of Ontario products is not economically feasible, the establishment of branch plants abroad, as wholly owned subsidiaries, or joint ventures with local interests and the licensing of foreign firms to manufacture Ontario products are two proven methods of earning foreign exchange.

The following seven companies which established branch plants abroad and the 18 listed as having concluded licensing agreements are examples of successful foreign operations.

Branch Plants

- ☐ Clairtone Sound Corporation Ltd., Rexdale, has joined with Ditchburn Ltd., Sunderland, England, to form Ditchburn-Clairtone Ltd.
- ☐ Dominion Tape of Canada Ltd., Cornwall, has established a branch plant in Liverpool, England.
- ☐ Extrusion Machine Company Ltd., Toronto, has formed an association with Extrusion Presswerken, Offenbach, Germany.
- ☐ Leo Kraemer and Co., Ltd., Kitchener, has established a factory at Whitchurch, Hampshire, England.
- ☐ Morgan Adhesives of Canada Ltd., Brampton, has formed Mactac International, Cannock, Staffs, England.
- ☐ Switson Industries Ltd., Welland, has acquired Simona Engineering Co., Ltd., Harlesdon, London, England.
- ☐ Colonial Jewellery, Toronto, has formed the Safari Corporation, Chicago.



Licensing Arrangements

☐ Aircraft Appliances and Equipment Ltd., Rexdale, and Norris Bros., Haywards Heath, Sussex, England.

☐ Amalgamated Electric Corporation Ltd., Toronto, and Empire Switchboard Incorporated, Brookly, N.Y.

☐ Arcan Eastern Ltd., Hamilton, and the following companies:

S. A. Ateliers J. Empain,
Menage, Belgium.

Buisca Constructie en Transport
Wagenfabrick, Apeldoorn, Holland.

Huni Italiana S.p.a.,
Milan, Italy.

Yawata Metal Fabricating Company
Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

Union Comercial Hispano Americano, S.A., Mexico City, Mexico.

Servalhari Artistica do Corvo,
Corvo, Portugal.

Buckley Iron Works Inc.,
Boston.

Hobourn Sales Inc.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.

☐ Columbus-McKinnon Ltd., St. Catharines, and Brown Bros., Edinburgh, Scotland.

☐ International Anodising Ltd., Toronto, and Cape Allman and Company Ltd., London, England.

☐ Mercury Tool and Stamping Company Ltd., Toronto, and Tonka Toys Inc., Mound, Minnesota, U.S.A.

☐ Perma-Flex Industries Ltd., Toronto, and Coates Bros. and Company Ltd., London, England.

☐ Sailfish Sportscraft Ltd., Richmond Hill, and Alpha S.P.A., Cremona, Italy.

☐ Service Steel and Engineering Ltd., Hamilton, and Italmianti S.A.S. di Rigoni, Milan, Italy.

☐ Simon-Carves of Canada Ltd., Toronto, and Eimco Process Engineers, San Mateo, California, U.S.A.

☐ John Wood Ltd., Toronto, and Bergomi S.P.A., Milan, Italy.



NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

The following 163 branch plants and 12 joint ventures were among the more important firms establishing new manufacturing operations in Ontario during 1964. To be judged a "more important industry" the new branch plants must have 10 employees and a plant of 5,000 square feet.

Company	Location	Origin
A.B.C. Structural Concrete Limited Precast-prestressed concrete products	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	Canada
Accurate Kitchens and Woodworking Limited Custom cupboards, counters and vanities	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Aclo Compounders Limited Colouring and compounding thermoplastic resin	PRESTON	Canada
Acorn Products (Canada) Limited Insulating sealed glass units	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Adams Mine Division of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation Iron ore pellets	KIRKLAND LAKE	United States
Airflow Developments (Canada) Limited Manometers	RICHMOND HILL	United Kingdom
Alcon of Canada, Limited Ophthalmology pharmaceuticals	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Allen Boat Company Fibre glass sailboats	CRYSTAL BEACH	United States
Allied Weaving (Canada) Limited Synthetic fabrics	CORNWALL	Canada
Allied Wood Products Limited Furniture frames	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Anchor Coupling Canada Limited Hydraulic hose assemblies and fittings	BRANTFORD	United States
Anchor Packing Company Ltd., The Gaskets	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Ascoelectric Limited Valves and switches	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	United States
BBR Canada Limited Steel tendons	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Switzerland
Beneke Industries Limited Plastic and composition toilet seats	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Beresford Box Company Limited Printed folding cartons	WATERLOO	Canada
Berlet Electronics Limited Programming equipment	BRANTFORD	Canada
Bernardin of Canada, Limited Closures (caps and lids)	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Bigger Rubber Company Limited, The Reclaimed rubber	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Bingham's, Sam'l., Son Canada Corporation Limited Rubber and plastic covered rollers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Blue Bell Canada, Ltd. Work and play clothes	RENFREW	Canada
Blue Giant Equipment of Canada Limited Materials handling equipment	BRAMPTON	Canada
Bonmar Tool and Die Co. Limited Tools and dies, jigs and fixtures	BRAMPTON	Canada
Bracebridge Latex Products Limited Industrial gloves	BRACEBRIDGE	United States
Brock Industries and Plating Limited Custom fabricating and plating	WELLAND	Canada
Brook Craft of Canada Limited Desk calendars and advertising specialties	PORT HOPE	Canada
Butcher Engineering Enterprises Ltd. Automotive parts (panels)	BRAMPTON	Canada
Canadian Art China Limited China decorations	COLLINGWOOD	Canada
Canadian Velcro Limited Nylon closure tape	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
Caneng Manufacturing Co. Limited Industrial heat process equipment	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada
Carpet-Chex (Canada) Limited Carpet chex	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Carter Carburetor of Canada Limited Carburetors	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	United States
Ceilcote Canada Limited Tanks, linings, pipes and ducts	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Centraplast of Canada Limited Fibre glass boats and building products	ORILLIA TOWNSHIP	Canada
Centri-Spray Corporation of Canada Limited Specialized industrial equipment	SANDWICH EAST TOWNSHIP	United States
Chrysler Airtemp Canada Limited Air-conditioning, heating and cooling units	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Chun King Corporation of Canada, Limited, The Frozen and canned chinese foods	WINDSOR	United States
Cincinnati Time Recorder of Canada Time recorders	LONDON	United States
Classic Trophies Limited Trophies	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Colour Reproductions Limited Colour printers	PETERBOROUGH	Canada
Contempo Manufacturing Limited Portable label im printers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Corecraft Boat Company Limited Boats and canoes	RAINY RIVER	United States
Cork Manufacturing Co. (Canada) Ltd. Gasket material	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom
Coupland Plastics Limited Portable dishwashers	AJAX	Canada
Courtaulds Canada Synthetic Fibres Ltd. Nylon textile yarns	CORNWALL	Canada and United Kingdom

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Cuddy Feeds and Fertilizers Ltd. Feeds and fertilizers	CARADOC TOWNSHIP	Canada
Custom Trailers Limited Mobile homes and custom trailers	EXETER	Canada
Darigold Products Limited Cheese and other milk products	OAKVILLE	Canada
Daryl Products Corp. (Canada) Ltd. Patio doors and shower enclosures	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Dashew Business Machines (Canada) Limited Plastic credit cards	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Davidson Rubber Company Incorporated Foam rubber	PORT HOPE	United States
De Silvey Corporation, The Reconditioned machine tools	BERTIE TOWNSHIP	United States
Devcon Canada Ltd. Formulations and industrial hardware	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Diamond Alkali (Canada) Ltd. Blend plastic dry mixing compound	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Digital Equipment of Canada Limited Computers	CARLETON PLACE	United States
Dodge Manufacturing (Canada) Limited Mechanical transmission equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Dominion Al-Chrome Corporation Limited Anodized aluminum products	PICKERING TOWNSHIP	Canada
Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company Limited Vinyl flooring	BRANTFORD	Canada
Dualed Pane Company Limited Insulating glass	WINDSOR	Canada
Dupli-Color Canada, Limited Automotive touch-up paint specialties	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Duracon Precast Industries Ltd. Precast manholes and catch basins	MALTON	Canada
Everest & Jennings Canadian Limited Folding wheelchairs	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Expanded Metal Company of Canada Limited, The Expanded steel and aluminum	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom
Farris Brantford Ltd. Valves for oil industry	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	United States
Ferrox Iron Ltd. Metal oxides	PRESCOTT	Canada
Fisher-Price Toys Canada, Limited Preschool educational toys	ORANGEVILLE	United States
Gardner Mondiale Limited Lathes	OTTAWA	Belgium
Gartner Steel Products Manufacturing Steel stairways	HESPELER	Canada
Global Tool and Die Company Limited Extrusion dies, tools and fixtures	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada



Du Pont of Canada Limited, Maitland.

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Gorman Wood Limited Moving containers and vegetable boxes	NORWICH	Canada
Goshen Rubber of Canada Limited Automotive hydraulic seals	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Gutten, J., Ceramics Manufacturing Limited Ceramic pottery and ceramic building items	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada
Hamilton Automotive Trim Limited Auto seat covers, carpeting components	HAMILTON	Canada
Hamilton Thermal Specialties Limited Industrial heat transfer equipment	HAMILTON	Canada
Handling Specialty Manufacturing Limited Industrial lifting equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Hardy-Glenwood Products Ltd. Giftware	BARRIE	Canada
Hotpack (Canada) Limited Controlled environmental equipment	WATERLOO	United States
Huron Chemicals Limited Sodium Chlorate	MARATHON	Canada
Imperial Food Products Limited Canned fruits and vegetables	RUTHVEN	Canada
Inspectionair Gauge Ltd. Precision gauges and tooling	WINDSOR	Canada
J.I.C. Electric (Canada) Limited Electrical control panels	WINDSOR	United States
James Industries (Ontario) Limited Walking spring toys	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Jamesbury Corp. Ball valves and actuators	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Kaylee Textiles Limited Children and Misses' knitwear	HAMILTON	Canada
Kenora Superior Red-E-Mix Company Ready-mix concrete products	KENORA	Canada
Kirkwood Commutators (Canada) Limited Commutators and slip rings	BRANTFORD	United States
Koppers Products Ltd. Flexible shaft-couplings	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Lake Foundry and Machine Co., Division of R.T.A. Industries Limited Grey iron, brass and aluminum castings	GRIMSBY	Canada
Lica Wire Limited Stranded wire and cable	HAMILTON	Canada
Liquifeeds Limited Liquid feed supplements for livestock	WOODSTOCK	United Kingdom
Lyons, Verne, Metal Industries Ornamental iron railings and grilles	DUNDAS	Canada
M. & M. Lighting (Hastings) Limited Lighting equipment	HASTINGS	Canada
Mack Trucks Manufacturing Co. of Canada Ltd. Trucks	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Magnetics Incorporated (Canada) Limited Industrial control equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Master Machine and Tool (Elmvale) Limited Machine tools and steel production items	ELMVALE	Canada
Master Vibrator (Canada) Limited Portable space heaters	GALT	United States
McIsaacs, J., & Associates Automotive components	BURLINGTON	Canada
Mikor Furniture Co. Limited, The Dinette and occasional furniture	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Mobilux Homes Limited Mobile homes and travel trailers	AURORA	Canada
Montebello Metal Ltd. Metal tubes	HAWKESBURY	Canada
Morbern Industries Limited Vinyl Coated fabrics	CORNWALL	Canada
Motor Specialty Mfrs. (Ontario) Ltd. Pistons	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Canada
Multiframe Limited Custom picture frames	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Newcomb Spring of Canada Limited Precision springs	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Niemeyer, Theodorus, Manufacturing Company Limited Pipe tobacco	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	Holland
Norchem Ltd. Detergents	NORTH BAY	Canada
North American Ferites Co. Limited Metal oxides	MALTON	Canada
North American Plastics Co. Limited Plastics	WALLACEBURG	United States
Onan Generators Canada Limited Portable engine generators	GUELPH	United States
Orion Plastics Limited Polyethylene drainage fittings	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Orion Veneers Limited Cut veneers	DURHAM	Canada
Panalco Limited Rolled-steel sidings	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Paris Sash & Aluminum Company Limited Prime windows	PARIS	Canada
Pikor Fabrics Limited Industrial fibre glass fabrics	DUNNVILLE	Canada
Polyethelene Bag Canada Limited Polyethylene and cellophane bags	ORANGEVILLE	Canada
Port Colborne Block Supply Concrete blocks	PORT COLBORNE	Canada
Precisioneering Limited Anti-corrosive equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Prestige Packaging Design packaging	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Racal (Canada) Ltd. Modules	OTTAWA	United Kingdom
Rainbow Ceramics Pottery and ceramics	COLLINGWOOD	Canada
Rayco Stamping Products Limited Automotive stampings and assemblies	WINDSOR	Canada
Reed, J. D., Machine Limited Precision machine work	BRANTFORD	Canada
Repla Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Plastic laminated sliding doors	OAKVILLE	Canada
Riviera Plastics Ltd. Plastic containers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Rockgarden Nurseries Limited Peat Moss	PORT COLBORNE	Canada
Rulendo Manufacturing and Equipment Ltd. Special machinery and equipment	BARRIE	Canada
St. Clair Metal Processing Limited Heat treating	WINDSOR	Canada
Scott Custom Plastics, Division of Semple-Gooder & Company Limited Custom-built fibre glass parts	NEW LISKEARD	Canada
Seaforth Pipe Co. Limited Concrete pipe	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Sea-Way Chemicals Limited Plexiglass	WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP	Canada
Sefer Limited Wire Products	PARIS	South America
Select Carton Service Ltd. Corrugated products	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Sheffield Plastics of Canada Ltd. Plastic sheeting for lighting industry	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Sherbrooke Paper Products Limited Corrugated containers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Slant/Fin Limited Baseboard heaters and furnaces	MALTON	United States
South Wind Sailcraft Limited Fibre glass sailboats	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Sportmen Developments Limited Drink dispenser for cars	BURLINGTON	Canada
Square C Textiles Ltd. Woven textiles	ALEXANDRIA	Canada
Steffler Metal Products Limited Commercial heat treating	KITCHENER	Canada
Stittsville Foundry Castings and gears (iron and steel)	STITTSTVILLE	Canada

NEW BRANCH PLANTS AND JOINT VENTURES

Company	Location	Origin
Summerhayes Industrial and Wood Products Ltd. Special custom packaging	HAMILTON	Canada
Sun Pac Foods Limited Food processors	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Tanqueray Gordon and Company (Canada) Limited Gin	WATERLOO	United Kingdom
Tarud Hosiery Mills Ltd. Men and boys' hose	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	South America
Telefunken of Canada Limited Radios and Hi-Fi sets	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Germany
Telso Products Limited Plastic toilet seats	TILBURY	Canada
Temiskaming Brick and Tile Limited Tiles and bricks	DYMOND TOWNSHIP	Canada
Templeton Sur-Lok Limited Automotive carpets	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Terrakrete Limited Precast concrete products	FORT WILLIAM	Canada
Testor Corporation of Canada Limited, The Adhesives, glues and hobby supplies	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Thermotek Limited Glass and plastic container moulds	BRANTFORD	Canada
Timberjack Machines Ltd. Wheeled vehicles for logging	WOODSTOCK	United States
Torginol (Canada) 1963, Limited Seamless floor covering	WINDSOR	United States
Turnco Limited Farm equipment	BLENHEIM	Canada
Uncas Manufacturing (Canada) Ltd. Rings and religious jewellery	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Upsonbilt Limited Laminated fibreboard panels	ST. CATHARINES	United States
Valeron Company of Canada Limited Precision parts, carbide tools	RIVERSIDE	Canada
Valiant Machine & Tool Company Limited Dies, jigs, and plastic moulds	WINDSOR	Canada
Virchem of Canada Ltd. Anhydrous zinc hydrosulfite	CORNWALL	United States
Vollrath of Canada Limited Stainless steel kitchen equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Wallaceburg Packaging Limited Corrugated boxes and cabinets	WALLACEBURG	Canada
Watral Industries Limited Specialty wood cases and cabinets	KITCHENER	Canada
Weller Electric Corporation Soldering guns and irons	KINGSTON	United States

JOINT VENTURES

Joint Venture	Location	Principals
Argus Chemical Canada Ltd. Stabilizers for vinyl-chloride resins	GUELPH	Argus Chemical Corp. United States Hart Chemical Ltd. Guelph
Canada Plastic Containers Limited Plastic bottles	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Cope Allman & Co. Ltd. United Kingdom Canada Lighter & Plastics Limited Metropolitan Toronto
Canadian Zincol Pigment Ltd. Zinc dust	MILTON	Amalgamated Oxides Ltd. United Kingdom The Pigment & Chemical Co. Milton
Century Lighting of Canada Ltd. Lighting products	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Century Lighting, Inc. United States Wesson Lighting Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto
Electro Chemical Products Limited Cordless appliances; nickel cadmium batteries	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	SAFT France Mr. E. C. Petitjean Metropolitan Toronto
Fasco Controls Limited Electrical automotive controls	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Fasco Industries, Inc. United States Allanson Manufacturing Corporation Limited Metropolitan Toronto
Hufcor (Canada) Limited Wood slat and panel doors	PETERBOROUGH	Hough Manufacturing Corporation United States Canadian Ventilating Shades Limited Peterborough
Jerome Cable Accessories Limited High voltage cable accessories	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Jerome Hydraulics Co. United States Natweld Steel Products Limited Metropolitan Toronto
Quindar Products Ltd. Electronic data transmission systems	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Quindar Electronics Inc. United States Messrs. N. Cleland and J. H. Schwartz Calgary, Alberta
Rayex Company of Canada Limited Sunglasses	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Rayex Corporation United States A. Basen and Associates Metropolitan Toronto

JOINT VENTURES

Joint Venture	Location	Principals
Toy Division of Mercury Tool and Stamping Ltd. Metal toys	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Tonka Toys Inc. United States Mercury Tool and Stamping Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto
Waukesha Bearings of Canada Ltd. Centrifugally cast bearings	BRANTFORD	Waukesha Bearings Corporation United States Brantford Precision Limited Brantford

Inco's copper refinery, Copper Cliff.



MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

The following 104 manufacturing arrangements completed in 1964 are indicative of the keen interest and diligent efforts of Ontario manufacturers in this field.

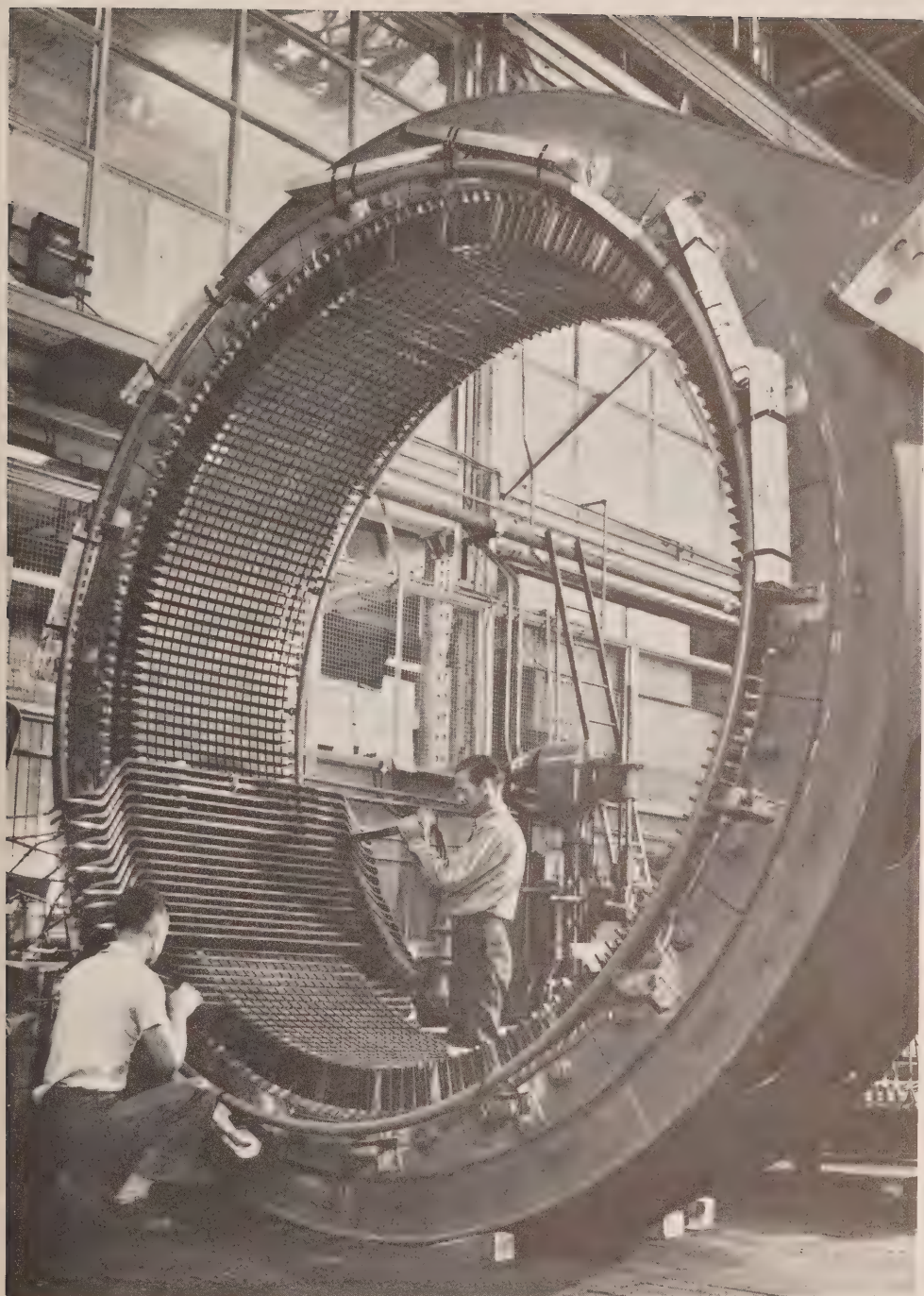
Licensee	Licensor	Product
Abrex Specialty Coatings Ltd. Oakville	Jamestown Finishes, Inc. Division of Tremco Manufacturing Company Jamestown, New York	Vinyl inks
Agressi of Canada Limited Burlington	Berol Aktiebolag Goteborg, Sweden	Pulp and paper industry products
Agressi of Canada Limited Burlington	H. A. Montgomery Co. Detroit, Michigan	Specialty compounds for metal processing industries
Atlas Polar Company Limited Toronto	Hydrauliska Industri Aktiebolaget Hudiksvall, Sweden	Hydraulic cranes
Atlas Polar Company Limited Toronto	Tegs Mekaniska Verkstad Umea, Sweden	Tree length log grapple
Aurora Tool & Mfg. Limited Aurora	Dexter Axle Company Elkhart, Indiana	Line of trailer axles
Aurora Tool & Mfg. Limited Aurora	Marvel Industries Inc. Sturgis, Michigan	Trailer couplers and jacks
Aurora Tool & Mfg. Limited Aurora	Reese Products Corporation Elkhart, Indiana	Equalizing trailer hitches
BMV Manufacturing Company Limited Milverton	Snyder Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Housewares and sporting goods
Bardeau Ltd. Toronto	Carbonic Dispensers, Inc. Canfield, Ohio	Soft drink dispensers
Bardeau Ltd. Toronto	A. J. Gallo Co. Pacific Palisades, California	Ice cube maker
Bardeau Ltd. Toronto	Shelley Manufacturing Company Miami, Florida	Self-levelling devices
Berlet Electronics Limited Brantford	Miehle-Goss-Dexter, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Electronic controls
Bierco Limited Tillsonburg	Leesona Corporation Warwick, Rhode Island	Coil winding equipment
Bowmanville Foundry Co. Limited Bowmanville	Frazer & Jones Company Syracuse, New York	Mine roof expansion bolts
Campbell Machinery Limited Kitchener	Acme Manufacturing Company Detroit, Michigan	Polishing, buffing and deburring machines

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Division Levy Industries Limited Weston	Moulton Bicycles Limited Bradford on Avon, England	Bicycles
Canada Machinery Corporation Limited Galt	Adamson United Co. Akron, Ohio	Rubber processing equipment
Canadian Locomotive Co. Limited Kingston	The C. S. Card Iron Works Co. Denver, Colorado	Mining cars and equipment
Canadian Name Plate Co., Limited Midland	Hamill Manufacturing Company, Inc. Detroit, Michigan	Automobile seat belts
Canadian Velcro Limited Bramalea	Velok Ltd. Montreal, Quebec	Velcro closure
Caneng Manufacturing Company Limited Niagara Falls	K. H. Huppert Co. Chicago, Illinois	Laboratory and tool room furnaces
Caneng Manufacturing Company Limited Niagara Falls	Sunbeam Equipment Corporation Meadville, Pennsylvania	Industrial heat treating equipment
Colonial Homes Limited Pickering	Philip F. Hartung New Brunswick, New Jersey	Building system
Computing Devices of Canada Ltd. Ottawa	Decca Navigator Co. Ltd. New Malden, Surrey, England	Decca navigator receivers
Dominion Traffic Signals Limited Streetsville	Marbelite Co. Inc. Brooklyn, New York	Traffic control equipment
Dominion Traffic Signals Limited Streetsville	Stephenson Corp. Red Bank, New Jersey	Speed detection radar
Dowty Equipment of Canada Limited Ajax	Chandler-Evans Corporation Hartford, Connecticut	Fuel pumps
Dowty Equipment of Canada Limited Ajax	Hydraulic Unit Specialties Company Waukesha, Wisconsin	Industrial valves
Eastern Steel Products Company, Division of Turnbull Elevator Limited Preston	Ryan Industries, Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	Cryogenic vessels and tank trucks
Electronics & Microwave Laboratories Ltd. Burlington	Mid-Eastern Electronics, Inc. Springfield, New Jersey	Power supplies
W. R. Elliott Limited Kitchener	Ross Gear and Tool Co. Lafayette, Indiana	Gear train components
Fibre Products of Canada, Ltd. Brantford	A. Sternthal Montreal, Quebec	Battery warmer
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	Appleton Machine Company Appleton, Wisconsin	Pulp and paper machinery

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	The Lithibar Company Holland, Michigan	Hydraulic block machines
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	The Noble & Wood Machine Company Hoosick Falls, New York	Pulp and paper machinery
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	Superior Design, Inc. Parsippany, New Jersey	Oiling systems
Fleet Manufacturing Limited Fort Erie	Basco, Inc. North Tonawanda, New York	Heat exchangers
Full Mold Process (Canada) Limited Waterloo	Full Mold Process, Inc. Lathrup Village, Michigan	Full mold process for ferrous foundries
Genaire (1961) Limited St. Catharines	Fluidyne Engineering Corporation Minneapolis, Minnesota	Skis for planes
Girotti Sculptured Art Products Ltd. St. Catharines	Universal Statuary Corporation Chicago, Illinois	Plaques and statuary
Fritz W. Glitsch & Sons, Canada Limited Uxbridge	Hudson Engineering Corporation Houston, Texas	Air cooled heat exchanger
Fritz W. Glitsch & Sons, Canada Limited Uxbridge	Specialty Engineering Company Dallas, Texas	Soft drink dispensers
B. F. Goodrich Canada Limited Kitchener	W. J. Ruscoe Company Akron, Ohio	Adhesives
Grampian Marine Limited Oakville	Fairey Marine Ltd. Hamble, England	Sail boats
G. L. Griffith & Sons, Limited Stratford	Slip-X Safety Treads Springfield, Illinois	Safety treads
Handling Specialties Manufacturing Limited Toronto	Handi-Ramp Inc. Mundelein, Illinois	Special truck unloading ramps
Handling Specialties Manufacturing Limited Toronto	Southworth Machine Co. Portland, Maine	Scissor type lift tables
James Howden & Parsons of Canada Limited Scarborough	George Koch Sons Inc. Evansville, Indiana	Large commercial incinerators
Jaeger Machine Company of Canada Ltd. St. Thomas	Champ Corporation El Monte, California	Fork lift trucks
Kist Canada Limited Stratford	Squirt Company Sherman Oaks, California	Soft drinks



Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Hamilton.

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Lily Cups Limited Toronto through parent company Lily Tulip Cup Corporation	Haveg Industries, Inc. Wilmington, Delaware	Process to produce plastic drinking cups
MacDonald Chemquip Limited Toronto	Turbon Process Equipment Inc. Brooklyn, New York	High shear centrifugal mixer
Major Pool Equipment Corporation (Canada) Ltd. Oshawa	Leval Industries Inc. Farmingdale, New York	Pool tables
Major Pool Equipment Corporation (Canada) Ltd. Oshawa	Major Pool Equipment Corporation South Kearny, New Jersey	Liners and filters
Marshall Industries Limited Rexdale	Paulin Infra-Red Products Cleveland, Ohio	Infra-red cooker and heater
Millard & Lumb Ltd. Kingston	Way-Wolff Associates Inc. Long Island City, New York	Contract work for boilers
Milne Steel Fabricating Co. Hamilton	Metal Coating Corp. Chicago, Illinois	Pump pressure tanks
Mohawk Mills Limited Hamilton	Joseph Bencroft & Sons Wilmington, Delaware	Process for producing machine-washable wool products
Monarch Knitting Co., Limited Toronto	The William Carter Co. Needham Heights, Massachusetts	Knitted cotton underwear
National Sales Incentives Ltd. Don Mills	Librarie Hachette Paris, France	Flexible plastic recordings
Noront Steel Construction Company Limited Sudbury	Percy Langdon Sudbury	Potato harvester
The Northern Paint & Varnish Co. Limited Owen Sound	Chapman Chemical Co. Memphis, Tenn.	Wood preservatives
Northland Machinery Supply Co. Limited Fort William	Duffin Corporation Hopkins, Minnesota	High capacity grain cleaners
Ontario Drive & Gear Ltd. Kitchener	Hans Heynau Munich, Germany	Portable ski lift
Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited Toronto	EVCO St. Laurent, Quebec	Pipe fitting assembly
Owl-Lite Equipment Limited Fort Erie	Electronic Specialties Company Batavia, Illinois	Flashers for safety equipment
Penfound Varnish Co. Limited Rexdale	Lilly Varnish Co. Indianapolis, Indiana	Finishes
Pfautler Permutit Canada Ltd. Scarborough	Tote Systems Division Hoover Ball and Bearing Co. Beatrice, Nebraska	Tote storage bins

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Porcelain and Metal Products Limited Orillia	Temco, Inc. Nashville, Tenn.	Gas heaters
Powell & Growers Limited St. Catharines	Chivers & Sons Ltd. Histon, Cambridge, England	Jams and marmalades
Powell & Growers Limited St. Catharines	Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. Hanson, Massachusetts	Cranberry sauce
Powerlite Devices Limited Toronto	Sylvania Electric Products Inc. Salem, Massachusetts	Outdoor lighting fixtures
Powlesland Engineering Limited Woodbridge	Aerovent Fan Company Piqua, Ohio	Fans, etc.
Powlesland Engineering Limited Woodbridge	American Air Curtain Division St. Louis, Missouri	Air curtain doors
Powlesland Engineering Limited Woodbridge	Bayley Blower Company Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Fans and blowers
Powlesland Engineering Limited Woodbridge	Firth Cleveland Ltd. London, England	Tangential fans
Precisioneering Limited Scarborough	Heil Process Equipment Corp. Cleveland, Ohio	Semi-automated process for production of f.r.p. pipe and ducts
Raymond's Nut Shops Limited Kitchener	Brewster Food Service, Inc. Bloomington, Illinois	"Beer nuts"
Rebmec Industries Ltd. Brantford	Lyte Industries Ltd. London, England	Aluminum ladders, steps, fire escapes and special access equipment
L.J.R. Sanders Co. Ltd. Galt	F. J. Stokes Company Philadelphia, Pa.	Vacuum impregnating systems
Scott Products and Supplies Limited Welland	Refractories and Insulation Co., Division of Combustion Engineering-Superheater Ltd. Sherbrooke, Quebec	Castable refractories
Simon-Carves of Canada Ltd. Toronto	Drummond Patents Ltd. Walthamstow, England	The Drummond washer for cleaning dust particles from glass
Sola-Basic Products Ltd. Toronto	Carpenter Manufacturing Company Somerville, Massachusetts	Lighting equipment
Soo Foundry & Machine Company Ltd. Sault Ste. Marie	Wichita Steel Fabricators, Inc. Wichita, Kansas	Line of rollers and tampers for highway construction
South Shore Manufacturing Co. Ltd. West Lorne	Kieley and Mueller Inc. Middletown, New York	Control valves, pressure regulators and level controllers
Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. of Canada Limited Belleville	Missouri-Rogers Corp. Joplin, Missouri	Crushing equipment

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Stevens-Hepner Company Limited Port Elgin	Pro-Phy-Lac-Tic Brush Company Florence, Massachusetts	Brushes
Storror Dunbrick Ltd. Oshawa	Fleming Manufacturing Co. Cuba, Missouri	Precast panels, flooring and masonry units
Taylor Woodrow of Canada Limited Toronto	Safege Transport Paris, France	Monorail
Tenatronics Limited Newmarket	Brach Mfg. Corp. Newark, New Jersey	Antennae
Timberland-Ellicott Limited Woodstock	The Leithiser Company York, Pennsylvania	Transmission line erecting equipment
Towne & Country Furniture Limited London	Heirloom Furniture Inc. High Point, North Carolina	Furniture
Tridon Manufacturing Limited Burlington	Items Limited Kingston, Ontario	Banding clamps
Universal Cooler Division of Sno-Boy Coolers Limited Barrie	McCray Refrigerator Company of Canada Ltd. Kendallville, Indiana	Refrigerated counters
Van-Wilson Limited Subsidiary of Robin-Nodwell Manufacturing Ltd. Burlington	AEC Limited, Subsidiary of Leyland Motor Corp. London, England	Manufacturing and assembly of buses
Wallaceburg Brass Limited Wallaceburg	Friedrich Grohe Armaturenfabrik West Germany	Thermostatic mixing valve
Ward Leonard of Canada Limited Toronto	Magnetic Devices Ltd. Newmarket, Suffolk, England	Relays and solenoids
Westclox Canada Limited Peterborough	Haydon Division General Time Corporation New York, N.Y.	Industrial time controls
Wilby Iron Works Limited Weston	Little Giant Products, Inc. Peoria, Illinois	Lift truck attachments and road sweepers
Wix Corporation Limited Toronto	Bendix Filter Division Bendix Corporation Detroit, Michigan	Wide range of sophisticated filter products
The P. B. Yates Machine Company Limited Hamilton	Bush Manufacturing Inc. Birmingham, Alabama	Chippers and screens for pulp and paper industry
The P. B. Yates Machine Company Limited Hamilton	Standard Dry Kiln Company Indianapolis, Indiana	Dry kiln equipment
The P. B. Yates Machine Company Limited Hamilton	M. A. Ward Company Eugene, Oregon	Double arbor edgers with related equipment



Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

MARKETING ABROAD

Ontario stepped-up its Sales Opportunity Mission Program in 1964.

These missions, which continued to achieve good results in countries visited in previous years, successfully penetrated new markets in such areas as the Caribbean, Central and South America and West Africa.

Goods ranging from processed foodstuffs, warm air central heating, clothing, measuring instruments and household appliances to fine chemicals, ethical pharmaceuticals and electronic components and systems all found ready acceptance in a wide variety of markets.

Such is the story behind the following 16 Sales Opportunity Missions which sold goods estimated at more than \$30 million:

January 15, 1964 — To Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

Acco Canadian Company Ltd., East York.	Ray Hall Adventures Ltd., Oshawa.
Canadian Pittsburg Industries Ltd., Toronto.	Keith-Day Ltd., Waterloo.
Colson (Canada) Ltd., East York.	The Lufkin Rule Company of Canada Ltd., Barrie.
Dominion Gasket and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto.	Ray Plastics Ltd., Weston.
Duro Aluminum Ltd., Hamilton.	Simplicity Products Ltd., Hespeler.
Findlays Ltd., Carleton Place.	Tilleys Ltd., Toronto.

February 17, 1964 — To New York

Avdel Ltd., Rexdale.	The Pedlar People Ltd., Oshawa.
Domus Engineering Company, Toronto.	Simcoe Mitt and Glove Company Ltd., Simcoe.
Heintzman and Company Ltd., Toronto.	Speedy Shoe Recolour Ltd., Toronto.
Infil Panels Ltd., Cobourg.	Topper Artistic Products Ltd., Toronto.
O and W Electronics, Toronto.	Winchester Western (Canada) Ltd., Cobourg.

March 9, 1964 — To Los Angeles

Aircraft Appliances and Equipment Ltd., Rexdale.	George Kelk Ltd., Don Mills.
Aqua-Marine Manufacturing Ltd., Toronto.	Kent-McClain of Canada Ltd., Toronto.
Electronic Associates Ltd., Willowdale.	Octopus Products Ltd., Toronto.
Louis Fischl Glove Company Ltd., Prescott.	Schipper Fur Fashion Manufacturers Ltd., Toronto.
Hamilton Porcelains Ltd., Brantford.	Wiley Leathercrafts Ltd., Scarborough.

March 18, 1964 — To Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

S. A. Armstrong Ltd., East York.	The Canada Metal Company Ltd., Toronto.
Boston Insulated Wire and Cable Co. Ltd., Hamilton.	Carlton Cards Ltd., Etobicoke.

MARKETING ABROAD

Data Business Forms Ltd.,
Malton.
First Cooperative Packers of Ontario
Ltd., Barrie.
John Inglis Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Irwin Specialties Ltd.,
Toronto.

Lanark Labs Ltd.,
Perth.
Le Page's Ltd.,
Etobicoke.
Pond Fabrics Ltd.,
Simcoe.
Gordon Young Ltd.,
Toronto.

April 17, 1964 — To U.K. and Continent

Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Ltd., Toronto.
Ambridge-Thompson Ltd.,
Ottawa.
Argo Bowling Company,
Toronto.
Clairtone Sound Corporation Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Dominion Metalware Industries Ltd.,
Port Credit.

Essex Electronics of Canada Ltd.,
Trenton.
Gilson Manufacturing Company Ltd.,
Guelph.
Knoll Shoes Ltd.,
Port Colborne.
Monarch Master Manufacturing Ltd.,
Toronto.
Paradise Classics,
Toronto.

May 22, 1964 — To U.K. and Continent

Flangeklamp of Canada Ltd.,
St. Catharines.
Harjohn Industries Ltd.,
Toronto.
Kramer Magnetics Ltd.,
Port Credit.
Krystal Cap Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Morton-Parker Ltd.,
Trenton.
Niagara Food Products Ltd.,
Stoney Creek.

Royalmetal Corporation Ltd.,
Galt.
Tingen's Turkey Ranch and Hatchery
Ltd., Harrow.
T and H Controls Ltd.,
Chatham.
Thompson, Heyland Lumber Ltd.,
Burk's Falls.
Superb Sportswear Ltd.,
Toronto.
Waterproofing Developments Ltd.,
Scarborough.

June 12, 1964 — To Milan, Italy

Delamere and Williams Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Greavette Boat Corporation Ltd.,
Gravenhurst.
Monarch Marine,
Windsor.
Penick Canada Ltd.,
Toronto.

Radio Components Ltd.,
Toronto.
Sound Electronic Specialties Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Reynolds Extrusion Sales Company
Ltd., Toronto.
Wright Aluminum Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

June 26, 1964 — To U.K. and Continent

Appel Process Ltd.,
Toronto.
N. M. Bartlett Manufacturing Company
Ltd., Beamsville.
Donn Products,
Oakville.
Grampion Marine Ltd.,
Oakville.

McRobert Manufacturing Company,
Toronto.
Moczick Tool and Die Works of
Canada Ltd., Chatham.
Northern Gemcraft,
Sault Ste. Marie.
Ontario Steel Products Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

MARKETING ABROAD

Ottawa Iron Works Ltd.,
Ottawa.
Robertson, Stark and Holland Ltd.,
Toronto.

Shepherds Boats Ltd.,
Niagara-on-the-Lake.

July 17, 1964 — To Mexico and Venezuela

Aero Tool Works Ltd.,
Toronto.
Frank Doerner and Sons Ltd.,
Waterloo.
Dominion Colour Corporation Ltd.,
New Toronto.
Roy W. Emery Ltd.,
Toronto.
Foster, Wheeler Ltd.,
St. Catharines.
Husky Manufacturing and Tool Works
(Ontario) Ltd., North York.

International Tools Ltd.,
Windsor.
Kent Steel Products Ltd.,
North York.
Liberty Ornamental Iron Ltd.,
Toronto.
S.K.D. Manufacturing Company Ltd.,
Amherstburg.
Vulcan Equipment Company Ltd.,
Leaside.

August 23, 1964 — To U.S.A.

Dale Electronics Canada Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Desitron Company Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Ferranti Electronics,
Toronto.
Garrett Manufacturing Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Gulton Industries (Canada) Ltd.,
Gananoque.

Jarry Electronics,
Hawkesbury.
Litton Systems (Canada) Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Magna Electronics Corporation Ltd.,
Toronto.
Muirhead Instruments Ltd.,
Stratford.

September 11, 1964 — To Germany and France

Benco Television Associates Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Canada Packers,
Fine Chemicals Division,
Toronto.
Fleetwood Bowling Equipment Ltd.,
North York.
Forstner (Canada) Ltd.,
Don Mills.
General Steelwares Ltd.,
London.
Hahn Brass Ltd.,
New Hamburg.

Hanover Kitchens (Canada) Ltd.,
Hanover.
Lennox Industries (Canada) Ltd.,
Islington.
New Surpass Petrochemicals Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Prescott Hide and Skin Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Proctor-Silex Sales (Canada) Ltd.,
Toronto.
E. D. Smith and Sons Ltd.,
Winona.
George White and Sons Company Ltd.,
London.

October 9, 1964 — To Milan

Al-Mould Manufacturing Ltd.,
Toronto.
Berry-Hill Ltd.,
St. Thomas.

Colonial Homes Ltd.,
West Hill.
Elco Ltd.,
Toronto.

MARKETING ABROAD

Garret Manufacturing Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Goderich Manufacturing Company
Ltd., Goderich.
Kenwood Mills,
Arnprior.
M. A. Korne Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

Leigh Metal Products Ltd.,
London.
Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers
Association, Port Stanley.
Ontario Farm Products
Marketing Board,
Toronto.
Pumps and Softeners Ltd.,
London.

October 19, 1964 — To Chicago

Clarke and Clarke Sales Company,
Barrie.
Delero Stellite,
Belleville.
Dosco Steel Ltd.,
Rexdale.
Electronic Controls Ltd.,
Belleville.
Mercury Varnish Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

The Pedlar People Ltd.,
Oshawa.
S.K.D. Manufacturing Company Ltd.,
Amherstburg.
Unimark Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Waltham Products,
Ottawa.

October 26, 1964 — To New York

Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd.,
Toronto.
Bugle Products Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Canada Bread Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

Holland River Gardens,
Bradford.
Stafford Foods Ltd.,
Toronto.
S. Wald Produce,
Palmerston.

November 2, 1964 — To Germany

Algonquin-Blanchard Ltd.,
Toronto.
Aljon Products Ltd.,
Scarborough.
Archery Craft,
Toronto.
Canadian General Electric Ltd.,
Tubes and Electronic Components
Division, Toronto.
Graphico Precision Works Ltd.,
Scarborough.

Kroy Unshrinkable Wools Ltd.,
Toronto.
Gerry Lewis Ltd.,
Toronto.
Leigh Instruments Ltd.,
Carleton Place.
Seagram Torsion Flite,
Toronto.
Wally Enterprises Ltd.,
Wallaceburg.

November 29, 1964 — To Ghana and Nigeria

Abitibi Power and Paper Company
Ltd., Toronto.
Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.,
Commercial Products Division,
Ottawa.
Canada Wire and Cable Company Ltd.,
Toronto.
Dominion Road Machinery Company
Ltd., Goderich.

Electrovert Ltd.,
Toronto.
John Garay and Associates Ltd.,
Toronto.
Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms Ltd.,
Galt.
G. H. Wood and Company Ltd.,
Toronto.

PLANT EXPANSIONS

Often local authorities and the public are inclined to assess the results of their industrial development effort by the number of new industries which enter a community. Without deprecating this, it should be noted that on average there are at least three times as many expansions as new plants; expansions are usually initiated by larger companies; each expansion usually involves a larger plant area; each expansion usually involves a larger increase in the labour force of the community, and each expansion usually represents more efficient use of capital because the expansions are based on greater local experience and greater technical knowledge than new companies entering the community for the first time and perhaps initiating a product new to the company.

The following information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics illustrates the increasing importance of expansions to Ontario and shows that capital expenditures by existing companies increased by over 50 per cent between 1961 and 1964.

Year	Total Capital Expenditures for Ontario in the Manufacturing Sector	Capital Expenditures for New Mfg. Establishments	Capital Expenditures by Existing Mfg. Companies	Percent of Expansions to total Capital Expenditures
1961	\$534,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$474,000,000	88.8%
1962	\$648,000,000	\$52,000,000	\$596,000,000	92.0%
1963	\$675,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$630,000,000	93.3%
1964	\$740,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$712,000,000	94.2%

The following lists show 523 manufacturing companies which expanded in Ontario during 1964. Fifty-one plants expanded at a new location and 472 expanded at their present location. These are the expansions listed by municipalities in their annual returns to the department.

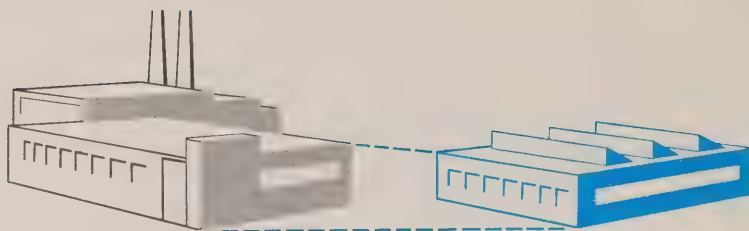
These expansions involve over 17,000 new employees, over 11,000,000 square feet of new manufacturing capacity and over \$237 million capital expenditure on new buildings, property and machinery. These expansions represent about three times as many new employees, three times as much new capacity and three times more additional capital expenditure than was spent by new plants entering Ontario during 1964.





B-A refinery at Clarkson.

EXPANSIONS AT NEW LOCATIONS



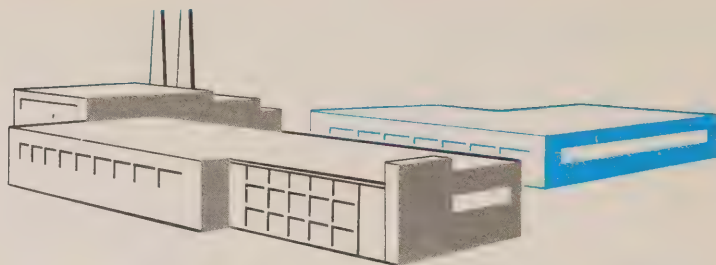
During 1964 the following 51 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding to new locations in the Province.

Company	Parent Plant or Former Location	New Location
Austin, Carl Company Limited	WESTON	Bobcaygeon
Automatic Screw Machine Products Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Canada Tool Company (Galt) Limited	GALT	Hespeler
Canadian Canopy Company Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Canadian Heritage Furniture Limited	WATERDOWN	Burlington
Canadian Industries Limited	MONTREAL	Kemptville
Carlton Cards Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Carrier Air Conditioning Canada Limited	TORONTO	Chinguacousy Twp.
Cello Products Limited—Preston Division	OAKVILLE	Preston
Chemtex Products Limited	TORONTO	Rexdale
Cockshutt Farm Equipment of Canada Limited	BRANTFORD	Brampton
Dayton Steel Foundry of Canada Limited	ORILLIA	Guelph
Dick, R. & J., (Canada) Limited	BURLINGTON	Oakville
DoAll Canada Limited	TORONTO	Rexdale
Dominion Chain Company Limited	NIAGARA FALLS	Stratford
Dominion Welding Engineering Company Limited	TORONTO	Vaughan Twp.

EXPANSIONS AT NEW LOCATIONS

Company	Parent Plant or Former Location	New Location
Fielding Chemicals Limited	TORONTO	Cooksville
Fraser, Kenneth S., Company Limited	TORONTO	Markham Twp.
Fyr-Fyter Company of Canada Limited	MIMICO	Brampton
Guard-All Aluminum Products Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
General Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON	Burlington
Home Juice Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON	Toronto
Huntington Laboratories Limited	TORONTO	Chinguacousy Twp.
Hydraulex Limited	CLARKSON	Cooksville
K-Vet Laboratories Limited	GALT	Hespeler
Laing Industries Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Marr Electric Limited	TORONTO	Cooksville
Marson (Canada) Limited	TORONTO	Rexdale
McCord Corporation	WINDSOR	Orangeville
McCormack Blades Limited	BRAMPTON	Whitby
Nasco Products Limited	HAMILTON	Salfleet Twp.
Newman Structural Steel Limited	ST. CATHARINES	Welland
North American Refractories Limited	HAMILTON	Caledonia
Odlo Machinery Limited	HESPELER	Preston
Origena Pizza Crust Company of Canada Limited	TORONTO	Cooksville
Pengor Limited	OTTAWA	Carleton Place
Pioneer Electric Eastern Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Precision Platers	ST. CATHARINES	Oakville
Rainbow Chemicals Limited	TILBURY	Harrow
Rexo-Therm of Canada Limited	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Sargent & Greenleaf of Canada Limited	NEW HAMBURG	St. Catharines
Searle, G. D., & Company of Canada Limited	BRAMPTON	Chinguacousy Twp.
Sherbinin de, I. E. Company	TORONTO	Etobicoke Twp.
Simmons Limited	TORONTO	Chinguacousy Twp.
Spence, W. R., Industries Limited	LONG BRANCH	Rexdale
Standard Crafts Preston Limited	PRESTON	Hespeler
Supreme Aluminum Industries Limited	SCARBOROUGH	Pickering
Tridon Manufacturing Limited	HAMILTON	Burlington
Wallace Barnes Company Limited	HAMILTON	Burlington
Wayne Sweep Manufacturing Company Limited	WESTON	Chinguacousy Twp.
Whitby Boat Works	WHITBY	Ajax

EXPANSIONS AT SITE



During 1964 the following 472 Ontario manufacturing companies were among the more important expanding at present site.

Company Name	Location
Aerometal Products & Design Limited	TORONTO
Air King Limited	WESTON
Ajax Magnethermic Canada Limited	AJAX
Alanco Aurora Limited	AURORA
Alcore Fabricating Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, The	SAULT STE. MARIE
Allied Chemical Canada Ltd.	MOORE TWP.
Alma Paint & Varnish Co. Limited	LONDON
Almax Ceramics Limited	LINDSAY
Aluminum Company of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
Aluminum Company of Canada Limited	KINGSTON
American Motors (Canada) Limited	BRAMPTON
Amerock Limited	MEAFORD
Andrew Antenna Company Limited	WHITBY
Anthes Imperial Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Arcan Eastern Limited	HAMILTON
Arctic Canvas Limited	NORTH BAY
Armalux Glass Industries Limited	REXDALE
Armet Industries Limited	GUELPH
Artcraft Woodwork Company	NIAGARA FALLS
Artex Woollens Limited	HESPELER
Associated Tube Industries Limited	MARKHAM TWP.
Bach-Simpson Limited	LONDON
Baltimore Aircoil of Canada Limited	BRAMPTON
Barber Die Casting Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Barlin-Scott Manufacturing Co. Limited	STONE CREEK

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Baxter Canning Company Ltd., The	BLOOMFIELD
Baxter Laboratories of Canada Limited	ALLISTON
Bay Mills Limited	MIDLAND
Beauty Industries Limited	HAMILTON
Bekaert, Robert, Machine & Tool Repair	CHATHAM
Bell Thread Co. Limited, The	HAMILTON
Benn Iron Foundry Limited	WALLACEBURG
Bentley's Sporting Goods Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Berry-Hill Limited	ST. THOMAS
Bingley Steel Works Limited	CORNWALL
Birchland Veneer Limited	THESSALON
Blachford, H. L., Limited	TORONTO
Blackstone Industrial Products Limited	STRATFORD
Blenheim Manufacturing Limited	BLENHEIM
Boehmer, A. & C., Limited	KITCHENER
Bogdon & Gross Furniture Company Limited	WALKERTON
Bomac Steel Company Limited	COOKSVILLE
Borden Company Limited, The	INGERSOLL
Borden Company Limited, The	NORTH YORK
Borden Company Limited, The	TILLSONBURG
Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Brampton Poultry—Division of Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited	BRAMPTON
Breen Wire Products Limited	TORONTO
Bright, T. G., & Co. Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Brinton Carpets Limited	LINDSAY
Brodie Industries Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Broome Porcelain Co.	COOKSVILLE
Budd Machine-Tool Company Limited	WINDSOR
Bundy Tubing of Canada Limited	CHINGUACOUSY TWP.
Burgess Machine & Tool Limited	WALLACEBURG
Butler Metals Limited	PRESTON
Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Cameron Windows Aluminum Limited	BRAMPTON
Canada Cabinets and Furniture Limited	WATERLOO
Canada Iron Foundries Limited	HAMILTON

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Canada Iron Foundries Limited	ST. THOMAS
Canada Packers Limited	CHATHAM
Canada Spool & Bobbin Co. Limited	WALKERTON
Canada Vitriified Products Limited	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Admiral Corporation Limited	PORT CREDIT
Canadian Aniline and Extract Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Belvedere Products Limited	KITCHENER
Canadian Blower & Forge Company Ltd., The	KITCHENER
Canadian Cannery Limited	DRESDEN
Canadian Carborundum Company Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Clark Limited	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Engineering & Tool Company Limited	WINDSOR
Canadian Filters Limited	CHATHAM
Canadian Flight Equipment Cobourg Limited	TRENTON
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	COBOURG
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	GUELPH
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	OAKVILLE
Canadian Liquid Air Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Meter Company Limited	MILTON
Canadian Ohio Brass Company Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Oxygen (1963) Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Seating Company Limited	TORONTO
Canadian Spawn & Supply Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Canadian Synthetic Fibres Limited	GALT
Canadian Timken—Division of the Timken Roller Bearing Company	ST. THOMAS
Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited	NORTH YORK
Chateau-Gai Wines Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Chatham Plating Limited	CHATHAM
Choice Cut-Up Chicken (1958) Ltd.	AURORA
Chubb-Mosler & Taylor Safes Limited	BRAMPTON
Clairtone Sound Corporation Limited	REXDALE
Cleaver-Brooks of Canada Limited	STRATFORD
Clevite Limited	ST. THOMAS
Clover Leaf Bedding Company Limited	WESTON



Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park.

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

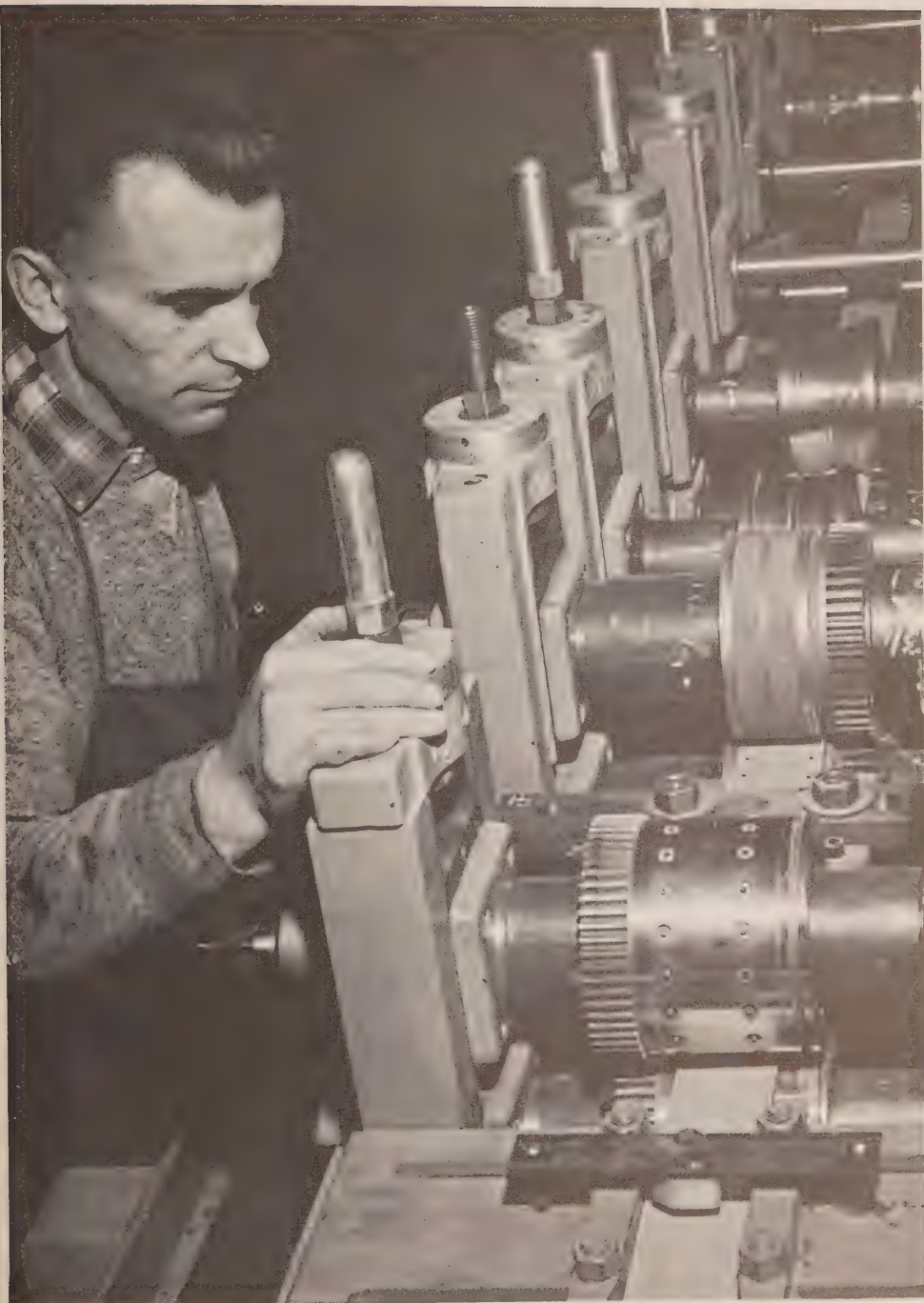
Company Name	Location
Cluthe, George, Manufacturing Co. Limited, The	WATERLOO
Cole of California (Canada) Limited	OSHAWA
Columbus McKinnon Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Commercial Truck Bodies Limited	TORONTO
Commonwealth Advertising Company Limited	CLARKSON
Conroy Manufacturing Company Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Continental Motors of Canada	ST. THOMAS
Cook Bros. Milling Company Limited	HENSALL
Cooksville Steel Limited	COOKSVILLE
Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Limited	STRATFORD
Corecraft-Boat Co. Ltd.	RAINY RIVER
Cornhill, James & Sons, Limited	CHATHAM
Court Galvanizing Limited	GUELPH
Crane Canada Limited—Port Hope Sanitary Division	PORT HOPE
Crossley Patterns Limited	ORILLIA
Crowe Foundry Limited	HESPELER
Cunningham Sheet Metal Works Limited	CHATHAM
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
D C A Food Industries Limited	TRENTON
D H I Limited	BRAMPTON
Danfoss Manufacturing Company Limited	PORT CREDIT
Daycan Limited	REXDALE
Deere, John, Limited	WELLAND
Delhi Metal Products Limited	DELHI
Demag Industrial Equipment Limited	CLARKSON
Designed Precision Castings Limited	BRAMPTON
Dexion Canada Limited	WESTON
Diamond Clay Products Limited	BURLINGTON
Dick, A. B., Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Dominion Die Casting Limited	WALLACEBURG
Dominion Fasteners Limited	HAMILTON
Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited	HAMILTON
Dominion Glass Company Limited	WALLACEBURG
Dominion Poly Products Ltd.	DOWNSVIEW
Dominion Road Machinery Company Limited, The	GODERICH
Dominion Tape of Canada Limited	CORNWALL

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Donald Ropes & Wire Cloth Limited	HAMILTON
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	WESTON
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Dowdall Millwork	NORTH BAY
Dresser Electric Limited	WINDSOR
Driam Pipe Canada Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Du Pont of Canada Limited	AJAX
Du Pont of Canada Limited	BROCKVILLE
Du Pont of Canada Limited	KINGSTON
Du Pont of Canada Limited	MOORE TWP.
Du Pont of Canada Limited	NORTH BAY
Duncan, Robert G., Tool and Die Galt Limited	GALT
Dunham-Bush of Canada Limited	WESTON
Durisol Materials Limited	MITCHELL
Dymo of Canada Limited	REXDALE
E T F Tools Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Eagle Precision Tool Limited	BRANTFORD
East Side Plating Company Limited	WINDSOR
Eaton Automotive Canada Limited	LONDON
Eclipse Fuel Engineering Co. of Canada Ltd.	NORTH YORK
Ethyl Corporation of Canada Ltd.	SARNIA
Ethyl Corporation of Canada Ltd.	MOORE TWP.
Elaine Footwear (Stirling) Limited	STIRLING
Elan Tool & Die Limited	CHATHAM
Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Limited	DUNNVILLE
Elliott, Leonard, Tools Limited	BRANTFORD
Electro Porcelain Limited	WATERLOO
Electroline Manufacturing Company Limited	WINDSOR
Elgin Handles Limited	ST. THOMAS
El-Met-Parts Ltd. & Modern Handling Methods Ltd.	DUNDAS
Emco Limited	LONDON
Empire Rug Mills Limited	ST. CATHARINES
English Plastics Limited	BRAMPTON
Erie Iron Works Co. Limited	ST. THOMAS
Essex Cabinet Makers (Ontario) Limited	WINDSOR

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Excel Metalcraft Limited	AURORA
Ex-Cell-O Corporation Canada Limited	LONDON
Federal-Mogul-Bower (Canada) Ltd.	STRATFORD
Fell-Fab Products Limited	HAMILTON
Fiberglas Canada Limited	GUELPH
Field, J. G., & Co. Ltd.	TAVISTOCK
First Co-Operative Packers of Ontario Limited, The	BARRIE
Fisker Corportion Limited	COOKSVILLE
Flexpac Products	OSHAWA
Flex-O-Lite of Canada Limited	ST. THOMAS
Flexonics Corporation of Canada	BRAMPTON
Florida Kitchen Equipment Company Limited	NORTH YORK
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	CHINGUACOUSY TWP.
Foster Wheeler Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Foundry Services (Canada) Limited	GUELPH
Fram Canada Limited	STRATFORD
Frank Tool and Die Company Limited	BURLINGTON
Fraser, Kenneth S., Co. Limited	MARKHAM
Fromm Brothers Limited	GALT
Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Limited	KINGSTON
Frost Steel & Wire Company Limited	HAMILTON
Fuller Brush Company Limited	BURLINGTON
G & M Forest Products Limited	MARKHAM TWP.
Garden City Paper Mills Co. Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Garland Commercial Ranges Limited	ETOBICOKE
Garlock of Canada Limited	ETOBICOKE
General Fire Extinguisher Corporation (Canada) Ltd., The	WINDSOR
General Foods Limited	COBOURG
General Foods Limited	TORONTO
General Motors of Canada Limited	OSHAWA
General Motors Diesel Limited	LONDON
General Printers Limited	OSHAWA
General Refractories Company of Canada Limited	SMITHVILLE
General Spring Products Limited	KITCHENER
Georgian Steel Boats	NIAGARA
Glaxo-Allenburys (Canada) Limited	WESTON



Western Gypsum Products Ltd., Clarkson.

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Glendale Spinning Mills Limited	HAMILTON
Globe Mills Limited	MEAFORD
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada	BOWMANVILLE
Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited	ST. THOMAS
Gould National Batteries of Canada Limited	FORT ERIE
Greb Industries Limited	KITCHENER
Guelph Brass & Aluminum Limited	GUELPH
Guthrie Containers Company Limited	ETOBICOKE
Hager Hinge Canada Limited	KITCHENER
Hallman, J. C., Mfg. Co. Ltd.	KITCHENER
Halton Auto Electric	OAKVILLE
Hambly's Beverages Limited	OSHAWA
Hamilton Cotton Co. Limited, The	HAMILTON
Hamilton Insulation & Supply Company Limited	HAMILTON
Hamilton Pre-Cast Stone Company	HAMILTON
Hamilton Wire Products Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Hamman Car & Engineering Limited	HAMILTON
Harding Carpets Limited	BRANTFORD
Harding Carpets Limited	GUELPH
Harmac Industries (Whitby) Limited	WHITBY
Hay, Peter, Knife Company Limited, The	GALT
Hayes, B. L., Limited	WATERLOO
Heinz, H. J., Company of Canada Limited	LEAMINGTON
Hendershot Paper Products Limited	BURLINGTON
Hercules Powder Company (Canada) Limited	BURLINGTON
Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited, The	OWEN SOUND
Holland Hitch (Canada) Limited	WOODSTOCK
Honeycomb Construction Services Limited	MEAFORD
Houdaille Industries	OSHAWA
Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited	CORNWALL
Howard & Sons (Canada) Limited	CORNWALL
Howell Litho and Cartons Limited, The	HAMILTON
Humpty Dumpty Potato Chip Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Huron Building Products Limited	ORILLIA
Husmann Refrigerator Company Limited	BRANTFORD

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Hy-Grade Concrete Company Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Hyde Spring & Wire (Canada) Limited	BRANTFORD
Ideal Monument Works Limited	LONDON
Imperial-Eastman Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	BARRIE
Imperial Leaf Tobacco Co. Ltd.	AYLMER
Imperial Oil Limited	SARNIA
Imperial Tobacco Company (Ontario) Limited	GUELPH
Ingraham Canadian Clock Co. Limited	ETOBICOKE
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.	HAMILTON
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.	CHATHAM
International Tools Limited	WINDSOR
Irvin Air Chute Limited	FORT ERIE
Ivers-Lee Company (Canada) Ltd.	BRAMPTON
J. B. A. Canuck Products	MARKHAM TWP.
J. M. G. Manufacturing Limited	THORNBURY
Jackson Metal Industries Ltd.	HAMILTON
Jamaica Manufacturing (Canada) Co. Ltd.	PRESCOTT
Johnson, S. C., and Son Limited	BRANTFORD
Joseph, N. C., (Canada) Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
K. S. M. of Canada, Limited	ETOBICOKE
Kaiser Refractories Co.	OAKVILLE
Karas Industries	OSHAWA
Kayser-Roth of Canada Limited	LONDON
Keeprite Products Limited	BRANTFORD
Kelsey Wheel Co. Limited	WINDSOR
Kenebuc (Galt) Limited	GALT
Kennedy's Specialty Manufacturers	ERIN
Kent Concrete Products	CHATHAM
Kenwood Mills—A Division of Huyck Canada Limited	ARNPRIOR
King Metal Products Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
Koehring-Waterous Ltd.	BRANTFORD
L. K. Metal Products Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
L. W. Manufacturing Co.	PARIS
Labatt, John, Limited	LONDON
La Clede Color Cards Limited	FORT ERIE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Lac-Mac Limited	LONDON
Lakefield Research of Canada Ltd.	LAKEFIELD
Lake Ontario Steel Co. Ltd.	WHITBY TWP.
Lancaster Weaving Mills Limited	KITCHENER
Leepo Machine Products Ltd.	WINDSOR
Leitz, Ernst, (Canada) Ltd.	MIDLAND
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Limited	CHATHAM
Life Savers Limited	HAMILTON
Lightning Fastener Co. Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Link-Belt Speeder (Canada) Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
Linread Canada Limited	GUELPH
Lionite Abrasives Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation Ltd.	NORTH YORK
Livingston Wood Manufacturing Limited	TILLSONBURG
Lloyd Register & Grille Co. Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Lofthouse Pattern Company Ltd.	OSHAWA
Long Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Lubrizol of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Lucas, R. J., & Arthurs Products Ltd.	NORTH YORK
Lufkin Rule Co. of Canada Ltd., The	BARRIE
Major Pool Equipment Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	OSHAWA
Mansfield Rubber Canada Limited	BARRIE
Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited	MARATHON
Markel Electric Products	FORT ERIE
Marsland Engineering Ltd.	WATERLOO
Martin, Amos C., Limited	PARKHILL
Mathews Lumber Company Limited	WINDSOR
Maynards (Canada) Limited	DON MILLS
McGraw-Edison Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
McKinnon Industries Limited, The	ST. CATHARINES
Meingast, H. M., & Sons	OWEN SOUND
Mellon Electric Limited	TORONTO
Metro Tool Company Limited	WINDSOR
Milne Steel Fabricating Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing of Canada Limited	LONDON



Steel Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton.

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

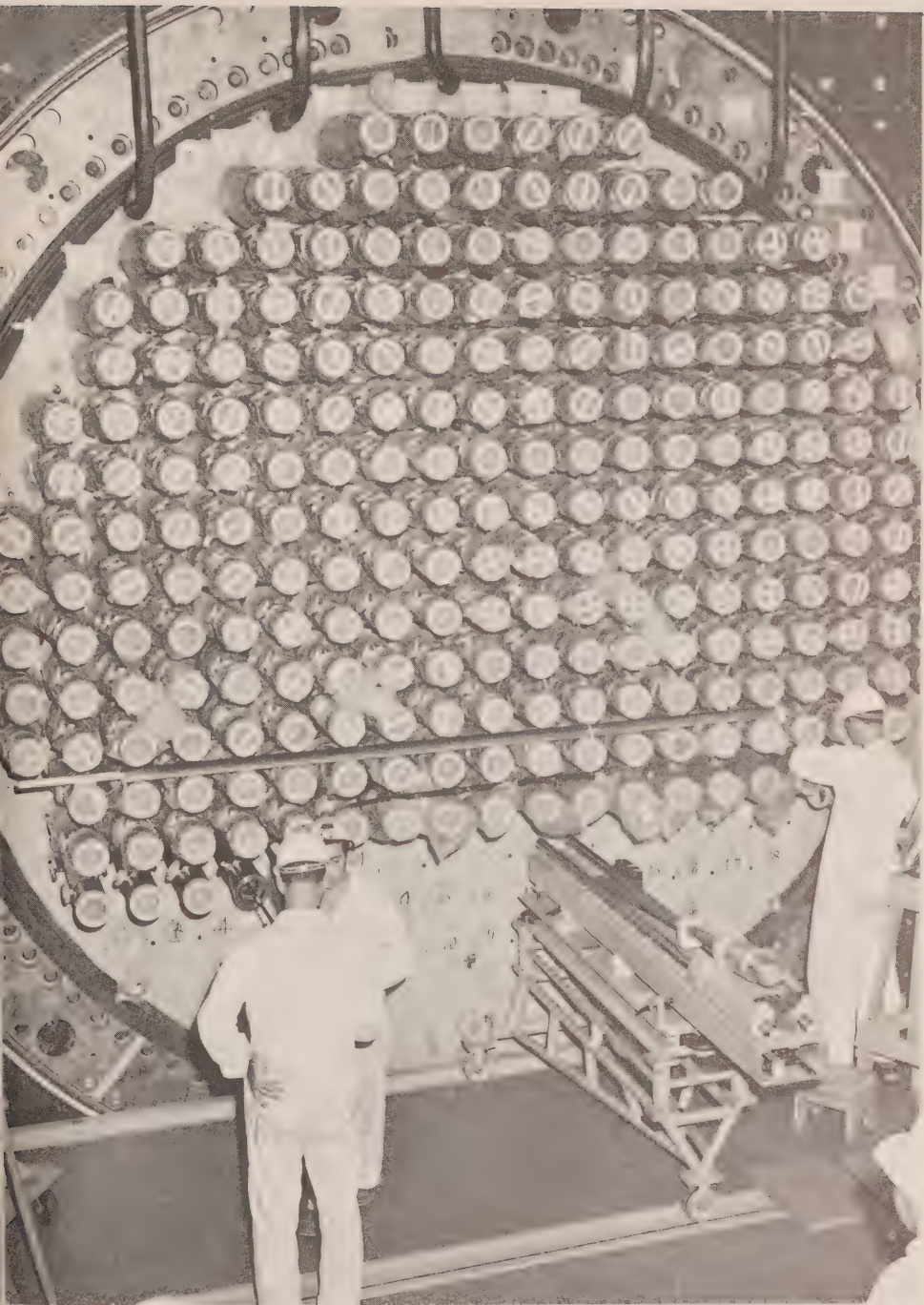
Company Name	Location
Mitten Industries Galt Limited	GALT
Mohawk Mills Ltd.	HAMILTON
Moldex Limited	BARRIE
Morina Electronics Mfg. Co. Ltd.	TORONTO
Morse Chain of Canada Ltd.	SIMCOE
Murray-Jensen Mfg. Ltd.	TORONTO
Napanee Industries 1962 Ltd.	NAPANEE
National Paper Goods Limited	HAMILTON
National-Standard Co. of Canada Limited	GUELPH
Neo Chrome Limited	HAMILTON
Nestle-Lemur Co. (Canada) Ltd., The	TORONTO
Niagara Structural Steel Company Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Norden Building Products Ltd.	MARKHAM TWP.
Northcott Instruments Limited	GUELPH
Northern Electric Co. Limited	BELLEVILLE
Northern Electric Co. Limited	LONDON
Northern Paint & Varnish Co. Limited, The	OWEN SOUND
Northern Plywoods Limited	NIPIGON
Northland Machinery Supply Company Limited	FORT WILLIAM
Norton Company	ETOBICOKE
Oak-Burl Industries Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Omark Industries Ltd.	GUELPH
Ontario Lubricating Co. Ltd., The	HAMILTON
Ontario Machine & Tool Works Ltd.	AJAX
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	CHATHAM
Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd.	GANANOQUE
Orav-Rudif	MARKHAM TWP.
Oshawa Pattern & Model Ltd.	WHITBY TWP.
Otaco Limited	ORILLIA
Otis Elevator Company Limited	HAMILTON
Overhead Door Company of Canada Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Oxo (Canada) Limited	NORTH YORK
Page-Hersey Tubes Limited	WELLAND
Peerless Machine & Tool Company Limited, The	GUELPH
Pengor Limited	CARLETON PLACE

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Pennsalt Chemicals of Canada Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Phillips Electrical Company Limited	BROCKVILLE
Pigment & Chemical Co. Ltd., The	OAKVILLE
Polychemical Industries Limited	TORONTO TWP.
Polymer Corporation Limited	SARNIA
Port Weller Dry Docks Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Powell & Growers Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Precision Pattern Works	HAMILTON
Preston Metal & Roofing Products Ltd.	PRESTON
Procter & Gamble Company of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Provincial Engineering Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Pyramid Canners Ltd.	LEAMINGTON
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, The	TRENTON
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, The	WALLACEBURG
Rahn Metals Ltd.	NORTH BAY
Rainbow Chemicals Limited	HARROW
Ralphs Ornamental Iron Works	HAMILTON
Ramsden Manufacturing Limited	LONDON
Ratcliffs (Canada) Limited	RICHMOND HILL
Raymond's Nut Shops Limited	KITCHENER
Raytheon Canada Limited	WATERLOO
Reel-Pack Limited	HAMILTON
Regina Ornamental Iron Company	NORTH YORK
Remington Rand Limited	ETOBICOKE
Rennie, John, Limited	GUELPH
Rex Chainbelt (Canada) Ltd.	NORTH YORK
Reynolds Extrusion Sales Limited	OSHAWA
Rice Tool & Die Co. Limited	BURLINGTON
Robbins & Myers Co. of Canada Limited, The	BRANTFORD
Robson-Lang Leathers Limited	OSHAWA
Romi Foods Limited	WESTON
Royalite Metal Furniture Co. Ltd.	SMITHS FALLS
Rubbermaid (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TWP.
Russell Tool & Die Limited	CHATHAM
St. Clair Tool & Die Limited	WALLACEBURG
St. Denis, E. R., & Sons Limited	WINDSOR

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
St. Mary's Cement Co. Ltd.	ST. MARY'S
St. Thomas Metallic Industries Limited	ST. THOMAS
Salada Foods Limited	ALLISTON
Sass Manufacturing Ltd.	CHATHAM
Schlage Lock Company of Canada Limited	TORONTO TWP.
Schneider, J. M., Limited	KITCHENER
Scotch Fertilizer Ltd.	GLENCOE
Scott, R. A., Wood Products Limited	HAMILTON
Seabreeze Products of Canada Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Searle Industries Ltd.	HAMILTON
Sebastian-Delorenzis Custom Furniture Limited	GALT
Secord Industrial Installations Ltd.	HAMILTON
Selkirk Metal Products Ltd.	BROCKVILLE
Service Steel & Engineering Ltd.	HAMILTON
Shakeproof Fastex	NORTH YORK
Shell Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
Sherwood, P. A., Windows Limited	ETOBICOKE
Simcoe Leaf Tobacco Co. Ltd.	SIMCOE
Simon-Day Limited—Day of Canada Division	ETOBICOKE
Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.	BROCKVILLE
Sklar Furniture Limited	WHITBY
Slater Steel Industries Ltd.	HAMILTON
Smith, E. D., & Sons Limited	SALT FLEET TWP.
Smith Packaging Limited	ETOBICOKE
Standard Cap & Seal (Canada) Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Standard Prestressed Structure	FORT WILLIAM
Standard Refractories Limited	BURLINGTON
Standfast, Ralph, Limited	PARIS
Stanley Steel Company Limited	HAMILTON
Star Expansion Industries Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Steel City Sheet Metal Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Steel Company of Canada Ltd., The	HAMILTON
Stein-Hall Limited	ETOBICOKE
Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Ltd.	WHITBY
Studebaker of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Sun Oil Co. Ltd.	SARNIA



Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station.

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
T C F of Canada Limited	CORNWALL
Tamco Limited	WINDSOR
Taylor Chemical Foam Industries Limited	OAKVILLE
Taylor, T. H., Co. Ltd.	CHATHAM
Teeswater Creamery Limited	TEESWATER
Telmar Company	AJAX
Temprite Industries Ltd.	ORANGEVILLE
Tillsonburg Pipe & Supply	TILLSONBURG
Timberland-Ellicott Limited	WOODSTOCK
Tresidder-Reid Paper Boxes Ltd.	HAMILTON
Trident Industries Limited	WATERLOO
Truck Engineering Limited	WOODSTOCK
Turner-Seymour Canada Ltd.	LINDSAY
Union Carbide Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
United Co-operatives of Ontario	KEMPTVILLE
United Co-operatives of Ontario	TILLSONBURG
United Steel Corporation Limited	WELLAND
Universal Cooler, Div. of Sno-Boy Coolers Ltd.	BARRIE
Universal Handling Equipment Co.	HAMILTON
Valley City Mfg. Co. Ltd.	DUNDAS
Van Dresser Specialty (Canada)	WATERLOO
Vannatter, H. E., Limited	WALLACEBURG
Venetian Meat & Salami Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Voortman, W. & H., Limited	BURLINGTON
Vulcan Containers (Canada) Limited	REXDALE
Wagstaffe Limited	HAMILTON
Wait, B. D., Company Limited	OAKVILLE
Walker, Hiram, & Sons Limited	WINDSOR
Walker Metal Products Limited	WINDSOR
Walkerville Printing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Wallaceburg Brass Limited	WALLACEBURG
Walter, John, & Sons Limited	KITCHENER
Waterloo Metal Stampings Ltd.	WATERLOO
Waters Elevators	PARKHILL
Wean-McKay of Canada Limited	GALT

EXPANSIONS AT SITE

Company Name	Location
Webb, Jervis B., Co. of Canada	HAMILTON
Welker Industries & Co. Limited	KITCHENER
Welland Vale Mfg. Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Wellington-Walker Limited	PRESCOTT
Wells Foundry Ltd.	LONDON
Welsh Lumber Ltd., The	NORTH YORK
Wentworth Mould & Die Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Wentworth Tile & Terrazo Ltd.	HAMILTON
West Bend of Canada Limited	BARRIE
Wheatley Manufacturing Limited	WINDSOR
Wick Printing Limited	OSHAWA
Wilcolator (Canada) Ltd.	ETOBICOKE
Willowdale Enterprise Publishing Ltd.	NORTH YORK
Winchester Western (Canada) Limited	COBOURG
Windsor Chrome Plating Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Wood, The W. C., Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Worthington (Canada) Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Wright, H. G., Mfg. Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Yates, P. B., Machine Co. Limited, The	HAMILTON
York Farms, Division of Canada Packers Limited	BRANTFORD
York Metal Spinning & Specialties Ltd.	RICHMOND HILL



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

950 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ontario

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Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson

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Deputy Director: D. E. Holland

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D. Beeney

Special Projects and Planning

J. W. Ramsay

Immigration

K. Mesure

Chief Economist

H. I. Macdonald

Regional Development

Coordinator: A. H. LeMasurier

Special Research and Surveys Branch

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Economics Branch

Director: D. W. Stevenson

Financial Research Branch

Director: H. I. MacKillop

Statistics Branch

Director: Dr. K. Cheng

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Director: A. Etchen

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Chairman: Mrs. L. Lymburner

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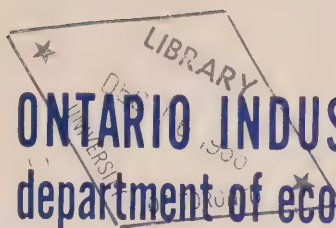
Chicago, Illinois, 60603



ONTARIO
PROVINCE OF OPPORTUNITY



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ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW 1965

department of economics and development



ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW 1965



ONTARIO

Department of Economics and Development

Minister: Honourable Stanley J. Randall

Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson

ALL SYSTEMS GO!

As our front cover depicts: Ontario's 1965 economy continued to amass new records in prosperity.

A national marketing magazine recently headlined: Ontario's economy is "vigorously healthy" and "all systems go!"

And in 1965, Ontario's industrial development program placed among the top three in North America. It received the Professional Trophy Award Citation, presented by the U.S. Society of Industrial Realtors.

The Ontario Industrial Review details what went into Ontario's 1965 award-winning development program — and what's making "all systems go."

For the performance of the Canadian and Ontario economies in 1965, as in 1964, demonstrate that much progress is being made in reaching the 1970 economic objectives set forth by the Economic Council of Canada and the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

In the past few years, Canada's secondary manufacturing exports rose by 66 per cent, reaching two thirds of the 1970 objective. In 1965, Ontario's productivity rose by an estimated three per cent. Canada's unemployment rate dropped from 5.5 per cent in 1963 to 3.9 per cent in 1965; Ontario's declined from 3.8 per cent to 2.5 per cent in the same period.

The Department of Economics and Development takes pride in Ontario's continuing gains. It takes pride in the contributions made by its department's 10 branches with 18 programs to stimulate trade and industry.

The department's Trade and Industry Branch assists foreign and domestic companies to establish manufacturing operations in the province. In the last two years, 341 new branch plants, 25 new joint ventures, and 218 new manufacturing arrangements were established in Ontario. The department has exhibited products at 14 international fairs . . . and brought to Ontario more than 185 incoming buyers and agents. And since the department's sales missions abroad began three years ago, they have brought back over \$100 million in export orders.

The Ontario Development Agency has helped small businesses in Ontario to obtain \$16 million from regular lenders . . . has guaranteed 48 loans amounting to \$5 million . . . and has counselled more than 4,000 small businesses.

The \$100 million Sheridan Park Research Community, a government and industry supported research and development centre, has \$31 million worth of buildings already occupied or under construction.

Ontario's \$7½ million pavilion at Expo 67 is on schedule.

And the search for skilled immigrants has been stepped up.

From all indications, 1966 should echo: "ALL SYSTEMS GO!"





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THE ONTARIO ECONOMY IN 1965

The impressive growth characteristic of the Ontario economy over the past five years continued unabated in 1965. This has been the longest period of sustained growth since the Second World War.

Gross Provincial Product climbed to an estimated \$20.7 billion in 1965, an increase of \$1.7 billion. Of this 9.1 per cent increase, about 3 per cent was accounted for by increased prices, while the remaining 6 per cent represented real growth. In achieving this real growth the economy of the province moved closer to full capacity, taking up much of the unemployed labor force and creating virtual full employment. The unemployment rate for 1965 fell to 2.5 per cent of the labor force — the lowest rate in 10 years.

Population

In 1965, Ontario's population rose by 164,000, bringing the year-end total to 6,832,000. Some 80,000 out of a total of 147,000 immigrants to Canada made Ontario their home during that time. Because this province has over one-third of the nation's population and is near the most-densely populated area in North America, it has been the centre of much of Canada's economic activity. Ontario cities hold large con-

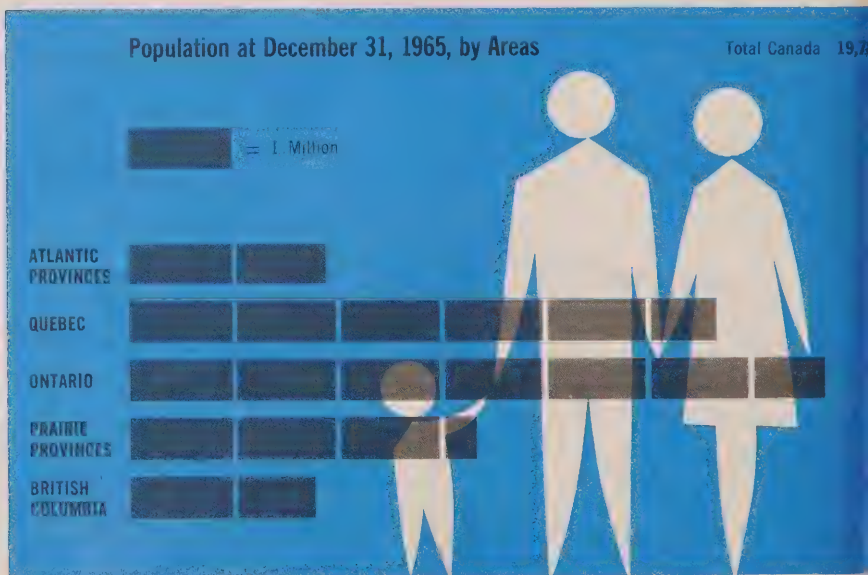
centrations of skilled, managerial, and professional workers: opportunity is usually greater where there is a lot of economic activity.

Manufacturing

Historically Ontario has always been the manufacturing centre of the nation, producing about one-half of the total Canadian manufacturing output. Last year it increased its share of total Canadian manufacturing shipments to 52.2 per cent, up from 51.1 per cent in 1964.

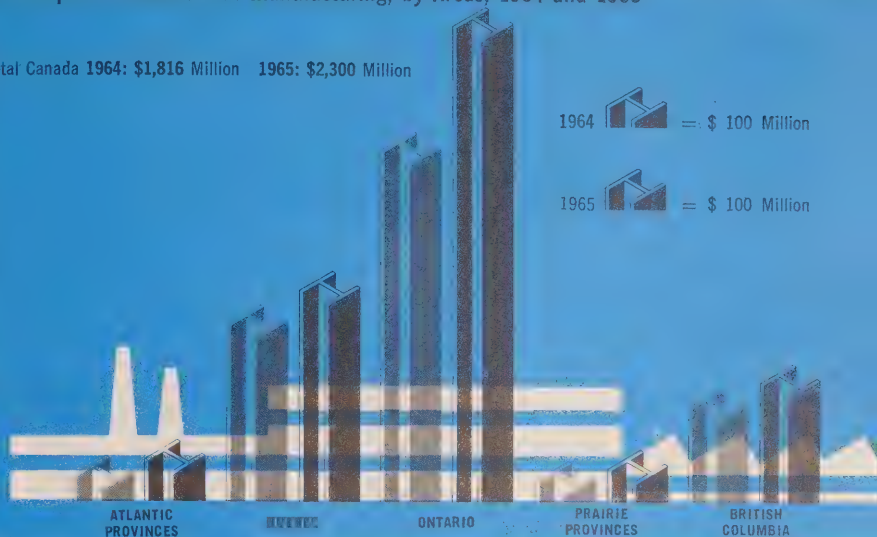
The value of factory shipments in Ontario was a record \$17,786 million last year — an increase of 10.2 per cent. The accompanying table provides data for the years 1960, 1964, and 1965, and indicates the growth of the different industrial groups over the five-year and one-year periods.

While the rates of growth for different industrial groups have varied, industries manufacturing durable goods have generally expanded more rapidly than those producing non-durables. The only notable exceptions have been the rapidly growing textile, chemical, and rubber products industries. Non-durable goods consumption has always been most closely tied in with expanding population; on the other hand, con-



New Capital Investment in Manufacturing, by Areas, 1964 and 1965

Total Canada 1964: \$1,816 Million 1965: \$2,300 Million



sumption of durable goods—especially automobiles, appliances, furniture, etc.—has been a function of income as well as population. In the current period of growing affluence and prosperity, most of the money spent on additional consumer goods has gone for the purchase of durable goods. Durables such as metals, machinery, building materials—all the things used in building up productive capacity—have always been in great demand when the economy has been performing well.

The most rapidly growing group of industries has been that producing transportation equipment. Included in the group is one of the most dynamic industries today—the motor vehicle industry, almost entirely located in Ontario. Spurred on by rapidly rising domestic demand and by the Automotive Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, this industry increased its production by 27.5 per cent in 1965. Last year over 855,000 motor vehicles were produced, including approximately 711,000 automobiles.

The value of shipments for the whole transportation equipment group

rose by 23.9 per cent in 1965, and by 122.5 per cent from 1960 to 1965. This in turn acted as a stimulus to the whole economy, and especially to industries closely related to the automobile industry. For example, shipments of rubber products rose by an estimated 10.1 per cent over 1964.

Another area of rapid growth has been the machinery industry. Since 1960 the value of shipments has risen \$383 million or by 80.3 per cent. More than most other industries, this one reflects the prevalent economic climate in the province, for it measures the expansion of our productive facilities. This in turn reflects business expectations of future economic conditions. From the past experience of this industry, it can be assumed that growth will continue.

Shipments of electrical products grew from \$778 million in 1960 to \$1,375 million in 1965—an increase of 76.7 per cent. In 1965 these shipments increased by 12.7 per cent. Not only does this reflect the growing use of household appliances; it also shows the growth in production of communications and industrial equipment in Ontario.

Estimated Value of Factory Shipments in Manufacturing Ontario, 1960, 1964, 1965

Industrial Groups:	1960 (\$ Million)	1964 (\$ Million)	1965 (\$ Million)	Percentage Change	
				1965/ 1964 %	1965/ 1960 %
A. Non Durable					
Foods & Beverages	1,955	2,500	2,615	4.6	33.8
Tobacco and Products	148	150	162	8.0	9.5
Rubber Products	262	335	369	10.1	40.8
Leather Products	126	170	167	-1.8	32.5
Textile Products	311	460	480	4.3	54.3
Knitting Mills	79	100	105	5.0	32.9
Clothing	193	230	243	5.7	25.9
Paper and Allied Products	769	950	995	4.7	29.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	439	515	525	1.9	19.6
Petroleum and Coal Products	354	430	450	4.7	27.1
Chemicals and Products	813	1,075	1,175	9.3	44.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	335	485	510	5.2	52.2
Total Non-Durables	5,784	7,400	7,796	5.4	34.8
B. Durables					
Wood Products	167	230	245	6.5	46.7
Furniture	165	225	235	4.4	42.4
Primary Metals	1,520	2,000	2,230	11.5	46.7
Metal Fabricating	816	1,180	1,300	10.2	59.3
Machinery	477	800	860	7.5	80.3
Transportation Equipment	1,456	2,615	3,240	23.9	122.5
Electrical Products	778	1,220	1,375	12.7	76.7
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	316	470	505	7.4	59.8
Total Durables	5,695	8,740	9,990	14.3	75.4
Total Ontario Manufacturing	11,479	16,140	17,786	10.2	59.9
Total Canadian Manufacturing	23,355	31,560	34,101	8.1	46.0
Ontario as a % of Canada	49.2	51.1	52.2		

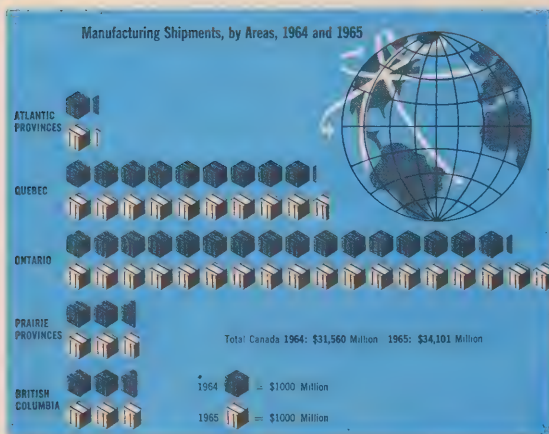
Foreign Trade

Spurred on by large wheat flour sales to communist countries, Canada's exports climbed to a record \$8.52 billion last year. This surpassed by some 5.3 per cent the record 1964 level, which was also bolstered by large wheat exports. In recent years these wheat sales have played an important role in keeping a favorable Canadian merchandise trade balance and providing Canadians with additional income.

But Canada's rapidly rising exports are not due to wheat and flour sales alone. Actually, total merchandise exports excluding wheat and wheat flour have grown by over one quarter — or over \$1 billion — in the past two years. Secondary manufactures in particular rose dramatically, increasing by 66 per cent. This gives some indication of Canada's manufacturing strength.

Behind the rise of manufactured exports has been the tremendous upsurge in transportation equipment, particularly the motor vehicle industry. The Automotive Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States was largely responsible, enabling Canadian motor vehicle and parts producers to compete in the United States without being faced with protective U.S. tariffs. The major automobile producers have begun to increase Canada's production for the whole North American market, nearly doubling automotive exports in 1965.

In spite of satisfactory growth in our exports, Canada's merchandise trade balance deteriorated during 1965.



Essentially this was due to the great increase in merchandise imports — up about 15 per cent over 1964. This in turn reflected the high level of prosperity in the country, for it is usual for imports to increase when the economy is performing well. A significant portion of our imports were needed in order to continue our own economic expansion. For instance, Canada imported over \$100 million worth of steel and about \$1 billion worth of machinery to expand its productive capacity and to help meet growth requirements. Much of these imports were related to the vast expansion of automotive production.

As a result of growing imports and more moderately increasing exports, Canada's merchandise surplus declined to about \$300 million in 1965.

Mineral Production

Ontario's mineral industry took a great step forward in 1965, increasing production by 9.4 per cent. The value of mineral production climbed from \$901.6 million to an all-time high of \$986.2 million. In spite of this impressive increase, Ontario's share of total Canadian mineral output dropped from 26.6 to 26.4 per cent. This was due to the proportionately greater increases in mineral production in the Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

Impressive gains in the production of nickel, copper, and platinum group metals were all associated with developments around the Sudbury area. Of these, nickel production showed the largest absolute increase, rising by \$52 million to a level of \$319.8 million. The almost 25 per cent increase in copper production brought it up to \$163.9 million, while the platinum group rose by over 40 per cent to a level of \$35.7 million. Iron production increased at a slower rate, but the 5.8 per cent growth nevertheless represented an absolute increase of over \$5 million.

Lack of markets accounted for the 22.7 per cent decline in Ontario's uranium production, bringing production down to \$49.2 million. The decline of gold, dropping some 10 per cent to a level of \$73.3 million, was principally due to the exhaustion of some existing

Mineral Production, by Areas, 1964 and 1965



mines, as well as to the adverse effect of the fixed price of gold in the face of mounting production costs.

Non-metallic mineral production declined in 1965, mainly due to a drastic decline in asbestos production. This occurred when the Johns-Manville Monroe mine near Matheson, the province's only major producer of asbestos, ceased production at the beginning of the year.

Largely because of the greatly increased construction activity in Ontario in 1965, the production of cement and clay products rose markedly. These two structural materials increased by 8.1 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively.

Agriculture

1965 was a good year for Ontario farmers, with farm cash receipts from farming operations rising by 8.6 per cent. For the first time, farm cash receipts exceeded \$1 billion. It was also

an unusual year in that prices of many farm products increased in spite of larger yields. This was because of the carry-over of strong prices of farm products in the United States.

Grain crops did well in 1965, with production up 7.5 per cent overall. The only major grain crop to suffer a setback was winter wheat, which dropped from 18 million to 13 million bushels due to a severe winterkill.

Tobacco production, centred in Norfolk County, also increased substantially in 1965 — by about 25 million pounds — for a total of 162 million pounds. Because of the political crisis which reduced Rhodesia's tobacco markets, the average price of tobacco from Ontario's 1965 crop has risen to over 65 cents a pound.

Fruit production in Ontario, with the exception of grapes and plums, was down from 1964. This was mainly due to adverse weather conditions. Apples





and sour cherries declined 19 and 26 per cent respectively. Although grape production was good, rising 10 per cent, serious marketing problems were experienced because of a heavy U.S. crop. Ontario grape exports were able to enter the United States market only at very low prices.

Vegetables for processing were available in good volume, although some frost damage occurred in sweet corn and wax beans. Potato production was about the same as in 1964.

Forest-based Industries

Ontario's pulp and paper industry maintained its position as one of the province's five leading manufacturing

industries during 1965. Newsprint sales rose approximately 5 per cent to a level of \$214 million, while pulp sales were about 6 per cent higher at \$140 million.

Canadian newsprint mills operated at a production ratio of 91.4 per cent, the highest since 1957. Heavy domestic and U.S. demand accounted for most of this impressive showing.

To meet the problems of stable or falling prices and rising production costs, the pulp and paper industry has sought to improve production techniques. One way, that of cutting transportation costs, involved an experimental wood-chip pipeline at Marathon. By reducing the timber to chips

in the field and conveying it to the mills by pipeline, substantial savings were realized. New pulping methods also promised to improve productivity in the industry.

Largely because of the great construction boom in the province, lumber sales rose by almost 6 per cent, to a value of about \$35 million.

New Capital Investment

A flourishing economy and optimism regarding future requirements produced a sizable capital investment program in Ontario in 1965. New capital investment rose to \$4.4 billion, about 20 per cent greater than the \$3.7 billion of 1964. Of this amount, \$1,750 million was spent on new machinery and equipment, and \$2,650 million on new construction. These represented increases of 21 per cent and 19 per cent respectively over the values of the previous year.

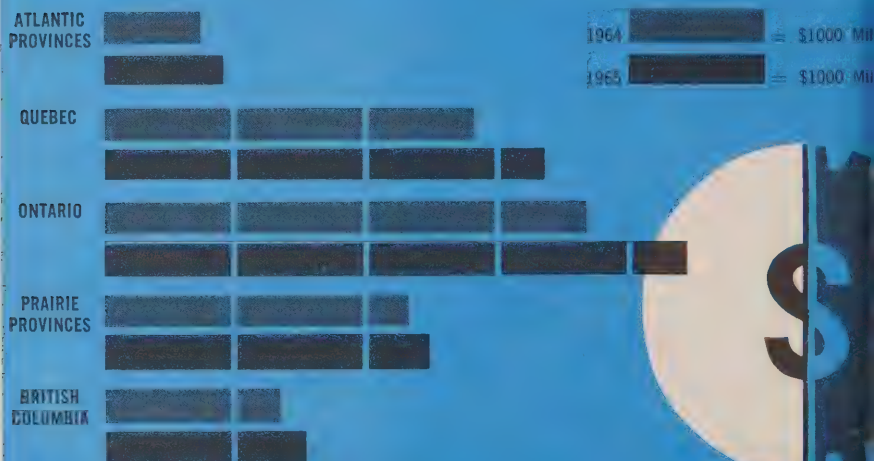
The Automotive Free Trade Agreement, with its implications for future expansion, provided a great boost to new capital investment in manufacturing. This rose by an estimated 36 per

cent, to a value of \$1,195 million — more than one half the national value.

Housing construction accounted for slightly less than one third of total new construction in 1965. However, this growth — at 9.8 per cent — was considerably smaller than the near 30 per cent increase in 1964, due to reduced housing construction in the latter part of the year caused by higher mortgage costs. Dwelling unit starts, for instance, had been running considerably ahead of 1964 starts throughout most of the year, but ended up at 59,829, only 4.1 per cent ahead of the previous year. Completions were actually down from the level of 1964. However, the number of units under construction at year-end was 22.6 per cent higher than at December 31, 1964.

The picture was different in Metro Toronto, where dwelling unit starts for the year were up 12.8 per cent. Principally responsible for this good showing was the 27.3 per cent increase in apartments and row houses; these totalled 23,420 dwelling units for the year.

New Capital Investment, by Areas, 1964 and 1965



Total Canada 1964: \$10,827 Million 1965: \$12,680 Million

Generally speaking, total new capital investment — outpacing the overall advance in the Provincial Domestic Product — was an important economic stimulus during the year.

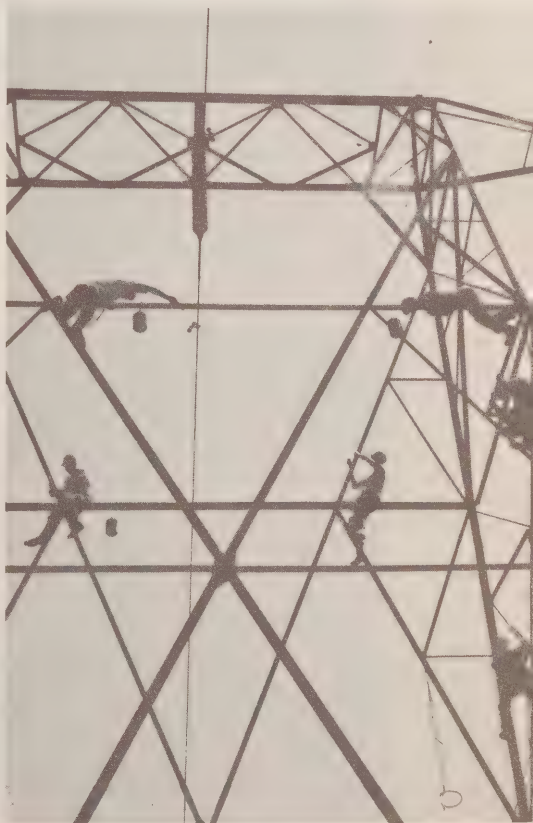
In the mining industry several projects were undertaken in 1965. In the ferrous metals group, Dominion Foundries announced it was bringing its Temagami iron ore property into production, with a total investment of over \$40 million. This new Sherman mine will also have a million ton per year pelletizing plant in operation by 1968. Caland Ore Company announced the proposed construction of a \$15 million pelletizing plant at Steep Rock Lake, also with a million ton per year capacity.

In the non-ferrous metals group, work was underway during the year to bring Texas Gulf Sulphur's major zinc-copper-silver deposit near Timmins into production. Completion of this \$25 million project is due in late 1966. Early in 1965 Falconbridge Nickel Mines revealed plans for a \$40 million expansion program to be completed over the next few years. International Nickel Company of Canada planned capital expenditures of about \$70 million in 1965, some \$25 million more than in the previous year. Included were new nickel mine shafts in the Sudbury district, the completion of a new nickel sinter 90 plant at Copper Cliff, and the development of research facilities at the Sheridan Park Research Community near Oakville. Late in the year the company revealed an additional \$110 million expansion program.

In the primary iron and steel industry, the Steel Company of Canada completed several major projects, including a \$50 million plate mill, a \$27 million rod mill, a \$13 million hydrochloric acid steel-pickling line and an 80-inch temper mill — all at Hamilton. The company's new research centre at Burlington was completed by year-end, and an \$80 million continuous billet casting machine at Hamilton was scheduled to be in operation by mid-1966. In the past 10 years Stelco has spent in excess of \$550 million for expansion. Dominion Foundries and Steel Company announced in 1965 that it was increasing its expansion pro-

gram by \$120 million, mostly for the purpose of adding to and expanding its Hamilton steel works. The Algoma Steel Corporation in Sault Ste. Marie put into operation a new cold rolling mill and continued to make additions and improvements to its steel works and iron mines. It also announced a \$175 million expansion program, extending over the next four years. This is expected to raise the company's raw steel capacity by about 40 per cent.

The signing of the Automotive Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States led to plans for a great number of new plants and plant expansions in Ontario, mostly in the Toronto and Windsor areas. To mention only a few: there were plans for plant expansion or construction in Ingersoll (\$2 million), Chatham (\$6 million), Til-



bury (\$1 million), and the Kitchener area (\$20 million). Among the major producers, the Ford Motor Company of Canada revealed plans for a passenger car assembly plant at Talbotville in southwestern Ontario. Valued at about \$65 million, it is to supplement the output of Ford's Oakville plant.

Other secondary industries enjoyed the "spill-over" effects of the automotive agreement. Companies producing rubber products planned to build or expand in Elmira, Kitchener, Barrie, Welland, Orillia, Lindsay, Woodstock, and Brantford. In the glass industry, a plant at Niagara Falls is to be expanded and a \$40 million plant is to be built in the Scarborough area. Another beneficiary was the electronics industry, with Midland the intended site of a new Motorola car radio plant.

In the chemical industry, DuPont of Canada proceeded with the construction of a \$7 million tetraethyl lead plant at Maitland and the expansion of its Kingston nylon plant. And Polymer Corporation is spending \$6.8 million to modify and improve production facilities at Sarnia and another \$6.5 million for an addition to its research building and for new product development. Canadian Industries Ltd. announced plans for a \$50 million ammonia-fertilizer complex near Sarnia, while completing its \$7.5 million chlorine and caustic soda plant in Hamilton. Im-

perial Oil worked to complete its \$4 million polyvinyl resin plant at Sarnia and a \$5 million plant producing a petrochemical intermediate.

In pulp and paper, the major producers undertook large capital expenditure programs during 1965. Abitibi Paper Company plans to spend about \$30 million, including a \$3 million corrugated container plant in the Toronto area and new research facilities at the Sheridan Park Research Community. Ontario Paper Company at Thorold undertook a \$10 million modernization and redevelopment program, including a treatment plant for industrial waste and relocation of the company dock on the Welland Canal. The KVP Sutherland Company announced plans to spend \$7.6 million to expand its bleached sulphate pulp mill, while Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper in Kapuskasing will install a fifth paper machine costing \$20 million.

In the utility field, expenditures of \$150 million were planned for 1965. Some of the major hydro-electric and thermal power projects were the completion of the \$22 million Harmon plant on the Mattagami River, work on the Kipling station, on a 440-mile extra-high-voltage transmission line, and on the Lakeview thermal power plant in Toronto. During 1965 the Douglas Point nuclear power plant neared completion.



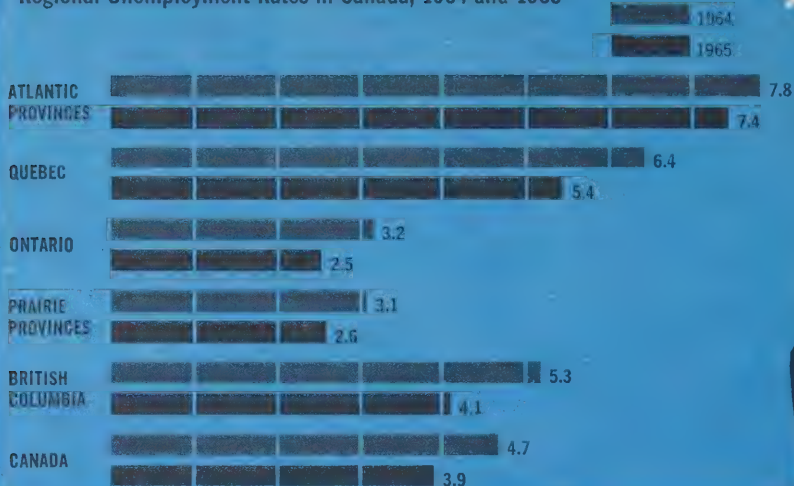


One of the big announcements of 1965 was the T. Eaton Company Ltd. redevelopment plans. It plans to redevelop a 20-acre area adjacent to its store and to the new Toronto City Hall. The project, including a 69-storey office and apartment building, twin 57-storey office buildings, a 500-room convention hotel, a nine-floor store, and a 32-storey office tower, will cost about \$260 million. It is expected to take 15 years to construct, with some structures ready in three years.

The tempo of the construction industry was also generally high throughout 1965. In the Niagara Peninsula the federal government allocated about \$20 million for the twinning of the locks on the Welland Canal, and a large \$14.8 million canal tunnel contract was awarded by the Ontario Department of Highways to two large construction firms. And the Department of Highways unveiled a 20-year highway development program for southwestern Ontario to cost \$100 million. One link will be a freeway between London and St. Thomas which will also service Ford's proposed new automobile assembly plant at Talbotville. There were also

extensive contracts awarded for widening the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway north of Toronto to 12 lanes, for work on the Gardiner Expressway and for many highway projects in other parts of the province. Late in the year Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited announced plans to spend \$36 million in 1966 on two construction projects in Ontario. The first will consist of looping 12 miles of the pipeline system with pipe between Toronto and Markham. The second project is to install two under-water crossings of the St. Clair River near Sarnia and 14 miles of pipeline from Sarnia to the Dawn Gas storage field in southwestern Ontario. Other "big jobs" in 1965 relevant to the construction industry in Ontario included a \$15 million apartment complex in Scarborough Township; an \$85 million apartment and commercial waterfront complex for Metro Toronto; a \$28.3 million office complex for the provincial government in Toronto; an \$8 million medium security prison in the Trenton area; and an \$18 million prison complex at Milhaven in the Kingston area.

Regional Unemployment Rates in Canada, 1964 and 1965



Employment

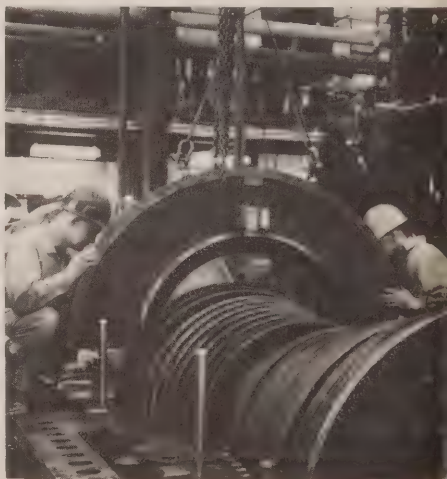
Certainly one of the most prominent features of the Ontario economy in 1965 was employment. The unemployment rate was 2.5 per cent of the labor force — the lowest rate since the boom year 1956. Just four years earlier, in 1961, it had been 5.5 per cent.

In terms of actual numbers the labor force rose by 58,000 to stand at 2,614,000 for the year; at the same time 75,000 new jobs were created, absorbing most of the new entrants to the labor force as well as many of the unemployed. Total employment rose to 2,473,000.

The rest of Canada had an unemployment rate of 4.7 per cent, bringing the national rate to 3.9 per cent.

The provincial economy was so active in 1965 that labor shortages were experienced in a number of industries. The construction industry in particular was in great need of skilled labor because of the fantastic building boom. In other areas across the province, skilled labor as well as managerial and professional workers were in short supply. Because virtual full employment meant that new jobs would have

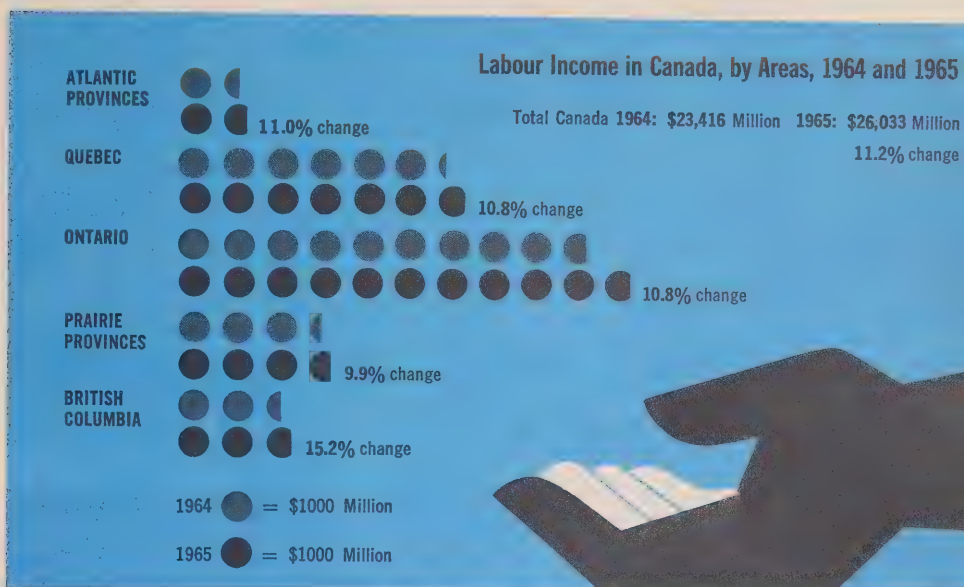
to be filled by new entrants to the labor force, the provincial government undertook a massive program of education and training in order to be assured of a well-trained labor supply. In addition, measures were taken to enable workers to upgrade their skills and retrain for different occupations.



Income

Personal income in 1965 rose to \$15.2 billion, an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1964. This was the equivalent of \$2,264 for every man, woman, and child in the province.

Labor income rose by about 10.8 per cent, due to the combined effects of greater employment and the higher level of average wages and salaries. At \$10.83 billion it represented 41.5 per cent of the national figure.



Retail Sales

Unlike the previous year, Ontario's retail sales in 1965 grew faster than the national figure. Retail sales in Ontario, at \$8,018 million, were up 8.2 per cent, compared with Canada's 7.6 per cent gain.

Leading this increase were sales of motor vehicle dealers, up about 16 per cent. Jewellery sales were next in terms of growth, up over 12 per cent. Variety stores and selected food and beverage stores showed substantial increases of more than 11 per cent. Clothing and shoe stores were up about 8 per cent, somewhat better than the previous year.

A LOOK AHEAD

In 1966 Ontario is again in a sound position, with high levels of economic activity prevalent in most sectors of the economy. The situation is expected to continue throughout the year, as the momentum of last year's good performance carries over. Capital investment, the driving force in the Ontario economy, promises to be adequate to stimulate further expansion. In all, it is expected that Ontario's economic growth will approach the high level of 1965.

But a satisfactory rate of growth is never guaranteed. Several things can adversely affect the economy, causing it to slow down.

One factor is a slowdown in the United States economy. Although a downturn in America's economic growth is unlikely, if it did occur it could reduce our exports and cause our production to decline. Other provinces, unable to sell their products to the United States, would be unable to buy as much of Ontario's manufactures.

Another factor potentially significant is the guideline policy of the U.S. government. Instituted to help solve the U.S. balance of payments problem, this policy has attempted to keep funds from flowing out of the United States by suggesting that U.S. firms reduce direct foreign investment. If there were a substantial reduction, Ontario could conceivably suffer from insufficient foreign funds. Fortunately, indications are that no significant alterations are likely in the overall investment plans of U.S. subsidiaries.

One very real problem in Ontario is the growing shortage of labor.

An adequate supply of labor has always been a vital necessity in the promotion of economic growth. Without properly trained manpower, productive capacity cannot be increased sufficiently to meet the economy's growing needs. To meet these requirements, the Government of Ontario is promoting increased immigration to Canada and has undertaken a vast program of education and training.



These considerations aside, the Ontario economy promises to maintain a good rate of growth throughout 1966. Strong points are expected to be manufacturing exports and business construction, both important factors in last year's performance. As usual, the bulk of Ontario's manufactured exports — including automobiles and parts — will go to the United States. The prospect of a good year there, in addition to moderate increases in Canadian exports to other customers, means that Canada's total merchandise exports should be higher in 1966 than last year. When wheat and wheat flour exports to communist countries are included, merchandise exports could rise by as much as 12 per cent. With imports rising less rapidly than last year, Canada's trade balance should be more favorable in 1966.

Capital investment should continue at a high level, although it will not match 1965's good showing. The major force will be business investment in plant and equipment, rising about 13 per cent. Because of higher mortgage costs, housing construction could decline slightly, but apartment building activity should remain sound. An upturn in residential construction is likely in the latter half of the year. Government capital expenditure should raise the total public and private fixed investment about 9 per cent higher than in 1965.

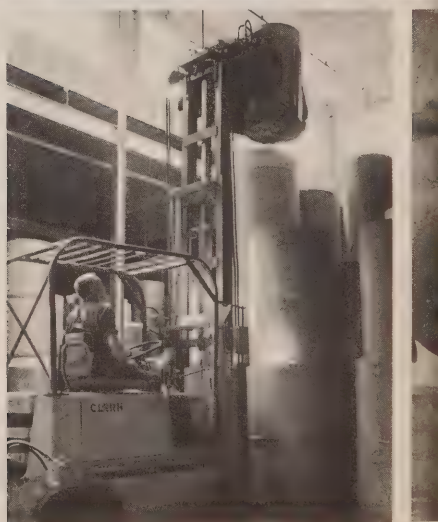
In general, the level of building activity across the province should be quite good, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3.5 billion. In Toronto, construction should exceed last year's level; contributing will be the continued work on the Toronto-Dominion Bank building, highway widening projects, government and educational buildings, and apartment construction. Hamilton should also see an increase in building activity, particularly in the industrial sector. In the Sarnia area, the CIL complex, along with the Lambton thermal power plant at nearby Sombra, will account for much of the construction work. In 1966, work will go into full swing on the nuclear generating plant in Pickering Township just east of Toronto. Increased construction is anticipated along the Niagara Peninsula,

with the Welland Canal lock-twinning project playing an important role. Other areas expecting greater activity are Peterborough, Guelph, Ottawa, Timmins, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and the Lakehead. Centres such as London, Kitchener, Belleville, Kingston, and Cornwall anticipate a year comparable to 1965.

1966 should prove to be the sixth consecutive year of economic expansion in Ontario. Sound policies at both the federal and provincial levels should permit existing boom conditions to continue throughout the rest of the decade.



TRADE AND INDUSTRY





MARKETING

Marketing Division's expanded program again helped Ontario manufacturers score big gains in new markets around the globe in 1965.

Today, Ontario-made toys are delighting children in Europe. Vending machines from Ontario are changing merchandising concepts abroad. Washing machines and air conditioning equipment from Ontario are finding markets in the Middle East. Precision electronic gear from Ontario is performing yeoman service in Europe and in the U.S. Heating and plumbing equipment from Ontario is making inroads in Europe's burgeoning construction industry. While in Australasia, Ontario-made aircraft will soon ply southern skies.

The Ontario Trade Crusade again established that Canadian manufacturers can move into competitive foreign markets and gain a firm hold. Many made their first move into exports during 1965 as members of Ontario government sales missions. Their products ranged from off-the-shelf consumer goods to sophisticated production equipment. These companies now look confidently to markets abroad for a large portion of their future business.

Eighteen government-organized sales missions went abroad in 1965, visiting the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and other countries in Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, and Lebanon, as well as the rapidly growing markets of Australia and New Zealand, exposed many Ontario salesmen to challenging opportunities for the first time. Six of the sales missions were to United States.

Total estimated sales for the year were nearly \$27 million, not counting probable repeat orders.

Personnel of the Marketing Division scouted the huge South American market and prepared a detailed study that is now the basis for a full-scale selling mission to the area in 1966. Malaysia and other Asian markets were the subject of another investigation, and opportunities for Ontario products in these areas will soon be explored.

Major achievement among new projects in 1965 was the Fashion Buyers' Program, which was part of the Trade and Industry Branch's 1965 Eedee

Fashions for Export Promotion. Sixty buyers from 14 countries were brought to Toronto by the department to view the creations of Ontario's fashion industry, and to evaluate and buy the products 75 fashion companies exhibited during the three-day program. Sales were substantial. As a result many companies are now well entrenched in the United States, the United Kingdom, and several other European countries.

The Marketing Division also sponsored in 1965 the visits of an additional 79 buyers from 17 different countries. These represented a wide



Sales Mission 51 to U.K.

range of products and industries. They came to Ontario to see our goods, to learn of our capabilities, and to buy from our manufacturers.

In 1965 a new program was launched to help sell Ontario technical know-how and capability around the globe. The department supported feasibility studies by Ontario firms bidding on engineering projects in Africa and Latin America. Where contracts result, Ontario materials and components are used wherever possible.

Accelerated activities of the Marketing Division last year helped expose more Ontario manufacturers to new export opportunities. And more companies showed their goods in foreign

markets by participating at international exhibitions. Close cooperation and liaison with Ontario trade offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy, as well as with federal government organizations made these ventures particularly successful.

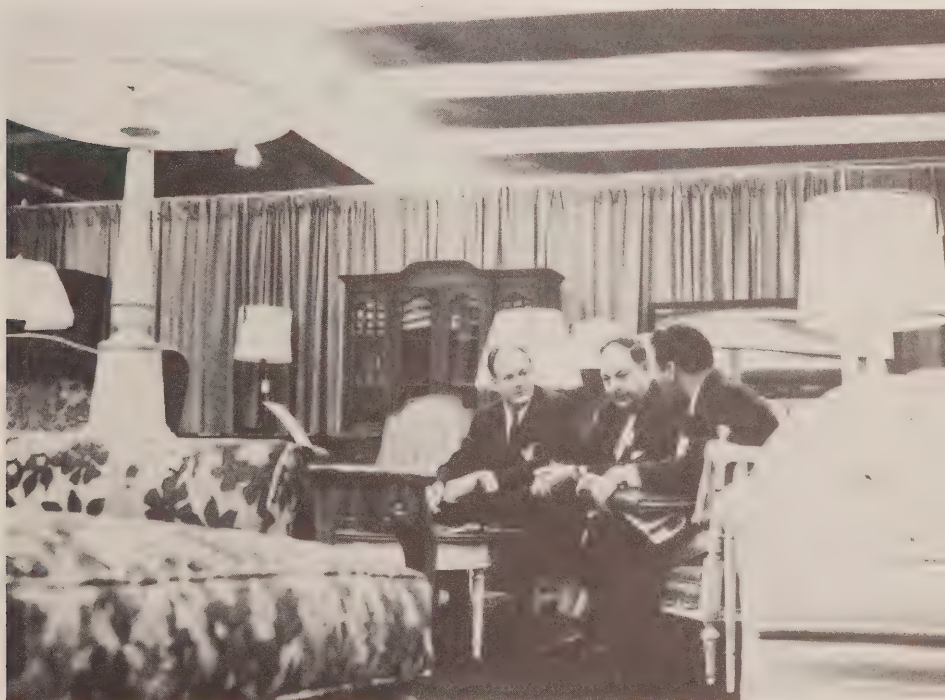
The Ontario Food Council of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Marketing Division, brought Ontario quality foods to the shelves of Europe's supermarkets. Meats, vegetables, fruits, and a host of other items have become household names overseas. Participation at the world's largest food fair in Cologne, Germany, by a group of Ontario food processors proved a resounding success, with sales expected to exceed \$8 million over the next 12 months. While already strong in the U.K. market, Ontario food products are finding new enthusiastic buyers in European countries, especially in Germany where Ontario is rapidly becoming an important source for quality food products.

The department's vital export edu-

cation program was continued in 1965, with export forums held in Hamilton, St. Catharines, Barrie, Ottawa, Stratford, Sudbury, and Toronto. Staff members from Toronto and from our foreign offices, representatives of the federal trade services, leading figures in international trade, and local businessmen all teamed up to contribute to the success of this program.

Marketing staff provided consultation service to Ontario industry through hundreds of plant visits, interviews, and discussions. They helped many companies make their initial venture into export markets a successful one.

To inform our manufacturers of world-wide opportunities, the division published six Marketing Opportunities Bulletins listing nearly 2,000 potential sales outlets for Ontario products. The Bulletins went to 7,000 manufacturers and the leads that were supplied enabled many companies to initiate contacts with foreign principals and helped to create strong, profitable export sales connections.



Foreign buyers discuss Ontario furniture.

BRANCH PLANTS

The year 1965 will go down in history as one of great significance in the development of Ontario industry because of the large expenditure made for plants and equipment in the automotive, chemical, and textile industries. The import replacements so generated will provide many new job opportunities and uses for Ontario raw materials over the years.

The Branch Plants Division is engaged in contacting and servicing companies from outside the province which might be interested in establishing manufacturing operations in Ontario. Similar services are available to existing Ontario companies interested in expansion, relocation, or the establishment of a branch plant in a new Ontario location.

A thorough study of a company reveals the specific requirements of the industry, and detailed information is supplied. Land and building costs, utility and transportation costs, labor availability and cost, major market sizes

and raw material sources are among the many factors which must be examined in detail for a successful plant location study.

Industrial development officers provide additional services to the prospect by personally conducted trips and interviews with municipal officials, financial institutions, building contractors, and federal and provincial government agencies.

In 1965 Ontario gained at least 178 new manufacturing establishments. These provided more than 17,500 people with employment and increased plant capacity by more than 8,290,000 square feet. These companies purchased 2,300 acres of land, invested \$68.5 million in buildings and \$134.7 million in machinery and equipment. These figures are based on preliminary estimated value of property purchases, construction costs, and new equipment installations in the establishing of the new manufacturing companies.

Omark Industries, Guelph.





Abrex Specialty Coatings, Oakville



General Motors trim plant, Windsor



Barringham Plastics Limited, Clarkson

MANUFACTURING ARRANGEMENTS

The principal activity of the Manufacturing Arrangements Division is directed toward assisting Ontario industry to diversify through acquiring new products under a licensing or manufacturing arrangement.

This form of product diversification through licensing is the most accessible for Ontario's secondary industry and is particularly desirable for smaller companies without the capital or management resources necessary to develop its own products. The increasing popularity of licensing is evident by the fact that at least 114 manufacturing arrangements are known to have been completed in Ontario in 1965. Such arrangements help provide valuable jobs and make a significant contribution to the economy.

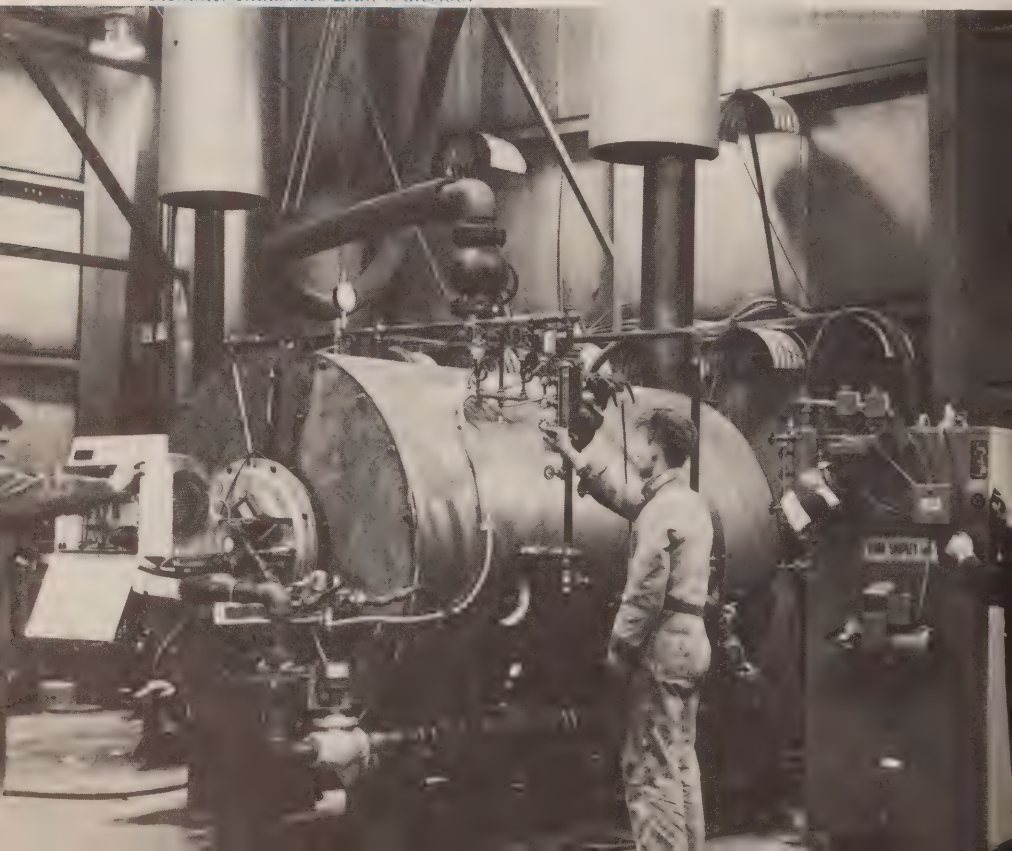
To bring the capabilities of Ontario industry to the attention of foreign manufacturers and to develop licensing opportunities for Ontario firms, the

division in 1965 participated in eight Business Opportunity Missions to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Houston, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Rochester, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Columbus-Dayton. These efforts, coupled with those of our five foreign offices, helped secure over 200 manufacturing opportunities which were placed before Ontario manufacturers through manufacturing arrangements bulletins.

As part of the Trade and Industry Branch's import replacement program in 1965, the division inaugurated a comprehensive index of Ontario-made products to assist Canadian industry to find existing and potential domestic suppliers. The index, unique in Canada, contains 60 volumes listing approximately 8,000 products for Ontario's 14,000 manufacturers.

Through numerous speaking engagements, the division has actively promoted Canadian Design '67 — a federal

Clemmer Industries Ltd., Waterloo.



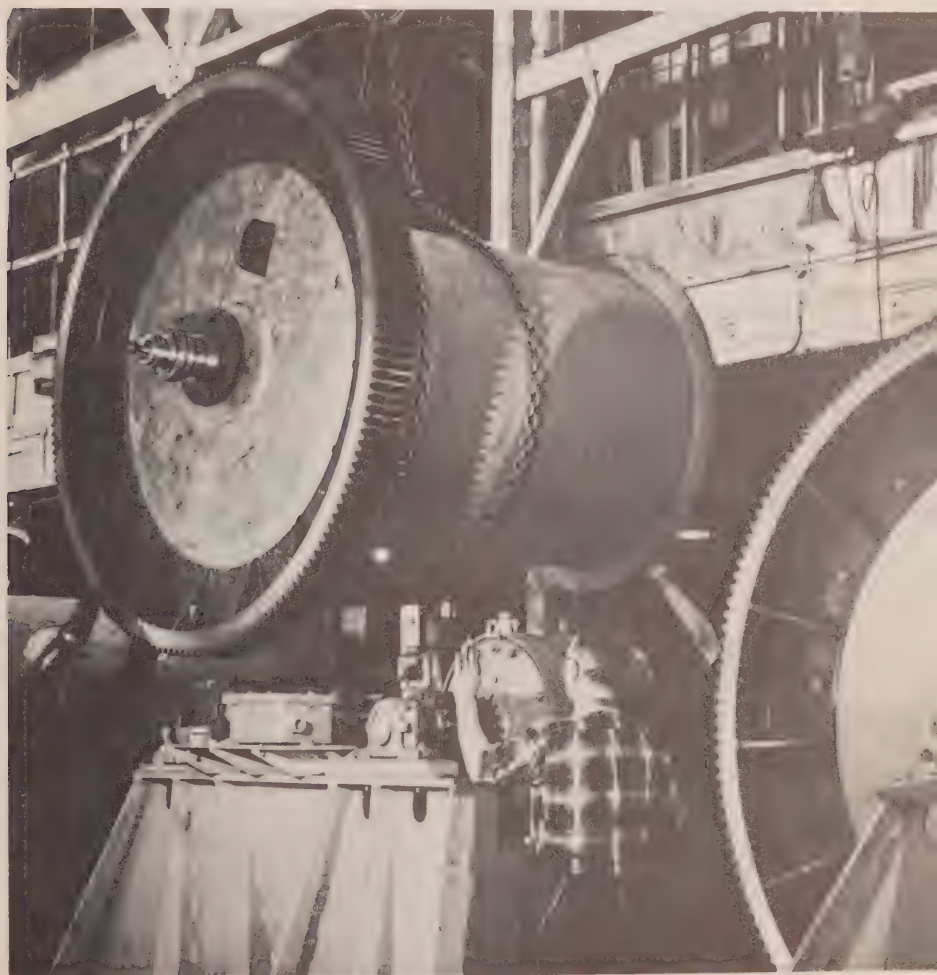
program aimed at stimulating excellence in Canadian design in connection with the many opportunities being generated by Canada's centennial celebrations and Expo '67.

A recent innovation is the Ontario Committee on Industrial Diversification. Still in the formative stages, the committee, composed of senior officials from industry and the Trade and Industry Branch, acts in an advisory capacity to Ontario manufacturers wishing to set up a product diversification program.

In conjunction with the Department of Defense Production, the Manufactur-

ing Arrangements Division has held three procurement fairs in the Toronto office to which Ontario manufacturers interested in bidding on U.S. defence requirements were invited. On view were drawings of parts for which bids were being sought. Response of Ontario manufacturers to these fairs has been very encouraging.

Other division activities include assistance in the presentation of the export management course at Waterloo University and participation in export forums and Conference of Women programs held throughout Ontario.



Koehring-Waterous Ltd., Brantford.

PROMOTION SERVICES

Promotion Services Division experienced in 1965 its most productive year since the inception of the Ontario Trade Crusade program by the Department of Economics and Development.

An extensive international fairs program permitted 103 Ontario manufacturers to exhibit a variety of products at the British Toy Fair, Brighton, England; Philadelphia Travel, Vacation, and Outdoorsmen Show, Philadelphia; International Trade Fair for Oil Firing and Gas Heating (Intherm), Stuttgart, West Germany; International Samples Fair, Milan, Italy; Mediterranean Fair, Palermo, Italy; Dallas Gift Show, Dallas; International Building Exhibition, London, England.

The diversified range of products on exhibit included such items as bowling pins, extrusion coated and laminated flexible packaging material, television picture tubes, oil burners, floor carpets and rugs, marine life-saving equipment, toys and games, gifts and souvenirs, building products, ignition transformers, air conditioning equipment, and oil and gas furnaces and equipment.

In addition to the trade fairs, an information office was set up at Germany's Hanover Fair, April 28 - May 7, to advise foreign investors of the services available to them through the Trade and Industry Branch.

Ontario acts at British Fair

A special showing of Canadian-made warm air heating and air conditioning equipment was held at Ontario House, London, from January 18 to 29. Ten Ontario companies participated, with some 860 architects, heating contractors, real estate developers, building contractors, and local authorities viewing the units and component parts.

A display of hospital equipment and related products by six companies was arranged for the Hospital Centre, London, England, from April 20 through to July 20. The products included such items as an electric hi-lo bed, a model of the Cobalt therapy unit for cancer treatment, wardrobe furniture, lounge chairs, bedside tables, lighting fixtures, and sanitary equipment. These Ontario-made products were viewed by hospital authorities, council members, architects, and personnel related to the profession.

Another major project was the first Ontario Fashion Design Awards Competition coordinated by the Promotion Services Division to encourage Ontario manufacturers to design and produce all-Canadian ladies' and children's apparel. Highlight of the competition was presentation of Eedee awards to winning designers at a gala fashion show in Toronto.

In 1965 nine "Shop Canadian" promotions were held across Ontario to



help stimulate consumer interest in Canadian-made products through retail outlets. With the cooperation of local chambers of commerce, boards of trade, retail associations, and manufacturers, these special promotions were held in Toronto, Kenora, Sault Ste. Marie, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Windsor, Cornwall, London, and Niagara Falls. Retail merchants participating in the "Shop Canadian" promotions were supplied with window banners, counter cards, and red-ribboned staff badges.

Complementing the program were one-day conferences for women, designed to encourage the consumer to "shop Canadian" when quality and price are equal to imports.

The "Shop Canadian" theme was continued through a portable display installed in summer and fall fairs at Fort William - Port Arthur, Peterborough, Ottawa, London, Stratford, Kitchener, Simcoe, and Toronto. The displays also outlined the services available to Ontario businessmen through the Trade and Industry Branch.

Included in the department's trade and industry display at the Canadian



National Exhibition were products now being exported by 35 Ontario firms. Other displays outlined the services available to businessmen through the Trade and Industry Branch, Ontario Development Agency, Ontario Research Foundation, and the Ontario Economic Council. The public was provided with facts on the provincial economy, information on the Ontario Housing Corporation program, and Ontario's plan for participation in the 1967 World Fair at Montreal.

Later in the year some 84 senior executives from France were taken on a tour of the province by the Promotion Services Division, which arranged rail and bus transportation to seven industrial and commercial sites, and introduced the delegation to representatives of Ontario industry, industrial commissions, banks, regional development associations, and public utilities.

A window display was installed at the Toronto International Airport to inform businessmen leaving or entering Ontario of the varied services available to them through the Trade and Industry Branch.



Fashion show urges "Shop Canadian"

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Again in 1965, the main work of the Industrial Research Division was the undertaking of a large number of market studies for foreign companies interested in entering the Ontario market and for existing Ontario manufacturers investigating diversification. The economists involved have developed excellent relations with various trade associations, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial specialists in the federal government, and others.

In order to assist staff in the planning of government-organized sales missions, foreign trade specialists in the Industrial Research Division prepared economic studies of over 20 foreign countries during 1965. A study was also made of Canada's merchandise balance of trade in relation to some 20 other countries.

As Ontario produces 96 per cent of all Canadian motor vehicles and parts, the Trade and Industry Branch has been heavily involved in many aspects of this industry since the Automotive Free Trade Agreement between Canada and United States was signed in January 1965. Economists have spent a major portion of their time servicing enquiries and preparing studies of this industry.

The Industrial Research Division produced three pamphlets for manufacturers entitled "Statistics for Profit." This series provides detailed information regarding imports into Canada, Canadian exports to the U.K., and Canadian exports to the U.S.A. Manufacturers find these statistics an excellent base for further investigation by themselves.

and supplies. Declining
differ significantly
decrease in transport

In iron and steel
due, primarily, to
primary iron and steel
and in addition the
than-seasonal decline

The weakening
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automobile industry

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clothing, paper

Non-Manufacturing

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TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
Index numbers

TABLE 1		Index number		Payrolls		Average weekly wages and salaries		Employees reported			
Areas and industrial divisions		Employment		Sept. 1964		Sept. 1963		Sept. 1964		Oct. 1963	
		Oct. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1963	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1963	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1963	number
		1967=100									
Provinces											
Atlantic Region	113.2	117.5	113.3	227.2	228.3	212.9	73.58	72.52	70.10	221,363	
Newfoundland	151.2	157.2	150.4	320.1	325.8	307.1	80.06	78.56	77.19	44,572	
Prince Edward Island	101.2	105.2	100.4	195.4	193.4	185.5	71.86	71.01	68.46	11,520	
New Brunswick	101.2	105.2	100.4	195.4	193.4	185.5	71.86	71.01	68.46	91,553	
Quebec	114.1	117.7	109.9	220.6	222.7	199.3	72.59	71.41	68.40	538,405	
Ontario	135.6	144.5	138.1	282.4	286.7	260.3	91.41	91.65	87.75	1,354,349	
Manitoba	136.1	138.1	128.9	286.9	287.2	265.5	86.49	85.92	82.78	1,527,223	
Saskatchewan	115.7	118.7	110.9	220.6	222.7	199.3	72.59	71.41	68.40	154,363	
Alberta (a)	143.0	144.5	138.1	282.4	286.7	260.3	91.41	91.65	87.75	75,366	
British Columbia (a)	115.7	118.7	110.9	220.6	222.7	199.3	72.59	71.41	68.40	185,174	
Canada	129.0	131.9	123.5	271.3	278.9	249.1	97.76	95.88	91.42	2,319,339	
Saskatchewan	129.0	131.9	123.5	271.3	278.9	249.1	97.76	95.88	91.42	2,319,339	
Alberta (a)	134.4	136.2	129.4	279.3	281.4	257.0	88.51	88.00	84.65	3,128,139	
British Columbia (a)	134.4	136.2	129.4	279.3	281.4	257.0	88.51	88.00	84.65	3,128,139	
Canada											
Urban areas											
St. John's	162.4	165.4	155.0	344.8	344.7	315.6	87.98	86.71	85.21	15,726	
Sudbury	79.0	79.6	81.8	145.8	147.5	145.4	85.77	86.15	82.86	14,332	
Halifax	128.7	125.6	125.6	286.1	273.5	250.6	73.86	73.18	71.38	34,325	
Moncton	104.5	106.5	106.7	214.2	213.9	208.2	72.77	72.17	69.43	10,401	
Quebec	120.8	125.5	116.8	269.0	253.0	262.4	102.30	102.48	103.13	15,826	
Calcutta - J. J. J. J.	135.7	135.1	139.8	286.0	289.8	266.7	75.98	76.22	72.86	55,575	
Shenandoah	122.3	122.3	116.8	266.0	258.2	237.8	75.98	75.33	70.80	14,510	
Three Rivers	139.6	140.7	140.9	299.0	300.6	270.7	91.92	91.11	92.25	15,540	
Drummondville	139.6	140.7	140.9	299.0	300.6	270.7	91.92	91.11	92.25	15,540	
Montreal	137.5	137.5	139.8	286.0	289.8	266.7	75.98	76.22	72.86	55,575	
Ottawa - Hull	151.4	151.4	148.6	318.5	317.1	293.8	101.00	111.66	108.13	157,158	
Peterborough	133.1	133.1	139.8	286.0	289.8	266.7	75.98	76.22	72.86	9,190	
Oshawa	133.1	133.1	139.8	286.0	289.8	266.7	75.98	76.22	72.86	9,190	
Toronto	129.3	129.3	129.3	252.3	251.7	231.6	88.62	86.66	82.81	106,486	
St. Catharines	129.3	129.3	129.3	252.3	251.7	231.6	88.62	86.66	82.81	106,486	
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MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Successful industrial development requires that municipalities keep alert to the changing needs of industry, new techniques of development, and the use of factual information in creating a good community atmosphere. The Municipal Services Division provides advisory service to the communities of Ontario on all such matters by meeting with councils, industrial committees, and chambers of commerce.

Last year, over 135 municipal visits were carried out, in addition to 130 office discussions with community representatives.

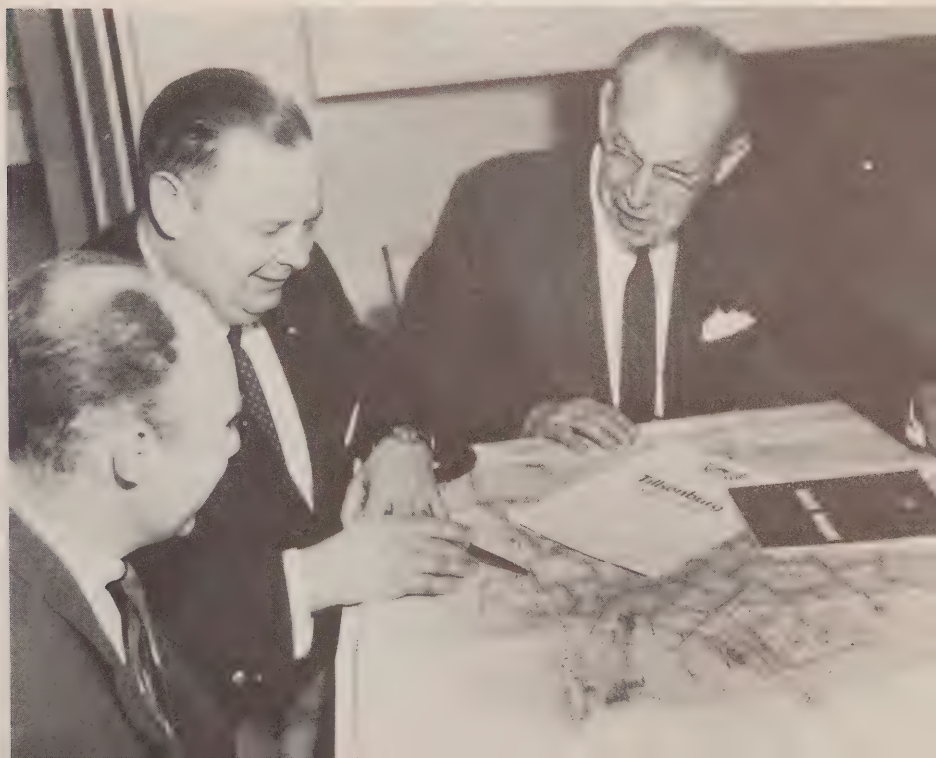
A two-day industrial development seminar was held at Honey Harbour, attended by approximately 75 delegates, including industrial commissioners and industrial development officers of the chartered banks, railways, utilities, regional development general managers, and government agencies.

In cooperation with regional development associations in Ontario, five zone industrial development conferences were held, attended by representatives of local councils, planning boards, and chambers of commerce.

The division also assisted several of the associations in the preparation of three studies covering the industrial development programs of specific municipalities.

Factual information on some 300 municipalities is maintained by the division. This consists of industrial surveys covering realty taxes; existing industries and products made; community services and facilities such as water, sewage, housing, and education. Additional supporting data comprise community brochures and details of available industrial buildings and sites. In 1965, over 2,550 copies of these surveys and brochures were used by the Branch Plants Division and other agencies involved in site selection studies for industries.

The 150-page "Municipal Industrial Development Guide" was revised to reflect amendments to the Ontario Municipal Act and other changes in industrial development techniques. The Guide was reprinted to meet continuing requests for copies from as far away as Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Texas.



TRADE OFFICES ABROAD

The department's trade offices abroad — in London, Milan, Dusseldorf, New York, and Chicago — continued their activities at an ever-increasing pace throughout 1965 in the promotion of trade and industry for Ontario.

Through the London office, which covers the United Kingdom and northern European countries, Ontario products were displayed and sold through the government's sales mission and trade fair program. A display of hospital equipment in London was highly successful, as was an exhibit of building and hardware supply items shown at the International Building Exhibition. Heating equipment was exhibited at Ontario House, London, and one of Canada's leading authorities on heating and ventilation gave lectures to several hundred architects, builders, and town planners. Product sales were made in the U.K. by Ontario businessmen on five sales missions, covering such items as prefabricated houses, work and dress shoes, and even swimming pools.

The Dusseldorf office had another highly active and successful year, also utilizing the technique of government sales missions and trade fairs to promote Ontario and its products. At trade fairs in Stuttgart and Hanover, interest was shown in warm air heating equipment and air conditioner units. In addition, Ontario salesmen to northern Europe marked up sales in electrical equipment, die-casting machines and other Ontario-made products, most of which had not been sold in Europe before.

The Province of Ontario is becoming known to Italian, Spanish, and North African businessmen through trade exhibits at the world famous International Samples Fair held annually in Milan and at the Mediterranean Fair, Palermo. The Milan office concluded its activities for 1965 with an Ontario Week at Cortina, Italy, in which a wide range of Ontario manufactured products were put on display at the most popular winter resorts.

The New York and Chicago offices arranged participation in a sportsmen's show at Philadelphia where considerable interest was shown in Ontario-made boats, sporting goods, and camp-

ing equipment. Similarly, Ontario-made souvenirs and gifts were sold to the wealthy Texas market through participation in the Dallas Gift Show. A number of sales missions sold products ranging from jams and jellies to terrazzo tile cutting machinery, grand pianos, and ladies' shoes coloring kits. It is now possible to visit the most fashionable stores in New York and Chicago and find Ontario-made high fashion dresses, sweaters, and sportswear.

Several trade and industry teams from the department visited major industrial centres in United States to discuss with businessmen and potential investors the opportunities open to them through participation in Ontario's rapidly expanding economy.

All five branch offices in 1965 brought to the province new industry and foreign investment through establishment of branch plants, joint ventures, licensing and manufacturing arrangements, and also established new sales outlets for Ontario goods in markets not previously tapped.



LOCATION OF EXTERNAL OFFICES

England - - - - - London

Italy - - - - - Milan

Germany- - - - - Dusseldorf

United States - - - - Chicago

United States - - - New York



IMMIGRATION

Immigration policy followed by the Ontario government continues to be a major contributor to the provincial economy. With demand for skilled and professional personnel exceeding the available supply in Canada, the department's Immigration Branch has kept pace by increased activities abroad.

In Ontario, where half of all Canada's manufactured goods are produced and where one third of the population lives and works, there are many job opportunities for skilled workers which cannot be filled from the existing labor force.

Shortages in key skills are affecting the growth of Ontario's economy.

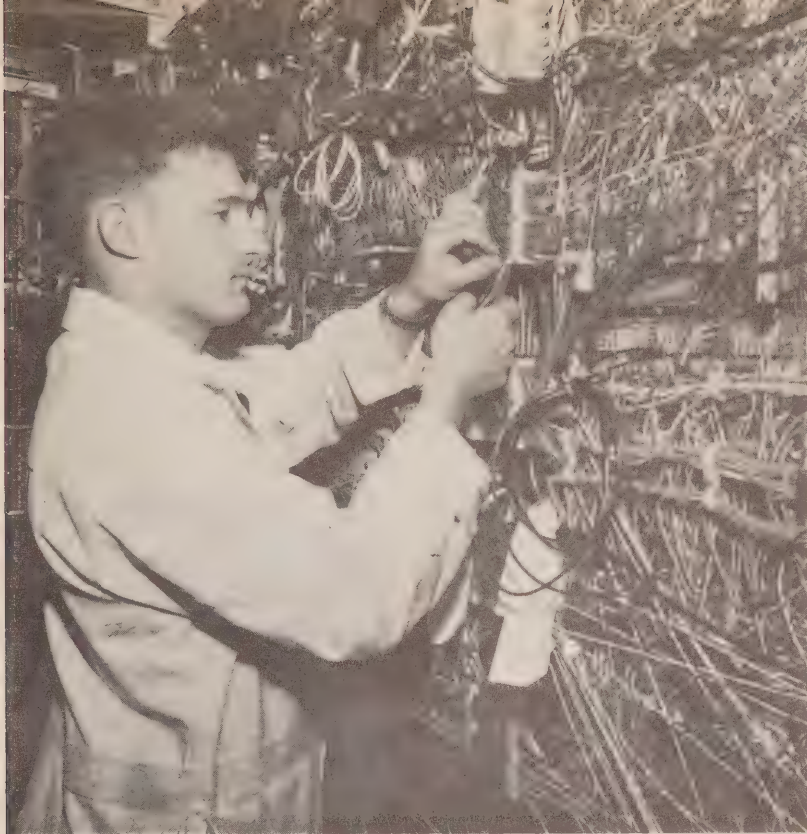
Because of this growing need for specialized workers, the government expanded its immigration activities in 1965. In the past, Ontario's Immigration Branch concentrated its efforts on the United Kingdom through Ontario House, London; now it is recruiting in Scandinavia, Holland, and Germany. The fullest cooperation is being given by the federal authorities in an en-

deavor to welcome emigration from these countries. The new Glasgow office in Scotland, opened in 1965, has reported a heavy volume of traffic, helping considerably in total recruitment.

The department's specialized recruitment service seeks immigrants only when positions are available which cannot be filled from the present Canadian labor supply. The Immigration Branch does not function as a placement agency, but rather as a service through which an employer can secure the workers he requires to ensure the economic operation of his business. This is a free service provided as part of Ontario's economic development program.

Current employment conditions are compared with the availability of skilled manpower in Canada. Personnel requirements are assessed in relation to the various fields of economic activity in the province. Labor and immigration statistics are analyzed and visual charts kept to follow employment trends to aid the job-applicant matching process.





Employers in all fields, industrial, commercial, and professional, are advised by letter of the specialized service available through the Toronto office. Upon receipt of a request, requirements are registered in both the London and Toronto offices and a search proceeds to fill the specific skill requirement.

At the request of any interested employer, a trained officer will visit him and explain in detail the operation of the program.

A job description of the vacancies which cannot be filled from normal sources is prepared, together with details of the qualifications necessary to perform the work. Information about the local community is correlated to complete a full picture for the prospective immigrant.

Should it be the intention of the employer to send a representative overseas to make personal selections, this can be arranged by the Immigration Branch. This includes appointments, itinerary, accommodation, and transportation.

Last year, 171 companies and institutions contacted the Toronto immigration office for assistance in obtaining skilled workers. Of this number, 94 authorized the branch to advertise their needs at a cost of some \$42,000. In 1965, a total of 245 secondary placements were made by the Toronto office out of 774 referrals.



ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Since the loan guarantee program of the Ontario Development Agency commenced early in 1963, 48 guarantees have been authorized amounting in total to \$4.8 million. These have been made available to companies located in widely scattered parts of the province.

During 1965 most of the companies in receipt of guarantees made excellent progress. Seven guarantees were completely retired while a number of others are approaching that stage. No financial losses were incurred during the year. In fact, a majority of the companies substantially improved their earnings and performance.

In order to make its advisory services as widely available as possible, the Agency embarked upon a stepped-up program of counselling services for small businessmen in locations outside of Toronto.

"On-the-spot" advisory services were provided in Niagara Falls, Barrie, Cornwall, London, Kitchener, Galt, North Bay, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Sudbury, Elliot Lake, Sault Ste. Marie, Guelph, Clinton, and Stratford. Special counselling services were provided for tourist operators in Bancroft, Barry's Bay, and the Madawaska Valley.

More than 300 businesses with an annual sales volume exceeding \$35 million and employing some 2,300 persons availed themselves of the opportunity of discussing their problems in their own localities with ODA consultants. Another 1,400 companies and individuals were counselled in Toronto and helped to improve their skills and techniques in the general area of management, financing, marketing, production, plant layout, and in many other ways.

As a result of these services a number of small businesses were able to obtain the additional financing which they sought. Others are now operating with greater efficiency. The demand for counselling and other advisory services nearly doubled in the second half of 1965 compared with the previous year.

In cooperation with the Ontario Research Foundation, the Agency continued its program of providing scientific, financial, and management services to individuals and companies developing new ideas, new products,

or new techniques. During the year 67 innovations were reviewed by the Agency's engineers, of which 35 were referred to the Ontario Research Foundation for further scientific study and evaluation. This brings the total number of innovations reviewed since the inception of the Agency to 233. The program of aid to inventors is being reviewed with the aim of enhancing the scope of existing services.

Substantial assistance was again provided to small businesses in Ontario



McCurdy Radio Industries, Don Mills.

in obtaining financing from the regular lending institutions. Ontario based companies were assisted in obtaining more than \$2.3 million from the regular lenders without any financial participation by the Government of Ontario. In total, since the inception of this program, Ontario based companies have been assisted to raise \$14 million from the regular lending institutions — funds which they were unable to obtain unaided.

During the year the Agency issued two publications. The first was a simplified accounting book for tourist operators which was distributed through the Department of Tourism and Information. It provides actual folios on which accounts should be kept as well as detailed instructions on its use. The other, a booklet entitled "Does Your Business Need a Check-up?", lists some of the major areas of business which require constant attention. Further publications are planned for 1966.

A start was made during the year in providing down-to-earth practical management training workshops for small businessmen. This program is being

coordinated with other agencies working in the field. A pilot project was held at the Hayes Steel Plant in St. Catharines. Fifteen manufacturing firms availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss production and general management problems with officials of the Hayes Steel Company and consultants of the Ontario Development Agency. Further workshops of this kind are planned for 1966.

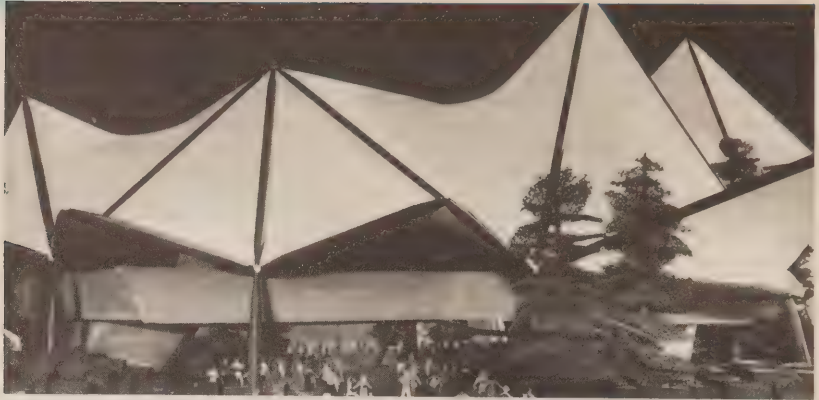
In cooperation with the Department of Tourism and Information special training workshops in financial matters will be made available to tourist operators in the coming year.

Since its establishment in early 1963, the Ontario Development Agency has been instrumental in obtaining almost \$19 million in additional financing from all sources for Ontario based companies. It has counselled in varying degrees of depth more than 4,000 companies and individuals and reviewed 233 innovations. Its services have been made available to a growing number of smaller centres of population and this coverage will be extended further in 1966.



Toronto's changing skyline.

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND PLANNING



Ontario's \$7½ million pavilion for Expo '67.

The Special Projects and Planning Branch continued in 1965 to assist in the development of new programs for the department. This branch plans, undertakes, and directs special projects — those which are usually of a non-recurring nature and do not come within the jurisdiction of any one branch.

The Department of Economics and Development, through the Special Projects and Planning Branch, is in charge of Ontario's participation at the Canadian World Fair in 1967. All phases of planning for Ontario's pavilion are well under way. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held in Montreal in November, followed by the call for tenders for the foundation work and general construction. Also placed out for bid were working drawings for seven major exhibits to be used in the Ontario pavilion.

Through its participation at Expo 67, Ontario hopes to present to the people of many countries a view of Ontario's heritage and accomplishments with emphasis on the acceleration of social and economic development. Ontario's \$8 million project is on schedule to date. Present plans call for completion on March 1, 1967.

The Special Projects and Planning Branch launched a major international advertising program in 1965. This program was based on motivational research and was designed to examine potentials for expanding the market for Canadian products in the United States. The survey confirmed that the United States lacks information about

Ontario's economy, its cultural life, and its industrial opportunities. In fact, very little is known by any country about Ontario and the other Canadian provinces.

Aim of the advertising program is to capture the interest of professional, executive, and government people in other countries by showing the true picture of Ontario's cultural and economic life. It hopes to establish a new awareness for Ontario and show the province as a modern, progressive community with a high level of sophistication. The advertisements are being run in the United States and the United Kingdom.

"Ontario/66" — a multi-colored prestige publication — was printed in conjunction with the department's international advertising program and mailed to 72,000 business, government, and professional leaders in 12 different countries — those leaders most influential in their respective fields.

Throughout 1965, the Special Projects and Planning Branch continued its Ontario Trade Crusade advertising campaign across the province. Through radio and newspapers, the campaign helped to stimulate the demand for and distribution of the products of Ontario industry and agriculture.

Special Projects and Planning coordinated an Ontario trade mission to Taiwan in May 1965. Headed by the Honorable Stanley J. Randall, the group presented to government and utilities officials, the conceptual and operational

Special Projects and Planning Branch contributed to the planning and organization of the Conference on Regional Development and Economic Change, held in Toronto in February 1965. There was an attendance of 1,000; more than 40 speakers participated. International

Latest program of the Special Projects and Planning Branch is an immigration advertising campaign in the United Kingdom. Birmingham was selected as an initial test market area. This program will attempt to attract skilled workers to Ontario and provide a liaison between the skilled immigrant and Ontario industry.

SHERIDAN PARK RESEARCH COMMUNITY

Sheridan Park Research Community has been much in the news.

In 1965, it earned international renown as: "Science City," "Space Age City," "Doorway to the Future."

Located 17 miles west of Toronto, Sheridan Park is devoted solely to industrial research.

Some 120 remaining acres of this 340-acre, \$100 million dollar scientific centre are currently being developed by the Ontario Research Foundation and eight individual firms. Other firms have shown a keen interest in joining the research community.

By midsummer, 1966, more than \$31 million worth of research buildings will have been constructed. Another \$25 million should be invested by 1967-68.

Ultimately, there will be about 20 to 25 companies with their own research centres in the community. (In 1964, the Ontario government passed an act that created the Sheridan Park Corporation to sell Sheridan Park land on a non-profit basis.)

Companies already operating at Sheridan Park include: British American Research and Development Co. — a \$4 million project; Mallory Battery Co. of Canada — a \$1.2 million project;

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada — a \$1.8 million metal products laboratory; Dunlop Research Centre — a \$1.5 million project.

In 1966, Warner-Lambert Research Institute of Canada will start intensive studies of heart disease at its newly finished \$1.5 million research centre.

Under construction at Sheridan Park: Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. — a \$5.5 million energy research centre; Abitibi Paper Co. — a \$1.8 million project; International Nickel Co. of Canada — a \$2 million project. These projects are scheduled for completion in 1966.

Construction is also planned for a 12-story office building, which will include stores, restaurants, and banks.

The Ontario government's industry-supported Ontario Research Foundation is building a \$5.5 million, one-story complex, which will be 437 feet long and contain 160,000 square feet to house 14 different departments. ORF employs about 200 scientists and carries out research projects for private companies and government departments.

For more than 35 years, the ORF has undertaken creative scientific research and technical work on a contract basis for industry and government.



The \$1.5 million Dunlop Research Centre.



Warner-Lambert studies heart disease.

In 1965, the ORF continued developing and utilizing Ontario's natural resources, improving and developing industrial materials, techniques, and products.

Sheridan Park's research sites are fully serviced underground. About \$1 million has been spent by the Ontario government to provide water, gas, electricity, and sewage facilities. The provincial government is also providing a substantial part of the cost incurred by the foundation in relocating from Queen's Park to the new site.

When the ORF complex is completed, it will serve as the nucleus of Sheridan Park Research Community—a community whose character will be ensured by protective land covenants.

Private researchers can draw on ORF's experienced scientists and information services, modern and costly equipment, and Canada's finest technological library. ORF's electronic data storage and computer centre, now being planned, ranks among the world's most sophisticated systems.

In 1965, the ORF continued to operate a field engineering service, sponsored by the Department of Economics and Development. Aim: to help industrial management in the application of technical knowledge to its processes.

Altogether 736 visits were made to various industries, and about 4,000 information requests were answered.

Three northern technomic studies were completed for the Ontario Economic Council into the commercial potentialities of charcoal, essential oils, and forest fertilization.

Some 30 short-term feasibility studies were also undertaken for the Ontario Development Agency into new products and new manufacturing processes.

Starting in 1967, when present incentives expire, the federal government will pay 25 per cent of the capital costs of research and development facilities, either as a grant or credit, and give another 25 per cent grant or credit on operating expenditures for research above the average for the previous three years.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Women's Advisory Committee, just two years old, has developed a far-reaching program to involve women personally in the economy. Through its conferences held across Ontario, information has been given to over 5,000 women as to their importance in creating and maintaining a strong economic atmosphere. Another 3,000 women have been reached through the speaking engagements of the chairman of the committee.

In 1965, women's conferences were held in Chatham, London, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Kenora, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Windsor, Cornwall, and Owen Sound.

During the Canadian National Exhibition, the Women's Advisory Committee

presented a fashion show three times daily, built around the theme "Shop Canadian".

A constant effort is made by the committee to develop interest in Ontario crafts which would appeal to tourists and eventually become small industries.

Created by the Women's Advisory Committee last year, the Eedee Awards for design in Canadian fashion will be held again in 1966.

Results of the Women's Advisory Committee program show that many Ontario women have developed a new approach to buying, which has encouraged retailers to proudly display Canadian products.

Miss World in Ontario Maple Leaf Tartan.





Ontario fashions at the Canadian National Exhibition

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

The Office of the Chief Economist was established in 1964 to coordinate all government economic research and act as adviser to the Ontario government on economic policy.

At the close of 1965, the four research units were in the process of being reorganized into six new branches with broader and more intensive scope: Economic Planning Branch, Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat, Economic Analysis Branch, Applied Economics Branch, Regional Development Branch, and the Ontario Statistical Centre.

ECONOMIC PLANNING BRANCH

This branch fills the need for long-range planning of government economic activity and investment. It also provides a source of coordination and planning for the Office of the Chief Economist in assuring that all aspects of the provincial economy are reviewed in the context of future requirements. As part of its role in studying the long-run requirements of the provincial economy on an overall basis, the branch is charged with the work of building up long-run knowledge of the economy, identifying bottle-necks and obstacles to economic growth and development, studying the long-term public investment requirements, and endeavoring to arrive at detailed explanations of important economic changes and occurrences.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

This Secretariat has the dual function of:

- (a) studying topics within the subject-area of federal-provincial affairs;
- (b) coordinating the activities of Ontario government departments and agencies in the federal-provincial area (and particularly at federal-provincial conferences).

The chief economist is his own director of federal-provincial affairs.

APPLIED ECONOMICS BRANCH

The function of this branch is to conduct economic investigations for the purpose of satisfying the immediate need for economic advice. Most of the studies are of a feasibility or impli-

cation-analyzing nature. These studies serve the Department of Economics and Development in helping work out a program for the Trade and Industry Branch, the Ontario Housing Corporation, and the Ontario Development Agency. However, an even greater service is rendered to other departments responsible for energy resources, lands and forests, mines, and labour, which request particular studies with implications beyond their own boundaries. As such, this branch provides a core of basic resource studies and provides services to other departments and research sections in the other departments.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BRANCH

This branch carries out economic research work directed to keeping abreast of current developments and providing a central core of economic intelligence. It also carries out research into fiscal arrangements and federal-provincial economic and fiscal problems in support of the work of the Tax Structure Committee and its required analysis. As such, the first responsibility of this branch is to ensure the needs of the prime minister and other ministers for information on the Ontario economy and on economic conditions in general. In this process, the branch provides significant information on current and past economic phenomena as well as detailed study of economic variables affecting the provincial economy. Finally, the responsibility for providing the public with economic information on the Ontario economy is an added service provided by this branch.

ONTARIO STATISTICAL CENTRE

The key to the effective and efficient operation of a central economic research service is the existence of a functional economic statistics centre. A nucleus for such an operation was gathered together at the end of 1964, and this branch is now becoming a core of basic information and data to the other branches as well as to the whole government. The branch administers the Ontario Statistics Act and undertakes input-output and provincial accounts flow studies upon which long-run financial planning may be based.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

This branch includes two sections: the Regional Research Section to undertake research and prepare reports concerning the financial and economic position of the regional areas of Ontario, and the Regional Development Services Section to provide practical advice to and act as liaison and advisers to the province's regional development associations.

Municipal officials, individuals and organizations of nine of the 10 economic regions in Ontario are now thinking and planning regionally through regional development associations. More than 350 municipalities comprising 2,500,000 people or approximately 60 per cent of the population of Ontario, exclusive of the Metropolitan economic region, and 98 per cent of the province's land area are represented by these associations.

Preliminary meetings to present the regional development program to potential members of the Central Ontario Regional Development Association (Metropolitan economic region) continued during 1965 with the result that general county meetings were held in both Halton and Peel zones. Committees from each of the counties have been nominated to carry over the interim period until such time as representatives can be nominated by the municipalities who are members of the Central Ontario Regional Development Association.

Regional development is a partnership of a group of municipalities, the Ontario government, and public spirited organizations and individuals. It encourages planning for economic development on a basis of several municipalities, urban and rural, and provides leadership to conduct studies and surveys that are beyond the scope of a single community. It involves the citizen at a "grass roots" level in neighboring municipalities in coping with problems.

Several of the associations have jointly sponsored with the Ontario Development Agency a program of private sessions which were made available to local manufacturers and business organizations to permit them to improve their business technique. In

certain cases where the business enterprise qualified, loans were made available to permit the business to expand its operation.

Early in 1965 the Conference on Regional Development and Economic Change was held in Toronto. There were speakers from the United States, South America, and Europe. Over 1200 delegates attended the meeting, representing many municipalities in Ontario. There were also delegates and representatives from most of the provinces.

The bibliography of regional studies was also updated and a new bibliography of a classified list of limited reference of the United States of America were compiled and researched by Dr. A. J. Dakin, professor of Town and Regional Planning, School of Architecture, University of Toronto, at the request of the Regional Development Services Section.

The booklet consolidating the sections of the Municipal Act related to regional development at the municipal level was completed in 1965. The demand for this booklet has been so great that a revised edition is now being prepared.



ONTARIO ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Manpower, productivity, research, resource utilization and industrial development have been the main areas of concern and activity of the Ontario Economic Council during 1965.

Recognizing that Ontario's ability to maintain its economic growth rate will depend, in large measure, upon a growing labor force possessing ever-increasing skills, the Council has continued to give considerable attention to manpower policies and programs. Investigations, undertaken in many instances in association with various provincial departments and agencies, include:

The role of federal and provincial immigration, education and labor training policies and practices;

A survey of professional and skilled manpower requirements;

The value of Canadian Vocational Training Program 5 as a vehicle for assisting unemployed persons to find and hold useful jobs and for assisting employers to recruit workers;

The impact on workers of the decision of the Ford Motor Company of Canada to undertake a major production changeover in its engine plant and foundry at Windsor;

Action, including new or expanded training programs, that might be undertaken to qualify young, unemployed or older persons for employment in the personal services field;

A review of various federal, provincial, and municipal regulations and licensing practices, governing entry into various professions and skilled trades;

A comprehensive review of the effectiveness of vocational and technical training programs as a preparation for employment;

A review of clauses of collective bargaining agreements applicable to labor displacement through technological change and to retraining.

A key factor in the province's growth will be the ability of industry to maintain and improve its competitive position. The Council's activities which have emphasized increased efficiency and productivity in the manufacturing sector include:

Sponsorship, in cooperation with the Economic Council of Canada, of the



Conference on Productivity Through New Technology for the purpose of providing to medium size and smaller businesses practical information to assist in improving productivity;

Preparation for the publication of an account of the ways in which a number of companies have demonstrated the effectiveness of employee training programs;

Examination of some techniques that have been developed by larger companies to estimate their professional and skilled labor manpower requirements;

Investigation of factors which have influenced new, expanded or branch manufacturing plants to locate their facilities in areas outside the larger urban centres within the past five years.

The Council, convinced that it is becoming increasingly important to begin the systematic cataloguing of scientific research projects and to increase communication between those engaged in research and those who can put their findings into practical form, compiled and published an index of research projects being undertaken in mid-1965 within provincial government departments and agencies.

Investigations of the Council in the area of resource utilization include:

A survey of the potential for alternate use of non-productive resources in rural areas;

Support for the publication of the Economic Survey of the District of Temiskaming;

An examination of the ways of stimulating private interest in improving quality and production of the hardwood woodlots in eastern Ontario;

A review of the market for Ontario marble.

Industrial development activities include:

The publication of a report on Ontario's tourist industry;

An examination of the most effective assistance that might be provided to assure and improve the competitive position of the furniture industry;

An examination of the feasibility of linear programming techniques as a means of maximizing wood supplies and minimizing production costs;

Undertaking a survey to determine the amount of non-Canadian materials and components used in the construction industry.

The Council continues to work in close association with the Economic Council of Canada. It has established a liaison with comparable economic advisory groups in all provinces, through joint meetings and by frequent exchanges of reports and other information.



Unique machine at Productivity Conference.

ONTARIO TODAY

The Scientific Century

OUR MAN FROM ONTARIO

Challenge of Change • Strategy for Change

ARE PEOPLE NECESSARY?

Women's World

FILMS

Industry, recreation, and the people of Ontario are the stars of this 28-minute 16mm color tour of the province.

Research and its importance to man's well-being is portrayed in this 20-minute 16mm color visit to Ontario's science city, the Sheridan Park Research Community.

This 13-minute 16mm film shows how the Department of Economics and Development helps Ontario businessmen increase export sales by participating in government-organized sales opportunity missions to many parts of the world.

These two 16mm kinescope black and white films explain the need for regional development, how it works in other countries, and some of the problems encountered by regional development programs.

Automation: boon or bane. The effect of automation on society is the subject of this hour-long 16mm black and white kinescope film, produced at the International Conference on Automation and Social Change.

In 16mm color or black and white, this 13-minute film tells of the activities of the Ontario Women's Advisory Committee and the important role played by women in the development of the Canadian economy.

PUBLICATIONS

Services of the Trade and Industry Branch

Various programs and activities of the Trade and Industry Branch.

It's Your Move

Ontario offers unique profit opportunities in branch plants, manufacturing arrangements or joint ventures.

Ontario Industrial Review 1965

Work and accomplishments of the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

Our Man from Ontario

How the businessman can participate in the Ontario government's sales mission program.

Exporter's Almanac

Export services for the Ontario manufacturer.

Municipal Industrial Development Guide

Industrial promotion at the community level.

Marketing Abroad

How the Ontario businessman can find new markets for his products.

Plant Location Services

Information for businessmen seeking a branch plant site in Ontario.

Manufacturing Opportunities

How Ontario industries can use existing plant and equipment to manufacture new products under license.

Directory of Products for Export

Listing of Ontario-made products available for export.

Statistics for Profit

Statistics on Canadian imports from U.S. and U.K., Canadian export opportunities, and fabrication gaps in Canadian industry.

Ontario Engineering Services Abroad

The Ontario government provides assistance to firms participating in overseas engineering projects.

Women's Advisory Committee

How Ontario women can help strengthen the economy by "shopping Canadian."

Ontario Economic Review

Monthly review of the economy.

Regional Development

How regional development works for Ontario municipalities.

Economic Surveys

Niagara Region — 1963

(Wentworth, Brant, Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland)

Georgian Bay Region — 1963

(Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Muskoka, and Parry Sound)

Midwestern Region — 1965

(Huron, Wellington, Perth, and Waterloo)

Lake Erie Region — 1966

(Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Norfolk)

Northeastern Ontario Region — 1966

(Cochrane, Algoma, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Manitoulin)

Specialized Personnel Recruitment

A service for Ontario manufacturers seeking skilled help from abroad.

Does Your Business Need a Check-Up?

This Ontario Development Agency booklet deals with sound business practices for the small businessman.

Sheridan Park Research Community

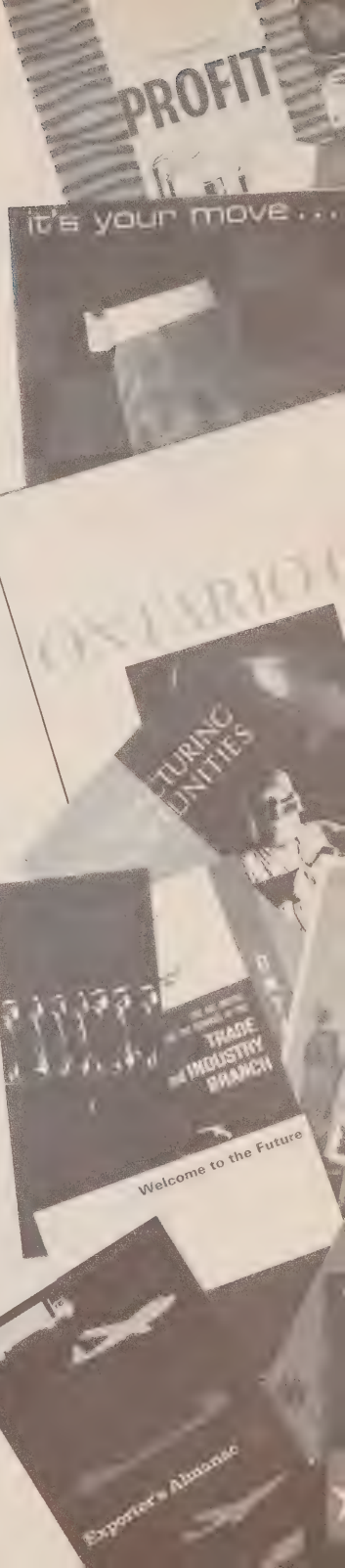
The operation, function, and organization of Ontario's new research community.

Ontario's Tourist Industry (\$2.00)

Results of a three-year study by the Ontario Economic Council.

Ontario/66 (\$2.00)

The Province of Ontario — its culture, people, and economy.



BUSINESS AROUND THE WORLD

AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, IRELAND, ITALY, SCOTLAND, SWITZERLAND, and UNITED STATES

Ontario industry is making its mark. Where the physical export of our diverse products is not economically attractive, branch plants abroad and joint ventures with local businesses help Ontario products find new markets in many countries.

The establishment of subsidiaries and the licensing of foreign firms to manufacture Ontario products are two well proven methods of earning foreign exchange.

These are some of the companies that have established branch plants and licensing agreements abroad.

Branch Plants

- ☐ Exquisite Form Brassiere (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, has formed Exquisite Form Brassiere (Great Britain).
- ☐ J. F. Hartz Co., Toronto, has joined with Wanger A.G., Berne, Switzerland, for the sale and manufacture of surgical equipment and hospital supplies.
- ☐ General Steel Wares, Toronto, has established a subsidiary in Buffalo, N.Y.
- ☐ International Anodizing Ltd., Toronto, has established International

Anodizing Benelux SA, Andergheim, Switzerland.

☐ Duo-Heet Ltd., Waterford, has formed a jointly owned subsidiary, Du-Matic, Europe, with SOCMA S. A., Brussels, Belgium.

☐ Galt Metal Industries Ltd., Galt, has established a plant at Newtownbreda, Northern Ireland, for the manufacture of automotive exhaust systems.

☐ B and K Roller Die Co. Ltd., Toronto, has formed B and K Machinery Ltd., Bilston, Staffs, England.

☐ Superior Oil, Downsview, has formed Canadian Superior Oil GmbH., Dusseldorf, West Germany.

☐ Delta Electronics has established a subsidiary, Kenmore Electronics Inc., Buffalo, New York.

☐ Delmar Chemicals Ltd., has established Delmar Chemicals (Italia) S.p.A. in Italy with Specialita Integrativi Razionali S.p.A., Milan.

☐ Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, has established Stelco Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, Holland.

☐ Marson (Canada) Ltd., Rexdale, has established Marson Products (Australia) P.t.y., Ltd., in partnership with Australian interests.

Licensing Arrangements

☐ Beach Foundry, Ottawa, and Allied Ironfounders Ltd., Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey, England.

☐ Eldon Industries Ltd., Don Mills, and Fairchild Plastics Ltd., London, England.

☐ World Steel Co. (Canada) Ltd., Edwardsburg, and Mr. Baxton, Chicago, Ill., for interlocking cement blocks.

☐ Aluminum Goods Ltd., Toronto, and A. Freezer Ltd., Hayling Island.

☐ Walter Nugent Designs, Oakville, and Cintique Chair Co., London, England; and Walter Knoll Sitzmoebelfabrik, Herrenberg, Germany; and Mobilier International S.A., Paris, France.

☐ Sandrin Precast Ltd., Woodbridge, and British Steel Construction, London, England.

☐ Canadian Name Plate Co. Ltd., Midland, and Wingard Ltd., Chichester, Sussex, England.

☐ Canadian Name Plate Co. Ltd., Midland, and Kippan GmbH., Hamburg, Germany.

☐ Steadman Industries Ltd., Cooks-

ville, and Lansing Bagnall Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, England.

☐ Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and Lurgi Gesellschaft fuer Chemie und Huttenwesen, Frankfurt, Germany.

☐ Levy Industries Ltd., Toronto, and Saimm, Modena, Italy.

☐ Tingen Turkey Ranch and Hatchery, Harrow, and Stabilimento Chimico Biologico Sant'Alessandro di Santhia, Italy.

☐ Truck Engineering Ltd., Woodstock, and Butterfield Engineers, London, England.

☐ Consolidated Electronic Equipment Ltd., Willowdale, and Burndy Electra, Mechelan, Belgium.

☐ The Ryerson Press, Toronto, and Jones Trueman and Associates, England.

☐ Multi-Minerals Ltd., Toronto, and Klockner-Humbolt Deutz-Aktiengesellschaft, Cologne, Germany.

☐ Columbus McKinnon Ltd., St. Catharines, and Brown Brothers and Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and Reway Watson group.



MARKETING ABROAD

Eighteen sales missions, representing 153 Ontario firms, were organized by the Department of Economics and Development in 1965 and sent to Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Los Angeles, and other main U.S. centres as well as to the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, the Middle East, and New Zealand and Australia. Total estimated sales for the year were nearly \$27 million, not counting probable repeat orders.

January 25, 1965 — To Philadelphia

Brasco Electronics Ltd.,
Weston

Louis Fischl Glove Co. Ltd.,
Prescott

Hentschel's Furniture Ltd.,
Waterloo

McFarlane Gendron Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Toronto

Nicholson and Cates Ltd.,
Burlington

J. M. Schneider Limited,
Kitchener

Spun Metals Limited,
Weston

Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd.,
Scarborough

Lewis Thomson and Sons Ltd.,
Stratford

Wagstaffe Ltd.,
Hamilton

February 15, 1965 — To Chicago

Denwood of Canada,
North York

Essex Packers Limited,
Hamilton

Ferrox Iron Ltd.,
Ottawa

Garika Handmade Footwear,
Dorchester

S. T. Loveys Ltd.,
Hickson

The T. Sisman Shoe Co. Ltd.,
Aurora

Thompson Laboratories,
Don Mills

Triad Equipment Limited,
Downsview

Alex Wilson Publications Limited,
Dryden

March 21, 1965 — To Gulf States — Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, and Tampa

Aluminum and Plastic Sign Mfg. Co.,
Toronto

Archery Craft Co. Ltd.,
Toronto

Bentley's Sporting Goods Ltd.,
Niagara Falls

Electronic and Microwave Laboratories
Ltd., Burlington

Claire Haddad Ltd.,
Toronto

London Winery Limited,
London

Monarch Marine,
Windsor

Northern Pigment Co. Ltd.,
New Toronto

Seabreeze Products of Canada Ltd.,
Toronto

April 4, 1965 — To Stuttgart, Germany

Aero Tool Works Limited,
Toronto

Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Limited, Scarborough

Beach Foundry Limited,
Ottawa

The Canadian Coleman Co. Ltd.,
Toronto

Duo-Heat Limited,
Waterford

Lennox Industries (Canada) Ltd.,
Islington

W. H. Olsen Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Tilbury

Terry Burners Incorporated,
North York

April 20, 1965 — To United Kingdom

Aircraft Appliances and Equipment Limited, Rexdale
Arctic Canvas Limited,
North Bay
Bierco Limited,
Tillsonburg
Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Ltd.,
Etobicoke

The Ontario Wheat Producers
Marketing Board, Chatham
Rothwell-Perrin Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Portland
The Sunbeam Shoe Co. Limited,
Port Colborne
Therm-A-Bind Limited,
Scarborough

May 14, 1965 — To United Kingdom

Aluminum Goods Limited,
Toronto
Cal-Dak Canada Limited,
Etobicoke
Enelco Limited,
Toronto
Industrial Tires Limited,
Cooksville
McGuire Apiaries,
Minesing

McLean-Bessemer Industries Ltd.,
Brantford
National Hardware Specialties Limited,
Dresden
Walter Nugent Designs Ltd.,
Oakville
Tilley's Limited,
Toronto
Uptonbilt Limited,
St. Catharines

June 4, 1965 — To France, Spain, and Italy

Avionics Limited,
Niagara-on-the-Lake
Barringer Research Limited,
Rexdale
Cramco Solder Alloys,
Division of Cramco Alloy Sales Ltd.,
Toronto

Multi-Elmac of Canada Ltd.,
Windsor
Northern Electric Co. Ltd.,
London

June 14, 1965 — To New York

Algo Fur Company,
Toronto
Canadiana Textile Print Works Ltd.,
Port Credit
Deacon Brothers Sportswear Ltd.,
Belleville
Hardy-Glenwood Products Ltd.,
Barrie
Lloyd-Truax Ltd.,
Wingham

Processomatic Ltd.,
Scarborough
Stevens-Hepner Co. Ltd.,
Port Elgin
Strathmore Kitchen Ltd.,
Toronto
Summerhayes Industrial and Wood
Products Limited, Brantford

June 25, 1965 — To United Kingdom

Barrett Hydrostatics Ltd.,
Galt
Canadian General-Tower Ltd.,
Galt
Continental Pants Mfg. Ltd.,
Toronto
Essex Packers Ltd.,
Hamilton
Guildline Instruments Ltd.,
Smiths Falls

George Kelk Ltd.,
Don Mills
Nordic Steel Products Ltd.,
Port Credit
The Ontario Honey Producers
Co-Operative Ltd., Toronto
Ralston Purina Co. Ltd.,
Woodstock

July 15, 1965 — To New Zealand and Australia

Bach-Simpson Limited,
London
Dustbane Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
Ottawa
Found Brothers Aviation Limited,
Rexdale
Marson (Canada) Limited,
Rexdale

Pathex (Canada) Limited,
Don Mills
N. Slater Company,
Hamilton
Tridon Manufacturing Limited,
Burlington

August 23, 1965 — To Germany

Arbo Leather Co. Ltd.,
Port Hope
Delhi Industries,
Delhi
F. Fentiman and Sons Ltd.,
Ottawa
Fisher Gauge Works Ltd.,
Peterborough

Gaytown Sportswear Co.,
Toronto
A. C. Gilbert of Canada Ltd.,
Burlington
Hinsperger's Harness and Tent Co.,
Port Arthur
Veetab Limited,
Toronto

September 3, 1965 — To Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia

Canada Colony,
Toronto
Chalet Artistic Glass Limited,
Cornwall
Hedy Hill Limited,
Toronto
House of Wood,
Ingersoll
Marie's Fur Toys,
Downsview

Millbrook Industries Ltd.,
Millbrook
Prescott Hide and Skin Co. Ltd.,
Toronto
Repro-Art,
Toronto
Vanam and Associates,
Toronto

September 13, 1965 — To Los Angeles

Contemporary Distribution Ltd.,
Toronto
Dobbie Industries Ltd.,
Galt
Ruth Dukas Ltd.,
Toronto
Fluid Power Ltd.,
Rexdale
Grampian Marine Ltd.,
Oakville

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Weston
Pro-Engineering Co.,
Toronto
Sperry Gyroscope Ottawa Ltd.,
Ottawa
Strathmore Kitchen Ltd.,
Toronto

September 22, 1965 — To Cologne, Germany

Kingsmill Foods Limited,
Toronto
Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers'
Association, Toronto

Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Limited,
Essex
United Co-operatives of Ontario,
Weston

September 24, 1965 — To United Kingdom

Bernard Cowan Company Limited,
Toronto
Guy-Chart Tools Ltd.,
Scarborough
Elen Henderson,
Don Mills
Kroehler Mfg. Co. Limited,
Stratford
Pierce-All Manufacturing Limited,
Rexdale

Rubberset Co. (Canada) Ltd.,
Gravenhurst
Simcoe Mitt and Glove Co. Limited,
Simcoe
Tropicana Swimming Pools Ltd.,
Oshawa
Western Controls Limited,
Toronto

October 8, 1965 — To Greece, Turkey, and Lebanon

Acres International Ltd.,
Niagara Falls
Brantford Washing Machines Ltd.,
Toronto
The Canadian Coleman Co. Ltd.,
Toronto
W. H. Olsen Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
Tilbury

Proctor-Silex Ltd.,
Picton
Switson Industries Ltd.,
Welland
J. A. Wilson Lighting Ltd.,
Toronto

October 21, 1965 — To Germany

Canada Cycle and Motor Co. Ltd.,
Weston
Cooper-Weeks Ltd.,
Toronto
Diwalt Industries,
Toronto
Escort Cooler Co. Ltd.,
Cooksville
F. W. D. Corporation,
Kitchener

Gulley Co. Ltd.,
Scarborough
Paris Sportswear Ltd.,
Toronto
Rustic Wood Canada Ltd.,
Owen Sound
Wellinger and Dunn Leather Goods
Ltd., Toronto
Werlich Industries Ltd.,
Preston

November 12, 1965 — To United Kingdom

S. A. Armstrong Ltd.,
Scarborough
Beadex Drywall Specialties Ltd.,
Rexdale
The Daymond Co. Ltd.,
Chatham
Hollymade Lock Division,
Laing Industries Ltd., Etobicoke
Jackson Metal Industries Ltd.,
Hamilton
Kilgore Removable Walls Ltd.,
Toronto
MacNaughton-Brooks Products Ltd.,
Weston

Mason Windows Ltd.,
Agincourt
J. H. McNairn Ltd.,
Scarborough
Mott Manufacturing Ltd.,
Brantford
Newell Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
Prescott
The Pedlar People Ltd.,
Oshawa
Waldec of Canada Ltd.,
Rexdale

TRADE SHOWS

From Dallas, U.S.A., to Palermo, Italy, the Promotion Services Division exhibited a wide range of Ontario products under a stepped-up program of trade promotion. Participating companies are listed below.

BRITISH TOY FAIR, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND

January 31 - February 4, 1965

Allen Wood Products Limited,
Fenelon Falls

Allied Toys and Enterprises Limited,
Toronto

Amsco (Canada) Limited,
Toronto

Arrco Playing Card Company (Canada)
Limited, The, Toronto

Aurora Plastics of Canada Limited,
Rexdale

Bentley's Sporting Goods Limited,
Niagara Falls

Caper Toy Company Limited,
Toronto

Daisy Manufacturing Company of
Canada Limited, Preston

W. E. Dixon Manufacturing Limited,
Toronto

Eldon Industries of Canada Limited,
Don Mills

Haugh's Products Limited,
Toronto

Ideal Toy Company of Canada Limited,
Toronto

Lil' Beaver Trucks,
Toronto

Margon Corporation,
Toronto

McFarlane Gendron Manufacturing
Company Limited, Toronto

Mercury Tool and Stamping Limited,
Rexdale

Munro Games Limited,
Burlington

Earle Pullan Company Limited,
Toronto

Regal Toy Limited,
Toronto

Rempel Manufacturing (Canada) Limited,
Toronto

Teshcraft,
Scarborough

Testor Corporation of Canada Limited,
The, Weston

Transogram (Canada) Limited,
Toronto

Tucker Plastic Products Limited,
Toronto

Werlich Industries Limited,
Preston

PHILADELPHIA TRAVEL, VACATION AND OUTDOORSMEN SHOW PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

March 21 - 31, 1965

Aljon Products Limited,
Scarborough

Archery Craft Limited,
Toronto

Pengor Limited,
Carleton Place

C.C.M. (a division of Levy Industries
Limited), Weston

Canada Skate Manufacturing Company
Limited, Kitchener

Consolidated Electronic Equipment
Company Limited, Willowdale

Custom Leather Products Limited,
Kitchener

Escort Cooler Company Limited,
Port Credit

Louis Fischl Glove Company Limited,
Prescott

John Forsyth Company Limited,
Kitchener

McRobert Manufacturing Company,
Toronto

Rilco Industries Limited,
Lakefield

Smith and Stone Limited,
Georgetown

A. G. Spalding and Brothers of Canada
Limited, Brantford

Sunbeam Shoes Limited,
Port Colborne
Werlich Industries Limited,
Preston

Wright Aluminum Limited,
Weston

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OIL FIRING AND GAS HEATING (INTHERM) STUTT GART, WEST GERMANY

April 7 - 11, 1965

Aero Tool Works Limited,
Toronto
Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Limited, Toronto
Beach Foundry Limited,
Ottawa
Terry Burner Incorporated,
Toronto
Canadian Coleman Company Limited,
The, Toronto

Duo Heet Limited,
Waterford
Lennox Industries (Canada) Limited,
Toronto
W. H. Olsen Manufacturing Company
Limited, Tilbury
H. G. Wright Manufacturing Company
Limited, Hamilton

MILAN FAIR, MILAN, ITALY

April 14 - 25, 1965

Aero Tool Works Limited,
Toronto
Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Limited, Toronto
Aurora Plastics Corporation of Canada
Limited, Rexdale
Canadian General Electric Company
Limited, Toronto
Canadian Name Plate Company Limited,
Midland
Custom Leather Products Limited,
Kitchener
Deerfield Laminations Limited,
Newmarket
Diamond Hard Company Limited,
Toronto
E.T.F. Tools Limited,
St. Catharines
Eldon Industries of Canada Limited,
Don Mills
Fleetwood Bowling Equipment Limited,
Weston
Garrett Manufacturing Limited,
Rexdale
Graphico Precision Works Limited,
Scarborough
Guelph Elastic Hosiery Company
Limited, Guelph

Harding Carpets Limited,
Brantford
Hedy Hill,
Toronto
Kramer Magnetics Limited,
Port Credit
Leigh Metal Products Limited,
London
McRobert Manufacturing Company,
Toronto
Perfection Automotive Products
(Windsor) Limited, Windsor
Precision Electronic Components
Limited, Toronto
Earle Pullan Company Limited,
Toronto
Reliable Toy Company Limited,
Toronto
A. G. Spalding and Brothers of Canada
Limited, Brantford
Tridon Manufacturing Limited,
Burlington
Tucker Plastic Products Limited,
Toronto
Urethane Products Canada,
Cooksville
Vanam and Associates,
Toronto

HANOVER FAIR, HANOVER, WEST GERMANY

Trade and Industry Branch Information Centre

MEDITERRANEAN FAIR, PALERMO, ITALY

May 22 - June 6, 1965

Aero Tool Works Limited,
Toronto

Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Limited, Toronto

Aurora Plastics Corporation of Canada
Limited, Rexdale

Canadian General Electric Company
Limited, Toronto

Canadian Name Plate Company Limited,
Midland

Custom Leather Products Limited,
Kitchener

Deerfield Laminations Limited,
Newmarket

Diamond Hard Company Limited,
Toronto

E.T.F. Tools Limited,
St. Catharines

Dunlop Point nuclear plant



SPECIAL DISPLAYS

WARM AIR HEATING, ONTARIO HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND

January 18 - 29, 1965

Allanson Manufacturing Corporation
Limited, Toronto

Beach Foundry Limited,
Ottawa

Canadian Coleman Company Limited,
Toronto

Clare Brothers Limited,
Preston

Enamel and Heating Products Limited,
Sackville, New Brunswick

Honeywell Controls Limited,
Leaside

Lennox Industries,
Toronto

Talarico Limited,
Montreal, Quebec

Torrington Manufacturing Company of
Canada Limited, Oakville

H. G. Wright Manufacturing Company
Limited, Hamilton

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT, HOSPITAL CENTRE, LONDON, ENGLAND

April 20 - July 20, 1965

Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited,
Ottawa

Dominion Metalware Industries Limited,
Port Credit

Monarch Massage Equipment Limited,
Fort Erie

Royalmetal Corporation Limited,
Galt

J. A. Wilson Lighting Limited,
Toronto

G. H. Wood and Company Limited,
Toronto

Eldon Industries of Canada Limited,
Don Mills

Fleetwood Bowling Equipment Limited,
Weston

Garrett Manufacturing Limited,
Rexdale

Graphico Precision Works Limited,
Scarborough

Guelph Elastic Hosiery Company
Limited, Guelph

Harding Carpets Limited,
Brantford

Hedy Hill Limited,
Toronto

Kramer Magnetics Limited,
Port Credit

Leigh Metal Products Limited,
London

McRobert Manufacturing Company,
Toronto

Perfection Automotive Products
(Windsor) Limited, Windsor

Precision Electronic Components Limited,
Toronto

Earle Pullan Company Limited,
Toronto

Reliable Toy Company Limited,
Toronto

A. G. Spalding and Brothers of Canada
Limited, Brantford

Tridon Manufacturing Limited,
Burlington

Tucker Plastic Products Limited,
Toronto

Urethane Products Canada,
Cooksville

Vanam and Associates,
Toronto

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING EXHIBITION, LONDON, ENGLAND

November 17 - December 1, 1965

S. A. Armstrong Limited,
Toronto

Beadex Drywall Specialties Limited,
Rexdale

The Daymond Company Limited,
Chatham

Hollymade Lock Division, Laing
Industries Limited, Etobicoke

Jackson Metal Industries Limited,
Hamilton
Kilgore Removable Walls Limited,
Toronto
Macnaughton-Brooks Products Limited,
Weston
Mason Windows Limited,
Agincourt
J. H. McNairn Limited,
Scarborough

Mott Manufacturing Limited,
Brantford
Newell Manufacturing Company Limited,
Prescott
The Pedlar People Limited,
Oshawa
Waldec of Canada Limited,
Rexdale

DALLAS GIFT SHOW, DALLAS, TEXAS

September 5 - 9, 1965

Canada Colony,
Toronto
Chalet Artistic Glass Limited,
Cornwall
Hedy Hill Limited,
Toronto
House of Wood,
Ingersoll

Marie's Fur Toys,
Downsview
Prescott Hide and Skin Company,
Toronto
Repro-Art,
Toronto
Vanam and Associates,
Toronto





NEW ESTABLISHMENTS

The following 178 new manufacturing establishments were among the more important firms entering the secondary manufacturing field in Ontario during 1965. To be considered a "more important firm", the new establishment must have 10 employees or 5,000 square feet.

This list consolidates the listings previously reported under "New Branch Plants" and "Expansions at New Locations".

Accurate Manufacturing (Windsor) Limited Heavy equipment; parts and service	WINDSOR	Canada
Ahorn Products Limited Aluminum twin hull boats	TILBURY	Canada
Allen Industries Canada, Ltd. Automotive trim	HAMILTON	United States
Allied Chemical Canada Ltd. Aluminum sulphate	CALVERT TOWNSHIP (IROQUOIS FALLS)	Canada
Allied Chemical (Central) Ltd. Fluorinated hydrocarbons	ANDERDON TOWNSHIP (AMHERSTBURG)	Canada
American Can Company of Canada Limited Cans	MALTON	United States and Canada
American Hoist of Canada Limited Hoisting equipment	BRAMPTON	United States
Backstay Welt Limited Extruded plastic; artificial leather goods	SIMCOE	United States
Balthes Farm Equipment Manufacturing Limited Tobacco harvester	TILLSONBURG	Canada
Barton Feeders Company Limited Frozen meat	OWEN SOUND	Canada
Bathurst Containers Limited Wooden products	LINDSAY	Canada
Bathurst Containers Limited Corrugated paper boxes	ST. THOMAS	Canada
Bay Concrete Products Limited Concrete sewer and pressure pipes	HAMILTON	Canada
Baycoat Limited Colour coating of coiled steel	HAMILTON	Canada
Belgium Bakery Limited Waffle mixes	NIAGARA FALLS	Canada
Belhaven Foam Products Limited Urethane foam products	BURLINGTON	Canada
Bell-Camp Corporation Limited Grain dryers	WEST OXFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Beller Steel Company Limited Custom steel fabrication	GUELPH	Canada
Beloit Canadian Woodlands Limited Tree farming equipment	PORT ARTHUR	United States
Blok-Lok Limited Masonry reinforcing products	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Brantford Bakers Equipment Company Bakery ovens and machinery	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Brass, W.S., Motor Bodies Limited School buses and specialized truck bodies	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada

Company	Location	Origin
Budd Automotive Company of Canada Limited, The Car chassis frames	KITCHENER	United States
Bulldog Steel Corporation Limited Steel joists, rails and stairs	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Burlington Carpet Mills Canada Ltd. Tufted carpets	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Burlington Die Casting Ltd. Aluminum pressure die castings	BURLINGTON	Canada
C-I-L (Lambton) Limited Anhydrous ammonia and fertilizers	COURTRIGHT	Canada
Canada Cup Ltd. Disposable cups and containers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Canada Wire and Cable Co. Limited Wire and cable	FERGUS	Canada
Canada Wire and Cable Co. Limited Reclaimed copper	MARKHAM TOWNSHIP	Canada
Canadian Cold Forging and Coining Company Ltd. Automotive engine parts	WINDSOR	United States
Canadian Cylinder Co. Acetylene cylinders	BRANTFORD	United States
Canadian Display and Exhibit Company Ltd. Displays and exhibits	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Canadian Hardinge Machine Tools Limited Super-precision machine tools	STRATFORD	United States
Canadian Jerlee Limited Vinyl sheeting and upholstery; pressure sensitive vinyl	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Canadian Strut Manufacturing Ltd. Fittings and electric boxes	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Philip Carey Company, Limited, The Metal household cabinets, hoods and doors	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Chandon Ltd. Foundation garments	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Chemical Valley Fabricating Co. Ltd. Steel pipe fabrication	PENETANGUISHENE	Canada
Chessina Supply Co. Limited Kitchen cabinets; wooden furniture	WATERLOO	Canada
Chinook Chemicals Corporation Limited Methylamine and methylamine derivatives	SOMBRA	Canada
Chris-Craft of Canada Limited Pleasure boats	STRATFORD	United States
Chrysler Canada Outboard Ltd. Outboard motors	BARRIE	United States
Columbia Finishing Mills, Limited Industrial fabrics	CORNWALL	United States
Columbia Machine (Canada) Ltd. Concrete block making machinery	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	United States
Commercial Filters Canada Limited Filters and tubes	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Complete Packaging Limited Custom corrugated boxes	WINDSOR	Canada

Company	Location	Origin
Continuous Colour Coat Limited Pre-finished steel coil	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Crescent Cabinet Co. Custom kitchen cabinets	HAMILTON	Canada
Crystophane Co. of Canada Ltd. Vinyl film	PORT CREDIT	Canada
Culross Products Limited Costume jewellery	PORT CREDIT	United States
Custom Plastics International Limited Plastic components	COBOURG	Canada
Dainty Foods Limited Milled rice, canned rice and by-products	WINDSOR	Canada
Danor Manufacturing Company Limited Fireplace equipment; sheet metal products	BROCKVILLE	Canada
Dexter Color Canada, Ltd. Full colour printed specialties	CORNWALL	United States
Dominion Chem-Ply Limited Veneer dimension stock	SOUTHAMPTON	Canada
Dominion Rubber Co., Limited Tirecord	LINDSAY	Canada
Domtar Packaging of Hinde and Dauch Division Corrugated cartons and chipboard partitions	WALLACEBURG	Canada
Douglas Aircraft Company of Canada Ltd. Aircraft manufacture	MALTON	United States
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited Chlorine and caustic soda	FORT WILLIAM	Canada
Duriron of Canada, Ltd. Chemical plant equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Eastland Metals Ltd. Floor panels; agricultural siding and roofing	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Eaton Precision Products Canada Limited Precision automotive parts	WALLACEBURG	United States
Eaton Springs Canada Limited Automotive leaf springs	CHATHAM	United States
Essex Wire Corporation, Limited Wiring assemblies	INGERSOLL	Canada
Fashioned Iron (Ontario) Limited Wrought iron furniture	KITCHENER	Canada
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Industrial Products Division Industrial solids	LINDSAY	Canada
Fraser, Herb, Associates Limited Marine and industrial repairs	PORT COLBORNE	Canada
Frick of Canada Limited Industrial refrigeration; air conditioning equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
G. L. Processing Limited Heat treating of steel	WINDSOR	Canada
Galt-Brantford Malleable Limited Malleable iron castings	BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Gelatine Capsules Limited Gelatine hard capsules	WINDSOR	Canada

Company	Location	Origin
General Gear Limited Gears and assemblies	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
General Instrument of Canada Ltd. Electronic components	OWEN SOUND	Canada
General Motors Trim Limited Interior automotive trim	WINDSOR	Canada
General Tubes Limited Automotive exhaust system parts	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Genesco of Canada Ltd. Shoes	PRESTON	United States
Georgian Flooring and Wood Products Limited Hardwood flooring	OWEN SOUND	Canada
Gilbert, A.C., of Canada Limited Toys (Erector sets and electric trains)	BURLINGTON	United States
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, The Moulded rubber	OWEN SOUND	Canada
Grace Containers Ltd. Polystyrene sheet packaging	BRANTFORD	United States
Great Lakes Wire Limited Fine steel wire	BURLINGTON	Canada
Harding Brantford Limited Automotive carpets	BRANTFORD	Canada
Heller, B., and Company (Canada) Ltd. Food products	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Hudson Bay Diecastings Limited Aluminum and zinc die castings	CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP	Canada
Hydrotile Canada Limited Concrete pipe machinery	WOODSTOCK	United States
Independent Veneers Limited Poplar core veneers	PEMBROKE	Canada
Jutras Die Casting Limited Zinc die castings	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Kapco Tool and Die Limited Tools, dies, fixtures and special machinery	WINDSOR	Canada
Kardam Manufacturing Co. Tools, dies and stampings	WINDSOR	Canada
Kingston Engineered Components Limited Prefabricated houses	KINGSTON	Canada
Lady Galt Towels Limited Cotton yarn	BURFORD TOWNSHIP	Canada
Lakeshore Food Products Limited Yeast	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United Kingdom
LaSalle Machine Tool of Canada Limited Special machinery	TECUMSEH	United States
Leco Industries Limited Polyethylene packaging material	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Lembo Machine Corp. (Canada) Ltd. Printing and embossing machines	MIDLAND	United States
Lilliston-Canada Limited Agricultural implements	OAKVILLE	United States

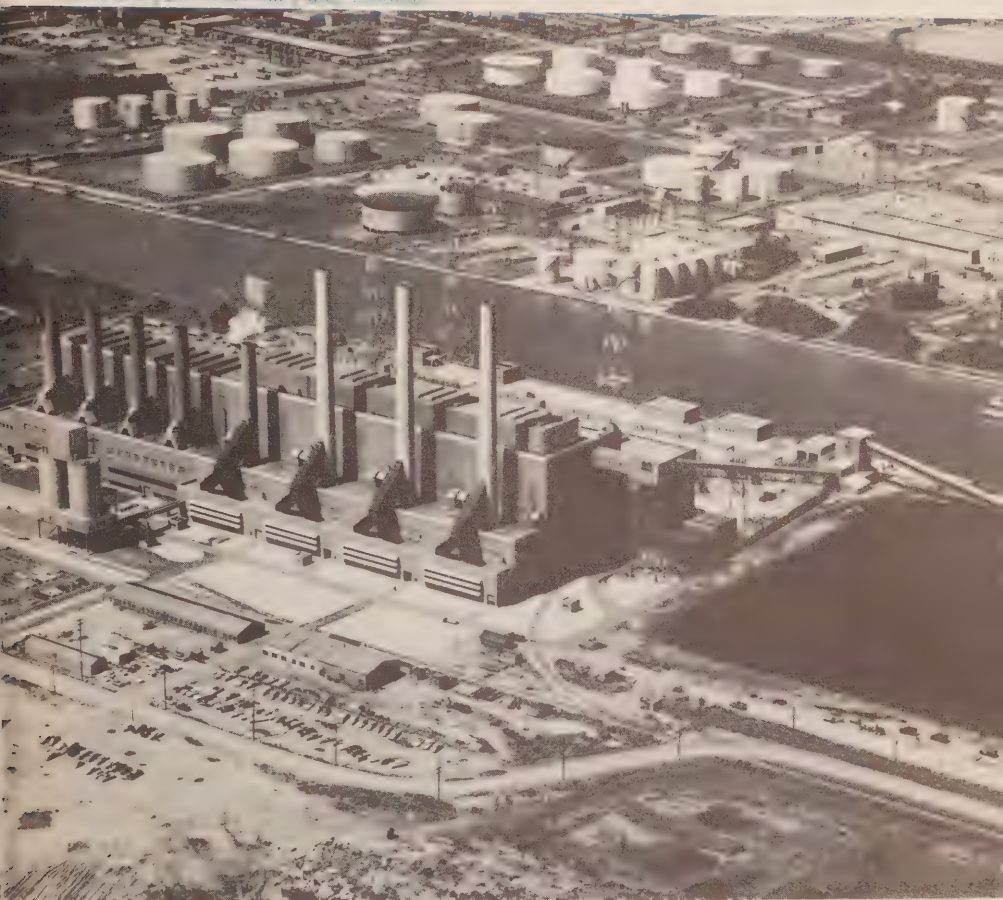
Company	Location	Origin
Long Sault Fabrics Limited Terylene/Combed cotton	LONG SAULT	Canada
Marbon Chemical Division, Borg-Warner (Canada) Limited ABS plastics	COBOURG	United States
Melnor Manufacturing Ltd. Lawn sprinklers	BRANTFORD	United States
Metropolitan Wire Goods (Canada) Limited Wire goods	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Mia Corporation Limited Coloured plastics and coatings	OAKVILLE	Canada
Montex Apparel Industries Limited Men's underwear	WELLAND	Canada
Motorola (Ontario) Limited Car radios	MIDLAND	United States
Muirhead Engineering Limited Oil refining and chemical process equipment	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
National Ideal Company, The Egg and feed carts	NEW HAMBURG	United States
Nevermar Wood Products Limited Kitchen cabinets; furniture component parts	CARLETON PLACE	Canada
Newman-Green of Canada Ltd. Aerosol valves	RICHMOND HILL	United States
Niagara Aluminum Co. Ltd. Aluminum building products	STEVENSVILLE	Canada
Nickleson Tool and Die Co., Limited Tools, dies, fixtures and gauges	HAMILTON	Canada
Northern Steel Products Co. Limited Custom built machinery and steel fabrication	SAULT STE. MARIE	Canada
Ontario Plastic Enterprises, Division of B.K.M. Plastics Limited Plastic fabricators; vacuum forming	PORT STANLEY	Canada
Owen's Coach and Body Limited Bus bodies	OWEN SOUND	Canada
Pano Canada Limited Metal lids for glass jars	KITCHENER	Germany
Pearson, Ben, of Canada Limited Automatic archery lanes and tackle	CHATHAM	United States
Pembroke Shook Mills, Limited Corrugated cartons	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Phoenix Fabric Finishing Co. Limited "Scotchgard" stain repellent	AJAX	Canada
Pitney-Bowes of Canada Ltd. Meters	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Plastex Canada Products Transparent vinyl hassocks	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Plasticast Limited Zinc die castings; plastic injection mouldings	WINDSOR	United States
Polymetals Limited Cold casting metals	WINDSOR	Canada
Port Credit Lumber Co. Limited Birch veneer	FOLEY TOWNSHIP (PARRY SOUND)	Canada

Company	Location	Origin
Port Elgin Cabinet Makers Ltd. Wood specialties	PORT ELGIN	Canada
Precision Rubber Products (Canada) Ltd. Seals; "O" rings; moulded specialties	ORILLIA	United States
Prestolite Company, The Battery containers	MAPLE	United States and Canada
Preston Foundries Limited Modular castings	PRESTON	Canada
Primary Battery Division, Thomas A. Edison Industries Primary batteries	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Producers Container (Canada) Ltd. Food containers	TECUMSEH	Canada
Quigley Containers Limited Corrugated containers	WATERLOO	Canada
Quinn Containers Limited Corrugated shipping containers	BURLINGTON	Canada
R. H. Cabinet Co. Kitchen cabinets and vanities	WHITBY	Canada
RWD Tool Industries Limited Dies, jigs and fixtures	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Radio Condenser Company, Limited Electronic components for radio and TV sets	COLLINGWOOD	United States and Canada
Ram Portable Tools Ltd. Portable electric tools	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Raymond Industrial Equipment Limited Material handling equipment	BRANTFORD	United States
Reco Distributors and Mfg. Limited Auto parts and accessories	HAMILTON	Canada
Regal Tap and Gage Limited Taps and gauges	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Reichhold Chemicals (Canada) Limited Synthetic resins	WIDDIFIELD TOWNSHIP (NORTH BAY)	Canada
Reytrim Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited Single-face corrugated paper	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	United States
Ronalds-Federated Limited Printing and publishing	RICHMOND HILL	Canada
Rush, C. J., Architectural Metal Limited Stainless steel and aluminum building products	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Rustic Wood Canada Limited Wood panelling	OWEN SOUND	Canada
Seaway Apparel Limited Trousers	CORNWALL	Canada
Shoal Lake Fisheries Limited Processed fish	KEEWATIN	Canada
Simms, T. S., and Co. Limited Paint brushes and rollers	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Sims Cabs Limited Construction and farm equipment cabs	LONG SAULT	United States

Company	Location	Origin
Skosufarn Industries Limited Reinforced custom fibre glass products	GUELPH	Canada
Sluyter Chemical Corporation Limited Adhesives and special coatings	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Somerville Automotive Trim Limited Heater housings	WINDSOR	Canada
Springdale Mills (Ontario) Limited Shirting fabrics	CORNWALL	Canada
Stancor Limited Furniture	HANOVER	Canada
Standard Induction Castings Ltd. Grey iron alloys; ductile iron castings	WINDSOR	Canada
Star Steel Ltd. Structural steel and fabricated aluminum	ESQUESING TOWNSHIP	Canada
Style Craft Furniture Co. Metal dinette furniture	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
Surgitex Limited Surgical supplies	BRANTFORD	Canada
Sylco Nail and Wire Limited Common wire nails and garment hangers	TILLSONBURG	Canada
Synthetic Ropes and Twines Limited Ropes and twines	BRANTFORD	Canada
Systems Equipment Limited Business forms	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada
TMG Limited (Thermax) Industrial insulation board	NORTH BAY	Canada
Thermal Metal Products Limited Hot water furnaces and baseboard heaters	BRANTFORD	United States
Travel Equipment Canada Limited Automotive camping equipment	BURLINGTON	United States
Trothen Chemicals Ltd. Industrial cleaners	WINDSOR	Canada
Union Carbide Canada Limited Nylon fibre and yarn	ARNPRIOR	Canada
Union Carbide Canada Limited Fabricated plastic products	VAUGHAN TOWNSHIP (MAPLE)	Canada
United Last Company Limited Shoe lasts	PRESTON	Canada
Unitron Industries Ltd. Hearing aids	KITCHENER	Canada
Universal Toy and Novelty Mfg. Co. Toys and plush products	PICKERING	Canada
Valenite Modco Limited Carbide cutting tools	WINDSOR	United States
Veltri Stamping Co. Limited Metal stamping and rolling	WINDSOR	Canada
Wallaceburg Bookbinding and Manufacturing Library binding	WALLACEBURG	Canada
Ward Iron Works Ltd. Custom steel fabrication	WELLAND	Canada

Company	Location	Origin
Webster Electric (Canada) Limited Electronic equipment	KITCHENER	United States
Webster and Horsfall (Canada) Ltd. High tensile and spring wire	PRESCOTT	United Kingdom
Weinberger, S. M., Synthetic Fibres Limited Processing nylon fibre for textile use	GALT	Canada
Windsor Bumper Company Limited Auto bumpers	WINDSOR	Canada
Windsor Steel Fabricators Limited Industrial handling and process equipment	WINDSOR	Canada
Woodale Lumber Products Ltd. Rustic furniture; pre-cut cottages	KENORA	Canada
Xanfoam of Canada Limited Embossing plastic sheet	MTROPOLITAN TORONTO	Canada

Ontario Hydro's thermal plant, Toronto.



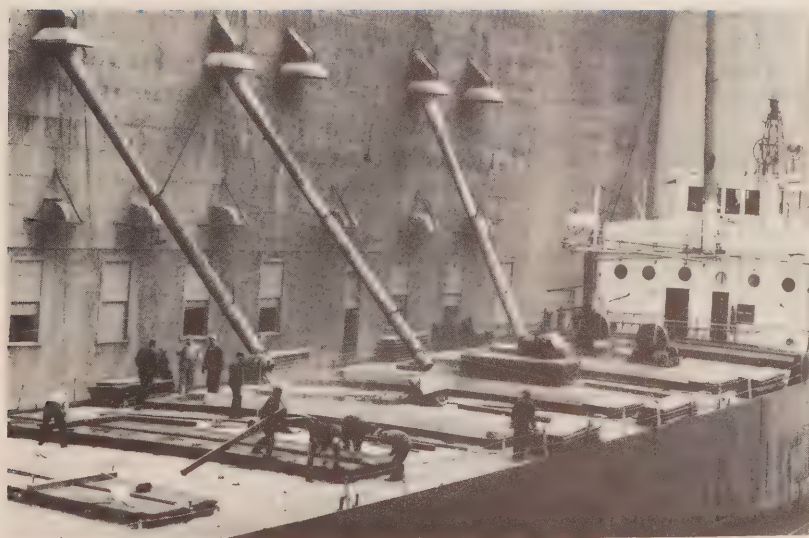
JOINT VENTURES

The following 13 joint ventures were negotiated in Ontario during 1965.

A joint venture is the uniting of Ontario industrialists or financial interests with persons, or companies, from inside or outside the province who wish to have products manufactured in Ontario through the formation of a new company.

Joint Venture	Location	Principals
Andre Rubber Company (Canada) Ltd. Rubber bearings	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Andre Rubber Co. Ltd. United Kingdom J. E. Goodman Sales Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto
Baycoat Limited Colour coating of coiled steel	HAMILTON	Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited Hamilton The Steel Co. of Canada, Limited Hamilton
Caravelle Carpets Limited Tufted carpets	CORNWALL	Cabin Crafts Inc. Georgia, U.S.A. Courtaulds Carpets Ltd. Cornwall
Continuous Colour Coat Limited Pre-finished steel coil	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Cadillac Development Corp., Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto John T. Hepburn Limited Metropolitan Toronto Wimco Steel Sales Co. Limited Metropolitan Toronto
Du Verre of Canada Limited Reinforced plastics for the corrosion field	CORNWALL	International Pipe and Ceramics Corp. New Jersey, U.S.A. Fiberez of Canada Ltd. Cornwall
Ercona Adhesives Limited Adhesive compounds	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	Evode Ltd. United Kingdom Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Ltd. Metropolitan Toronto
Flex-A-Duct Limited Flexible air duct hose	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	A. C. Wild Limited Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Adhesives Limited Metropolitan Toronto
Industrial Tires 1965 Limited Industrial tires	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Monarch Rubber Company Ohio, U.S.A. Canadian Vapo-Tred Limited Thorold Industrial Tires Limited Toronto Township

Joint Venture	Location	Principals
North American Viking Drill (Canada) Ltd. Twist drills	METROPOLITAN TORONTO	North American Viking Drill Co. Minnesota, U.S.A. Giles Tool Agencies Limited Metropolitan Toronto
R and I-Ramtite Canada, Ltd. Metallurgical briquettes; firebrick and refractories	WELLAND	The Ramtite Co. Illinois, U.S.A. Refractory and Insulation Corporation New York, U.S.A. Combustion Engineering-Superheater Ltd. Montreal, Quebec
Reflex Corp. of Canada Ltd. Reflectors	WINDSOR	A.M.T. Corporation Michigan, U.S.A. ITL Industries Ltd. Windsor
Storey's of Canada Limited Vinyl sheeting application	OSHAWA	Storey Brothers and Company Limited United Kingdom Britman Limited Oshawa
Trans-Val Products Limited Valves, actuators and pumps	TORONTO TOWNSHIP	Saunders Valve Co. Ltd. United Kingdom Hills-McCanna Co. Illinois, U.S.A.



LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS

The following 114 licensing arrangements completed in 1965 are indicative of the keen interest and diligent efforts of Ontario manufacturers in this field.

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Aluminum Goods Limited Toronto	Hewitt-Lucas Body Corporation St. Louis, Missouri	Truck van bodies (aluminum)
Antiference (Canada) Ltd. Toronto	Pearl-Wick Corporation Astoria, New York	Val-O-Seats, Leg Loungers
Arc-Way Welding Limited Burlington	Metal Service Company Incorporated Springfield, Virginia	Precision stacked steel stairways
Arcan Eastern Limited Hamilton	M. I. C. Societe Anonyme Paris, France	Trans-Pallets
Armalite Company Limited Toronto	Technic, Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	Materials and process for plating of precious metals
Armoured Floor Limited Weston	Texstar Construction Corporation San Antonio, Texas	Terrazite floor
Aurora Plastics of Canada Limited Rexdale	Whitman Publishing Co. Racine, Wisconsin	Coin collectors' folders
Bach-Simpson Limited London	MSC Limited Manchester, England	Centrifuges and other scientific equipment
Beatty Bros. Limited Fergus	Red Jacket Mfg. Co. Davenport, Iowa	Submersible pumps
Beauty Industries Limited Hamilton	Glenco Infants Items Inc. Dumont, New Jersey	Silk screened aprons and bibs
Bertram Machine and Tool Company A Division of Levy Industries Limited Dundas	U. S. Industries, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Hydraulic presses
Bettger Industries Limited Stratford	Worthington Corporation Oil City, Pennsylvania	"QD" Hubs
The Brown Brothers Limited Toronto	Eaton Paper Corporation Pittsfield, Massachusetts	Patented office diaries, calendars, address and appointment books
The Brown Brothers Limited Toronto	P.P.C. Machinery Limited Hicksville, New York	Filing guides, guide cards and miscellaneous filing items
Canadian Acme Screw and Gear, Limited A Division of Levy Industries Limited Toronto	Precision Universal Joint Corp. Chicago, Illinois	Universal joints

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Canadian Curtiss-Wright, Limited Toronto	Ratnik Industries Incorporated Rochester, New York	Snow making systems
Canadian Curtiss-Wright, Limited Toronto	Sneller Ski-Lift Co. Inc. Cleveland, Ohio	Ski lifts
Canadian Engineering and Tool Co., Limited Windsor	H. R. Krueger and Company Detroit, Michigan	Krueger transfer machines
Canadian General Electric Company Limited Toronto	Ipsen Industries, Inc. Rockford, Illinois	Heat treating units and other equipment
Canadian Ice Machine Co. Limited Toronto	Frigoscandia AB Helsingborg, Sweden	"Flo Freez" fluidizing freezers
Canadian Industries Limited Toronto	American Lacquer Solvents Company Phoenixville, Pennsylvania	Rotogravure and flexographic inks
Canadian Seating Company Limited Toronto	Jan Lunde-Knudson Bergen, Norway	Occasional office chairs
Canadian Store Fixtures Ltd. Weston	Grand Rapids Sectional Equipment Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan	"Schwartz" hospital pharmacy equipment
Caneng Manufacturing Company Limited Niagara Falls	Kolene Corporation Detroit, Michigan	Salt bath metal cleaning and heat- treating equipment
The Carling Breweries Limited Toronto	Charrington United Breweries Limited London, England	Charrington Toby Ale
Chandon Limited Toronto	Maidenform Inc. New York, N.Y.	All Maidenform products
Clare Brothers Limited Preston	Sterlairco Inc. Westfield, Massachusetts	Sterlairco line of gas fired unit heaters
Clemmer Industries Limited Waterloo	York-ShIPLEY, Inc. York, Pennsylvania	Packaged firetube boilers
Computing Devices of Canada Limited Ottawa	Bendix Pacific Division Los Angeles, California	AQS-13 sonar
Computing Devices of Canada Limited Ottawa	Bendix Radio Division Baltimore, Maryland	MN97 indicators
Constellation Hardware Canada Limited Don Mills	Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. Chicago, Illinois	Sculptured chairs and table bases for institutional and restaurant use
Cromac Chemical Company Limited Toronto	Pernix Limited Woking, Surrey, England	Industrial waste effluent control unit

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Barnett J. Danson and Associates Limited Don Mills	Entoleter Inc. New Haven, Connecticut	Granulators
Daroff of Canada Limited Toronto	Botany Industries Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Men's clothing
Delamere and Williams Company Limited Toronto	Rovema Giessen, Germany	Vertical type of form-fill-seal machine
Delpex Adhesives Limited Toronto	Crispin Chemical Company Limited Leicester, England	Solvent-based adhesives and coatings
Walter Dickinson and Co. Limited Don Mills	Down Spout-O-Matic Company Villa Park, Illinois	Automatic recoil downspout extension
Diwalt Industries Limited Toronto	Detecto Scales Incorporated Brooklyn, New York	Metal bathroom hampers
Easter Scales Works, Ltd. Toronto	L. R. Murphy Co. Sacramento, California	Heavy duty industrial weighing machines
Edmor Manufacturing Limited Weston	Rollscreen Company Pella, Iowa	Pella dual glazing panel and screen
Electronic Materiels of Canada Ltd. Ottawa	Aeronautical Electronics, Inc. Raleigh, North Carolina	Aerotron product line of VHF/FM transceivers and controlator-remote metering of fuel pumps
Electronic Materiels of Canada Ltd. Ottawa	Compagnie General de Telegraphie Sans Fils, France	Microwave heating for commercial and industrial applications
Electronic Materiels of Canada Ltd. Ottawa	Hoffman Electronics Corporation El Monte, California	Solar Powered service call system
Emoh Sales and Mfg. Limited Rexdale	Pacific Associated Lighting Inc. San Francisco, California	Outdoor sign lighting for thruways, indoor specialty lighting for offices and hospitals
Fairbanks Morse (Canada) Limited Kingston	Peterson Filters and Engineering Company Salt Lake City, Utah	Filtration products
Filtro Electric Limited Orangeville	John Oster Mfg. Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Blenders
The Alexander Fleck Limited Ottawa	W. H. Baxter Limited London, England	Mining and quarrying machinery
Fluid Power Limited Rexdale	Towler Brothers (Patents) Limited Leeds, England	Large high pressure pump and valve equipment
Foster Wheeler Limited St. Catharines	Meehanite Corporation White Plains, New York	Meehanite metal castings

Licensee	Licensor	Product
General Filtration and Engineering Ltd. Scarborough	Filterite Corporation Timonium, Maryland	Filter tubes
General Filtration and Engineering Ltd. Scarborough	Hayward Filter Co. Costa Mesa, California	Automatic water filtration plants
Gilson Manufacturing Company Limited Guelph	Ranney Refrigerator Co. Greenville, Michigan	Upright freezers
The Glidden Company Limited Toronto	Union Carbide Canada Limited Toronto	Polyurethane resin compositions
The Griffith Laboratories, Limited Scarborough	Alkar Engineering Corporation Lodi, Wisconsin	Smokehouses
Hallmac Limited Hespeler	Preway Incorporated Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin	Oil room space heaters with automatic electric ignition
Hodgson's Steel and Iron Works Limited Niagara Falls	Transcon Company Mentor, Ohio	Conveyors
Hospital and Kitchen Equipment Company Ltd. Toronto	Crimsco Inc. Kansas City, Missouri	Food handling equipment
Industrial Tires (1965) Limited Cookeville	Monarch Rubber Company Hartville, Ohio	Industrial tires
Ingersoll Machine and Tool Co. Ltd. Ingersoll	Seetru Limited Bristol, England	Seetru bolts
Inspection Air Gauge Limited Windsor	The Sheffield Corporation Dayton, Ohio	Air gauges
Jamesway Co. Limited Preston	James Mfg. Co. Inc. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin	Automatic milk equipment
Kemp Products Limited London	Crest Manufacturing Company Southfield, Michigan	Litter basket and tissue dispenser
Kenny Consolidated Engineering Industries Limited Weston	Speedwell Research Limited Somerset, England	Ardua pumps
Kirkby's Welding Limited Gananoque	Metal Service Company Incorporated Springfield, Virginia	Precision stacked steel stairways
John Labatt Limited London	Arthur Guinness Son and Co. Ltd. London, England	Guinness stout
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation Limited Scarborough	Amsco, Division of American Brake Shoe Co. Wilmington, Delaware	Hardfacing electrodes

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation Limited Scarborough	Harnischfeger Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Welding electrodes, welding wire
J. H. Lock and Sons, Limited Toronto	The Duriron Company Inc. Angola, New York	Heat exchangers for the brewing industry
J. H. Lock and Sons, Limited Toronto	Vilter Manufacturing Corp. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Heat exchangers and pressure vessels
Mallory Hardware Products Limited Blenheim	Ronald O. Fluck Perkasie, Pennsylvania	Adjust-A-Seal Door Bottom weatherstrip
Mercury Chemical Company Limited Windsor	Polar Oil and Chemical Company Cleveland, Ohio	Automotive chemicals
Mercury Tool and Stamping Limited Toronto	Gym-Dandy, Inc. Bossier City, La.	Gym-Dandy line of swings and slides
James Morton Limited Galt	Cleveland Metal Stamping Company Cleveland, Ohio	Feeler gauges and step blocks for levelling machinery
Morval Products Company Limited Kitchener	Snark Products Ltd. Fort Lee, New Jersey	Sea Snark sailboats
New Way Laminates Ltd. Toronto	Valtronic Corp. New York, N.Y.	Dental plastic cabinets
Ottawa Iron Works Limited Ottawa	Pico Safe Stairs Co. Hyattsville, Maryland	Prestacked stairs
Parkinson Cowan (Canada) Ltd. Chatham	Berger Engineering Erskine, Minnesota	Snow blowers, pull-behind type for tractors
Penfound Varnish Company Limited Rexdale	Federal Varnish Co. Chicago, Illinois	Finishes
Pett Machine and Supply Limited Kitchener	Metal Service Company Incorporated Springfield, Virginia	Precision stacked steel stairways
Pierce-All Manufacturing Limited Rexdale	Tool Products Corp. Bridgeport, Connecticut	Piercing and notching tools
Polymer Corporation Limited Sarnia	Sinclair-Koppers Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Latex for use in carpet backing and paper coating
Preston Manufacturing Limited Hespeler	Heller Industries Inc. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Ornaments for lawns and gardens
Preston Manufacturing Limited Hespeler	Sun Rubber Co. Barberton, Ohio	Play balls and rotationally moulded products
Procraft Products Ltd. Toronto	Mirro Cote Industries El Segundo, California	Plastic bathroom accessories

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Procraft Products Ltd. Toronto	Model Products Corp. Mount Clement, Michigan	Hobby kits
Douglas Randall Canada Ltd. Toronto	Wakefield Engineering, Inc. Wakefield, Massachusetts	Delta-T semiconductor coolers
Richards-Wilcox Company London	Friedrich Wilh. Schwing GmbH Heerstraße, Germany	Building cranes and hoists
Rolling Specialties Limited Georgetown	Yoder Company Cleveland, Ohio	Cold roll forming equipment
Safety Supply Company Toronto	K and H Industries, Inc. Angola, New York	Fluorescent portable safety work lights
The St. Lawrence Engine Co. Limited Brockville	Entwistle Manufacturing Corporation Providence, Rhode Island	Wire and cable production machinery
Scantrade Ltd. Toronto	G. A. Harvey Ltd. London, England	Town No. 1 Litter-Bin
Scantrade Ltd. Toronto	Tehokaluste Oy Helsinki, Finland	Office chair
Self-Seal Containers Ltd. Scarborough	Dur-Ram Packaging Devices Limited Scarborough	"Tube-O-Gram" mailing packaging containers
Shully's Industries Limited Toronto	R. F. Hill Limited Wolverhampton, Lancashire, England	Aluminum ladders
Siemonsen Mechanical Products Company Limited Kingston	Officine E. Biglia and C. Asti, Italy	Automatic saws for bar stock
Simplicity Products Limited Hespeler	Lovell Mfg. Co. Erie, Pennsylvania	Washing machine wringers
John Spotton Co. Ltd. Toronto	Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co. Rockford, Illinois	Pneumatic and hydraulic equipment
The Steel Company of Canada Limited Hamilton	National Steel Corporation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Process for coating galvanized strip
Sudbury Steel Construction Limited Sudbury	Metal Services Company Incorporated Springfield, Virginia	Precision stacked steel stairways
Top Paper Products Limited Guelph	Bertil Wigemark AB Goteborg, Sweden	Carrying handles for use on cardboard boxes and special shoe boxes
Top Paper Products Limited Guelph	Fotofoil Company, a Division of Miller Dial and Name Plate Co. El Monte, California	Fotofoil

Licensee	Licensor	Product
Union Carbide Canada Limited Toronto	Colodense Limited Bristol, England	"Chokatops" bag
Union Carbide Canada Limited Toronto	Texas Alloy Products Co., Inc. Houston, Texas and Arcos Corporation Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Bulkweld process
Van Camp Products and Sales Limited Toronto	North American Mogul Products Co. Cleveland, Ohio	Industrial cleaning and specialty chemicals
Van Camp Products and Sales Limited Toronto	The Walterisation Co. Ltd. Croydon, England	Iron and zinc phosphating chemicals
Victaulic Company of Canada Limited Weston	Pittsburgh Nipple Works Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Adjustamagic malleable fittings
Volta Welders, Limited Windsor	National Electric Welding Machines, Company Bay City, Michigan	Specialized electric resistance welding equipment
Vulcan Equipment Co. Ltd. Toronto	G. Brady Co. Ltd. Manchester, England	Assembly overhead rolling doors
Vulcan Equipment Co. Ltd. Toronto	Coats Co. Fort Dodge, Iowa	Rebuilding tire changers
Wade International Limited Don Mills	Watrous Incorporated Bensenville, Illinois	Flush valves, soap dispensers and washroom accessories
Wally Enterprises Limited Wallaceburg	Klauber Games, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Table tennis sets
Wean-McKay of Canada Limited Galt	Faustel Inc. Butler, Wisconsin	Multicolor flexographic presses, coaters, laminators and dryers
Woodruff Plate and Structural Steel Co. Ltd. Welland	Aer-O-Flo Mfg. Limited Hamilton	Sewage treatment equipment
P. B. Yates Machine Company Limited Hamilton	Carter Products Co. Inc. Grand Rapids, Michigan	Carter line of woodworking equipment



Toronto's new \$30 million city hall.

PLANT EXPANSIONS

The 494 additions to plants in Ontario made during 1965 were responsible for over 26,000 additions to the labor force, over 12,000,000 square feet of new manufacturing space and over \$550,000,000 of additional expenditures for buildings and equipment. Although all the statistics on the following pages show increases over 1964, the capital expenditures on expansions have more than doubled.

The greatest single advance in 1965 was shown by the automotive vehicles and parts industry which accounted for over \$150,000,000 of increased investment. Of the 494 companies making plant expansions during the past year, 75 companies were involved in or with the automotive industry, adding over 8,000 employees and over 3,000,000 square feet of new space, and spending over \$100,000,000 on capital expenditures. Of the 178 new manufacturing establishments reported in Ontario during 1965, some 35 companies were affected by the new automotive pact. These companies added about 5,000 employees to the labor force, built over 2,000,000 square feet of plant, and spent over \$50,000,000.

Although the results of the Canada-U.S. automotive free trade pact were noteworthy in 1965, it is probable that even greater advances will be made during the next several years.

Company Name	Location
ABC Steel Company	BOLTON
Abex Industries of Canada Ltd. — Engineered Products Division	BRANTFORD
Abex Industries of Canada Limited — American Brakeblock Division	LINDSAY
Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Ltd.	SMOOTH ROCK FALLS
Abrex Specialty Coatings Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Acme Steel Co. of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Aerofin Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	GANANOQUE
Aeroquip (Canada) Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Aerovox Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, The	SAULT STE. MARIE
Allbright Platers Ltd.	HAMILTON
Allis-Chalmers Rumely Ltd.	GUELPH
Alma Paint and Varnish Co. Limited	LONDON
Al's Woodworking Limited	WINDSOR
American Motors (Canada) Limited	BRAMPTON
Amerock Limited	MEAFORD
Anchor Cap and Closure Corporation of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Arcan Eastern Limited	HAMILTON
Argo Plastics and Chemicals Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Argyle Furnishings Ltd.	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Armco Drainage and Metal Products of Canada Ltd.	GUELPH
Armet Industries Limited	GUELPH

Company Name	Location
Artistic Woodwork Company Limited	METRO TORONTO
Ashby, R. G., Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Associated Mixed Feeds Ltd.	FERGUS
Atlantic Packaging Company	METRO TORONTO
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — Commercial Products Division	OTTAWA
Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited	BROCKVILLE
B and K Roller Die Company Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Limited	GALT
Barber Die Casting Co. Limited	HAMILTON
Barrie Welding and Machine Ltd.	BARRIE
Barringham Plastics Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Bay Trim and Accessories Ltd.	MIDLAND
Beach Industries Limited	SMITH'S FALLS
Beaver Valley District Co-Operative	THORNBURY
Bendal Machinery Co. Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Berns Air King Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Bertram, John, and Sons Company — Division of Levy Industries Ltd.	DUNDAS
Birchland Veneer Ltd.	THESSALON
Blackstone Industrial Products Limited	STRATFORD
E. W. Bliss Co. of Canada Limited — Eagle	GEORGETOWN
Signal Division Bloos, Michael, & Sons Custom Woodworking	KITCHENER
Blue Giant Equipment of Canada Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Blue Mountain Potteries Limited	COLLINGWOOD
Bogdon and Gross Furniture Company Limited	WALKERTON
Borden Company Limited, The — Food Products Division	INGERSOLL
Borden Company Limited, The — Fluid Milk and Ice Cream Operations	LONDON
Border Steel Ltd.	WINDSOR
Bouling Metals	HAMILTON
Boyle-Midway (Canada) Limited	METRO TORONTO
Bracebridge Mfg. Co. Ltd.	BRACEBRIDGE
Brantford Trailer and Body Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Bratty, B. and Son Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
T. G. Bright and Co. Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS

Company Name	Location
Brill-Light Neon Signs Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Britton Machine and Welding Ltd.	GUELPH
Brooklin Concrete Products Limited	BROOKLIN
Brown Fintube (Canada) Limited	ST. THOMAS
Bryan Chrome Products Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Burgess Battery Company — Division of Servel (Canada) Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Burlington Builder's Supply Limited	BURLINGTON
Byron Jackson of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Cabot Carbon of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Canada and Dominion Sugar Company Ltd.	CHATHAM
Canada Cement Company Limited	WOODSTOCK
Canada Hair Cloth Co. Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Canada Iron Foundries, Limited — Special Products Plant	HAMILTON
Canada Iron Foundries Limited — Structural Division	METRO TORONTO
Canada Packers Limited — Poultry Processing	WALKERTON
Canada Packers Limited	METRO TORONTO
Canada Wire and Cable Company Limited — Magnet Wire Division	SIMCOE
Canadian Art China Limited	COLLINGWOOD
Canadian Blue Bird Coach Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Canadian Business Machines Limited	TORONTO TOWNSHIP
Canadian Carborundum Company Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Drawn Steel Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Canadian Fanner, Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian Fence and Wire Co.	WINDSOR
Canadian Filters Limited	CHATHAM
Canadian General Electric Company Limited — Lamp Division	OAKVILLE
Canadian General Electric Company Limited — Small Appliance Division	BARRIE
Canadian General-Tower Limited	GALT
Canadian Hanson and Van Winkle Company Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Canadian Home Products Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Canadian Industries Limited — Agricultural Chemicals Division	CHATHAM
Canadian Industries Limited — Chemicals Division	HAMILTON

Company Name	Location
Canadian Industries Limited — Mastex Films Unit	BRAMPTON
Canadian Liquid Air Ltd. — Air Canada Ltee.	HAMILTON
Canadian Mantel and Stone Co. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Canadian Mechanical Handling Systems Limited	WINDSOR
Canadian Porcelain Company Limited	HAMILTON
Canadian SKF Company Limited	METRO TORONTO
Canadylet — Closures, Division of the International Silver Co. of Canada, Limited	BARRIE
Carlton Cards Limited	METRO TORONTO
Cecutti's Bakery Limited	SUDBURY
Cello Bags Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Charles Bruning Company (Canada) Limited	METRO TORONTO
Cherry Taylor Flour Mills Ltd.	PRESTON
Chipman Chemicals Ltd.	HAMILTON
Clark Foods Limited	HARROW
Clayton, N.W., Sheet Metal and Heating Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Clearview Textiles Limited	GALT
Clemmer Industries Limited	WATERLOO
Clevite Limited	ST. THOMAS
Clubine, Henry, and Sons Limited	BRANTFORD
Coleman Packing Company Limited	LONDON
Collingwood Shipyards — Division of Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd.	COLLINGWOOD
Collis Leather Company Limited, The	AURORA
Columbus McKinnon Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Comco Electroplating Co. Ltd., The	UXBRIDGE
Commando Chrome Plating Co. Ltd.	LONDON
Computing Devices of Canada Ltd.	OTTAWA
Construction Materials Limited	METRO TORONTO
Continental Motors of Canada	ST. THOMAS
Cook Bros. Milling Co. Ltd.	HENSALL
Cornwall Brass and Iron Foundries Limited	TWP. OF CHARLOTTENBURG
Cornwall Chemicals Limited	CORNWALL
Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited	OSHAWA
Cow and Gate (Canada) Limited	GANANOQUE
Crain R. L., Limited	OTTAWA

Company Name	Location
Cremas Cabinet Making and Refinishing	SAULT STE. MARIE
Croven Ltd.	WHITBY
Crowe Foundry Limited	HESPELER
Crush International Limited	METRO TORONTO
Currie Products Limited	HAMILTON
Custom Ready Mix Ltd.	MARKHAM TWP.
Cyanamid of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
D.C.A. Food Industries Ltd.	TRENTON
Danman Industries — Dominion Forge Co. Division	WINDSOR
Darigold Products Limited	OAKVILLE
Daybar Industries Limited	METRO TORONTO
Dayton Manufacturing Co. Limited	WINDSOR
De Cedar Brothers Limited	WALLACEBURG
Dee's Meat Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Dekalb Hybrid Corn Limited	CHATHAM
Delhi Foundry and Farm Machinery Ltd.	DELHI
Deluxe Reading Canada Limited — Topper Toy Division	METRO TORONTO
Demag Industrial Equipment Limited	CLARKSON
Derby Pet Food Ltd.	STREETSVILLE
De Vilbiss (Canada) Limited	BARRIE
Dezurik of Canada Limited	GALT
Diamond Clay Products, Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Frank Doerner Sons Limited	WATERLOO
Dominion Bridge Company Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Dominion Candy Co. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited	KITCHENER
Dominion Fabrics Limited	DUNNVILLE
Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited	HAMILTON
Dominion Glass Company Limited	WALLACEBURG
Dominion Glass Company Limited — Plastic Division	METRO TORONTO
Domtar Chemicals Ltd. — Chemical Developments	ORILLIA
Domtar Chemicals Ltd. — Tar and Chemical Division	HAMILTON
Dow Chemical of Canada Limited	SARNIA
Drummond McCall and Co. Limited	METRO TORONTO
Duplate Canada Limited	OSHAWA
Du Pont of Canada Limited — Textile Fibres Dept.	KINGSTON TWP.

Company Name	Location
Du Pont of Canada Limited — Plastics Dept.	CORUNNA
Du Pont of Canada Limited — Films Dept.	WHITBY
Durisol Material Limited	MITCHELL
Dussek Bros. (Canada) Limited	BELLEVILLE
E.T.F. Tools Limited	ST. CATHARINES
East Side Stamping Company Limited	WALKERVILLE
Echlin-United of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Elan Tool and Die Ltd.	CHATHAM
Elder Packing Company Ltd.	STREETSVILLE
Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd.	PORT HOPE
Electroline Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Elgin Handles Limited	ST. THOMAS
Elgin Co-Operative Services	ST. THOMAS
Emco Limited	METRO TORONTO
Erie Beverage Limited	CHATHAM
Erie Technological Products of Canada Limited	TRENTON
Essco Stamping Products Limited	WINDSOR
Essex Cabinet Maker (Ontario) Limited	HAMILTON
Ethyl Corporation of Canada Limited	MOORE TWP.
Eureka Foundry and Manufacturing Co. — Division of Kelsey Wheel Co. Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
Ex-Cell-O Corporation Canada Limited	LONDON
Fabralloy Canada Limited	ORILLIA
Farquharson-Gifford Ltd.	NEW HAMBURG
Federal-Mogul (Canada) Limited	MITCHELL
Federal-Mogul (Canada) Limited	STRATFORD
Feldmann, A., Window Mfg.	WINDSOR
Ferro Enamels (Canada) Limited	OAKVILLE
Fiberglas Canada Limited	GUELPH
Firestone Textiles Limited	WOODSTOCK
Fisher Governor Company of Canada Limited	WOODSTOCK
Fisher's Bread Company Limited	GALT
Fitzgerald McAvoy Wire Goods Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Fleming Gray Limited	GALT
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited	WINDSOR

Company Name	Location
Foster Wheeler Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Gaco Products Limited	BRANTFORD
Galion Manufacturing of Canada Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
John Galloway Ltd.	KITCHENER
Galtex Co. Ltd.	GALT
Ganz Brothers Toys Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Gardner-Denver Company (Canada) Limited	WOODSTOCK
Gates Rubber of Canada Limited	BRANTFORD
General Coach Works of Canada Ltd.	HENSALL
General Foods Limited	COBOURG
General Impact Extrusions (Manufacturing) Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
General Motors of Canada Limited	OSHAWA
General Printers Limited	OSHAWA
General Refractories Company of Canada Ltd.	SMITHVILLE
Gerber Products of Canada Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Gilson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Glider Guard Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Globe Envelopes Limited	LONDON
Globe Sheet Metal Company Ltd.	WINDSOR
Gorman Eckert and Company Limited	LONDON
W. R. Grace and Co. of Canada Ltd. — Cryovac Division	TORONTO TWP.
Great Lakes Machine and Metal Fabricators	SAULT STE. MARIE
A. P. Green Firebrick Co. Limited	METRO TORONTO
Green Giant of Canada Limited	TECUMSEH
Greey Mixing Equipment Limited	METRO TORONTO
Gullwing Paper Products	DRYDEN
Halton Chemical Co. Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Hamilton Automotive Trim Ltd.	HAMILTON
Hammond Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	GUELPH
Hand Chemical Industries Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Harding Carpets Limited	GUELPH
Harriston Review, The	HARRISTON
Harter Metal Furniture Ltd.	GUELPH
Hartline Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Heavy Duty Products (Preston) Limited	PRESTON
Heintzman and Company Limited	HANOVER

Company Name	Location
Heirloom of Canada Limited	CHESLEY
Henderson Concrete Products Limited	OSHAWA
Hendrickson Mfg. (Canada) Ltd.	STRATFORD
Hercules Powder Co. (Canada) Ltd.	
Hill Refrigeration of Canada — Division of International	BURLINGTON
Hardware Company of Canada (1963) Limited	BARRIE
Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited, The	OWEN SOUND
Honeywell Controls Limited	METRO TORONTO
Horton Steel Works Limited	FORT ERIE
Horn, A., Elevator Co. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Howard and Sons (Canada) Ltd. — Division of W. R. Grace Ltd.	CORNWALL
Hygrade Containers Limited	METRO TORONTO
Imperial Oil Limited — Sarnia Refinery	SARNIA
Index Card Company Limited	METRO TORONTO
Industrial Containers Ltd.	HAMILTON
Industrial Engraving Ltd.	KITCHENER
Industrial Wire and Cable Company Limited	METRO TORONTO
International Artcrafts Co. Ltd.	STRATFORD
International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited	CHATHAM
International Iron and Metal Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, The	SUDBURY
Irving Steel Limited	GALT
J I C Electric (Canada) Ltd.	WINDSOR
JMG Manufacturing Limited	THORNBURY
Jackson Manufacturing and Machine Co.	TILLSONBURG
Jacobs and Thompson Limited	METRO TORONTO
Jamesway Co. Limited	PRESTON
Jamieson E. E., and Co. (Dominion) Ltd.	WINDSOR
Jay-Zee Food Products Limited	WINDSOR
S. C. Johnson and Son Ltd.	BRANTFORD
L. A. Jones and Company Limited	OAKVILLE
Jordan Wines Limited	ST. CATHARINES
Joyce and Smith Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Kaufman Furniture Ltd.	COLLINGWOOD
Keenan Woodenware Limited	OWEN SOUND

Company Name	Location
Kelsey Wheel Co. Limited	WINDSOR
Kenebuc (Galt) Ltd.	GALT
Kerr Brothers Limited	METRO TORONTO
John Kerr and Son Ltd.	GALT
Kimberley Clark of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
King Grain and Seed Co. Limited	CHATHAM
King Metal Products Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
King Seagrave Limited	WOODSTOCK
Kirsch of Canada Limited	WOODSTOCK
Klassen Bronze Ltd.	NEW HAMBURG
Knechtel, Wm., and Son, Limited	HANOVER
Koehring-Waterous Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Kolmar of Canada Limited	BARRIE
Kralinator Filters Limited	PRESTON
Kroehler Manufacturing Company Ltd.	DURHAM
LCS Metals Corporation Ltd.	BRANTFORD
L-K Metal Products Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
John Labatt Limited	LONDON
Lake Ontario Portland Cement Company Limited	PICTON
Lanark Furniture	METRO TORONTO
G. T. Lanning Ltd.	BELLEVILLE
Lawson and Jones Limited	LONDON
Lawter Chemicals (Canada) Limited	METRO TORONTO
John Leckie Limited	METRO TORONTO
Leepo Machine Products Ltd.	WINDSOR
Libby, McNeill and Libby of Canada Limited	CHATHAM
Linread Canada Ltd.	GUELPH
Lionite Abrasives Limited	NIAGARA FALLS
Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Lloyd-Truax Limited	WINGHAM
London Metallizing and Machine Company Ltd.	LONDON
Joe Lowe Corporation	METRO TORONTO
Lundy Steel Products Ltd.	DUNNVILLE
M and T Products of Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON
MacDonald Sheet Metal Limited	PRESTON
MacIntyre Wood Products Limited	SMITH'S FALLS

Company Name	Location
Macotta Company of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Majestic Terrazzo Tile and Mosaic	METRO TORONTO
Major Pool Equipment Corp. (Canada) Ltd.	OSHAWA
Manchester Products Limited	GALT
Manitoulin Turkey Co-Operative Limited	GORE BAY
Mansfield-Denman General Limited — Industrial Products Division	WELLAND
Mansfield-Denman General Limited — Tire Division	BARRIE
Marsland Engineering Ltd.	WATERLOO
McCormick's Limited	LONDON
A. C. McGrindle Limited	WINDSOR
McKinnon Industries Limited	WINDSOR
McKinnon Industries Limited	ST. CATHARINES
McLean-Bessemer Industrial Limited	BRANTFORD
Mercury Varnish Co. Limited	ST. CATHARINES
E. L. Mickle and Son Ltd.	HENSALL
Milne Steel Fabricating Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Ltd.	LONDON
Misner, Henry H., Ltd.	PORT DOVER
Modern Caster Company Limited	VAUGHAN TWP.
Modern Steel Co.	NIAGARA FALLS
Moeller Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd.	NIAGARA FALLS
Monsanto Canada Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Moore Glass Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Morello, L.	MITCHELL
Morton-Parker Limited	TRENTON
Mueller Furniture Limited	TORONTO TWP.
Murphy Sheet Metal and Steel Fabricating Ltd.	GALT
Murray Printing and Gravure Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Nash Engineering Co. of Canada Ltd.	BURLINGTON
National Cheese Company Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
National Sewer Pipe Limited	TORONTO TWP.
Napanee Industries (1962) Ltd.	NAPANEE
Niagara Artcraft Woodwork Co.	NIAGARA FALLS
Niagara Brand Chemicals — Division of FMC Machinery and Chemicals Limited	BURLINGTON

Niagara Food Products Limited	STONE CREEK
Niagara Paint and Chemical Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Nopco Chemical Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON
Norden Building Products Limited	MARKHAM TWP.
North American Plastics Ltd.	WALLACEBURG
Northern Electric Company Limited — R. and D. Division	LONDON
Northern Electric Company Limited — Advanced Devices Centre	OTTAWA
Northern Pigment Company Limited	METRO TORONTO
Norton Co. of Canada Limited	HAMILTON
Norwich Pharmacal Company Limited	PARIS
Oakville Dairy Co-Operative Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Omark Industries Ltd.	GUELPH
Ontario Malleable Iron Company Limited, The	OSHAWA
Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	KENORA
Ontario Steel Products Company Limited	CHATHAM
Ortho Pharmaceutical (Canada) Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
P. and K. Welding and Engineering	OSHAWA
Paragon Tools Ltd.	WINDSOR
Paris Playground Equipment Ltd.	PARIS
Pedlar People Limited, The	OSHAWA
Peppler Brothers Co., Limited — Division of Stancor Limited	HANOVER
Perfection Automotive Products (Windsor) Limited	WINDSOR
Perolin Co. of Canada Limited, The	METRO TORONTO
Pet Milk Canada Limited	NAPANEE
Pet Milk Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
G. Petruccelli and Son Ltd.	HAMILTON
George F. Pettinos (Canada) Ltd.	HAMILTON
Phillips Cables Limited	BROCKVILLE
Piccione Machine Tool and Gear Mfg. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Pilkington Glass Limited	METRO TORONTO
Plantagenet Creamery	PLANTAGENET
Plastomer Limited	BARRIE
N. Pollard and Son Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Polymer Corporation Limited	SARNIA

Company Name	Location
Powerlite Devices Limited	METRO TORONTO
Precon Murray	LONDON
Procor Limited	OAKVILLE
Progressive Food Service Equipment Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Pumps and Softeners Limited	LONDON
Pyle-National (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TWP.
Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, The	GUELPH
Quaker State Oil Refining Co. of Canada Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Quinlan-Crawford, Ltd.	COLLINGWOOD
Ralston-Purina Company of Canada Limited	WOODSTOCK
Ramsden Manufacturing Limited	LONDON
Ramsden Toy and Novelty Co.	BLenheim
Ranco Container Products Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Rankin-Strite Limited	HESPELER
Raybestos Manhattan (Canada) Ltd.	PETERBOROUGH
Rayco Stamping Products Limited	WINDSOR
Reckitt and Colman (Mfg.) Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Reel-Pack Ltd.	HAMILTON
Regal Die Casting Co. Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Reichold Chemicals (Canada) Limited	LINDSAY
Reid Press, Limited, The	HAMILTON
Reliance Tool and Die Casting Ltd.	ST. THOMAS
Resistance Welding Products Limited	BLenheim
Rex Chainbelt (Canada) Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Richards-Wilcox Company	LONDON
Rieke Metal Products (Canada) Limited	BRAMPTON
Riviera Trailers Limited	OAKVILLE
Robertsteel (Canada) Limited	HAMILTON
Rockwell Manufacturing Co.	GUELPH
Rockwell-Standard Corporation of Canada Limited	TILBURY
Roman Cheese Products	NIAGARA FALLS
Rotor Electric Co. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Royalmetal Corporation Limited	GALT
Rubbermaid (Canada) Ltd.	TORONTO TWP.
Russel-Hipwell Engines Ltd. — Cummins-Ontario Division	METRO TORONTO

S. K. D. Manufacturing Co. Limited	AMHERSTBURG
St. Lawrence Cement Co.	TORONTO TWP.
St. Mary's Cement Co. Ltd.	ST. MARY'S
St. Mary's Cold Storage	WALKERTON
Sanders, L. J. R., Co. Ltd.	GALT
Saugeen Veneers Ltd.	HANOVER
Schmid, Julius of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Schwitzer Corporation	STRATFORD
Sea-Way Chemicals Limited	WILLIAMSBURG TWP.
Sehl Engineering Limited	KITCHENER
Service Steel and Engineering Ltd.	HAMILTON
Shell Canada Limited	OAKVILLE
Shell Canada Limited	MOORE TWP.
Shell Canada Limited	SARNIA
Silverwood Dairies Limited	KITCHENER
A. O. Smith, International S. A.	STRATFORD
M. J. Smith (Chatham) Ltd.	CHATHAM
Sonco Tube Ltd.	BRAMPTON
Sonoco Products Company of Canada, Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Soren Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Spun Metals Limited	METRO TORONTO
Stainless Steel Products Limited	BRANTFORD
Standard Refractories Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Standard Tube and T. I. Limited	WOODSTOCK
Steel City Sheet Metal Co. Ltd.	HAMILTON
Steel Company of Canada Limited, The	HAMILTON
Steel Company of Canada Limited, The	METRO TORONTO
Storm Seal Aluminum Ltd.	BRANTFORD
Stouffville Machine and Tool Works Limited	STOUFFVILLE
Strub Brothers Ltd.	DUNDAS
Sumner Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.	WINDSOR
Sun Oil Co. Ltd.	SARNIA
Sun Tool and Stamping (1960) Limited	WINDSOR
Sunnen Products Ltd.	CHATHAM
Superior Stone Company Ltd.	KITCHENER
Susan Hosiery Ltd.	METRO TORONTO

Company Name	Location
Swift Canadian Co. Limited — Cheese Division	STRATFORD
A. H. Tallman Bronze Co. Ltd.	BURLINGTON
Tamblyn, Robert G., Paper Box Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Taymouth Industries Limited	METRO TORONTO
Teeswater Creamery Limited	TEESWATER
Telso Products Limited	TILBURY
Temprite Industries Ltd.	ORANGEVILLE
Texas Instruments Incorporated — Materials and Controls Division	RICHMOND HILL
Texpack Limited	BRANTFORD
Textile Industries Ltd.	GUELPH
Thompson Heyland Lumber Ltd.	BURKS FALLS
Thompson Products Limited	ST. CATHARINES
W. G. Thompson and Son Ltd.	HENSALL
Thornhill Insulation Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Titan Wood Products Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Toledo Scale Company of Canada Limited	WINDSOR
Toronto Iron Works Ltd., The — Central Bridge Division	TRENTON
Towne and Country Furniture Limited	LONDON
Trane Company of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO
Tremco Manufacturing Company (Canada) Ltd., The	METRO TORONTO
Trend Millwork and Cabinets Ltd.	WINDSOR
Trenton Dyeing and Finishing Co. Ltd.	TRENTON
H. L. Turner Limited	BLenheim
Union Carbide of Canada Ltd. — Bakelite Division	BELLEVILLE
Union Carbide of Canada Ltd. — Industrial Gases Division	OAKVILLE
United Dairy and Poultry Co-Operative Ltd.	TARA
Universal Asphalt and Mastic Products Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Usarco Ltd. — United Smelting and Refining Division	HAMILTON
Upjohn Company of Canada, The	METRO TORONTO
Valiant Machine and Tool Company Limited	WINDSOR
Varian Associates of Canada Ltd.	GEORGETOWN
Verkaik Wood Products Ltd.	BRADFORD
Vernors Bottling Co. (London) Limited	LONDON
Vickers-Sperry of Canada Limited	METRO TORONTO

Company Name	Location
Volta Welders Limited	WINDSOR
Wabasso Cotton Company Limited, The	WELLAND
Hiram Walker and Sons Limited	WINDSOR
Walker Metal Products Limited	WINDSOR
Wally Enterprises Limited	WALLACEBURG
E. F. Walter Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Wean-McKay of Canada Ltd.	GALT
Webb-Jervis Co. of Canada Ltd.	HAMILTON
Weiler Machine Co. Ltd.	WOODSTOCK
Weldwood of Canada Limited	WOODSTOCK
Welland Iron and Metal Co. Ltd. — Ennisteel Division	WELLAND
Western Gypsum Products Limited	TORONTO TWP.
Wickman Limited, A. C.	METRO TORONTO
Wilson-Hinschberger Ltd.	GUELPH
J. A. Wilson Display Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
James Wilson and Sons Limited	FERGUS
Winchester-Western (Canada) Limited	COBOURG
Windsor Packing Company Limited	WINDSOR
Windsor Star, The	WINDSOR
Windsor Tool and Die Ltd.	WINDSOR
Witco Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.	OAKVILLE
Woodbridge Moulded Products Ltd.	METRO TORONTO
Worthington (Canada) Ltd.	BRANTFORD TWP.

Imperial Oil at Sarnia.





Leaving grain at the Lakehead.

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Deputy Minister: Stuart W. Clarkson

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Director: P. A. York, P.Eng.

Deputy Director: D. E. Holland

Information Services

D. Beeney

Special Projects and Planning

J. W. Ramsay

Immigration

Director: A. S. Clark

Ontario Development Agency

Director: A. Etchen

Ontario Economic Council

Chairman: W. H. Cranston

Women's Advisory Committee

Chairman: Mrs. L. Lymburner

Office of the Chief Economist

Chief Economist: H. I. Macdonald

Economic Planning Branch

Director: D. W. Stevenson

Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat

Director: H. I. Macdonald

Economic Analysis Branch

Director: T. Russell

Applied Economics Branch

Director: O. M. Schnick

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